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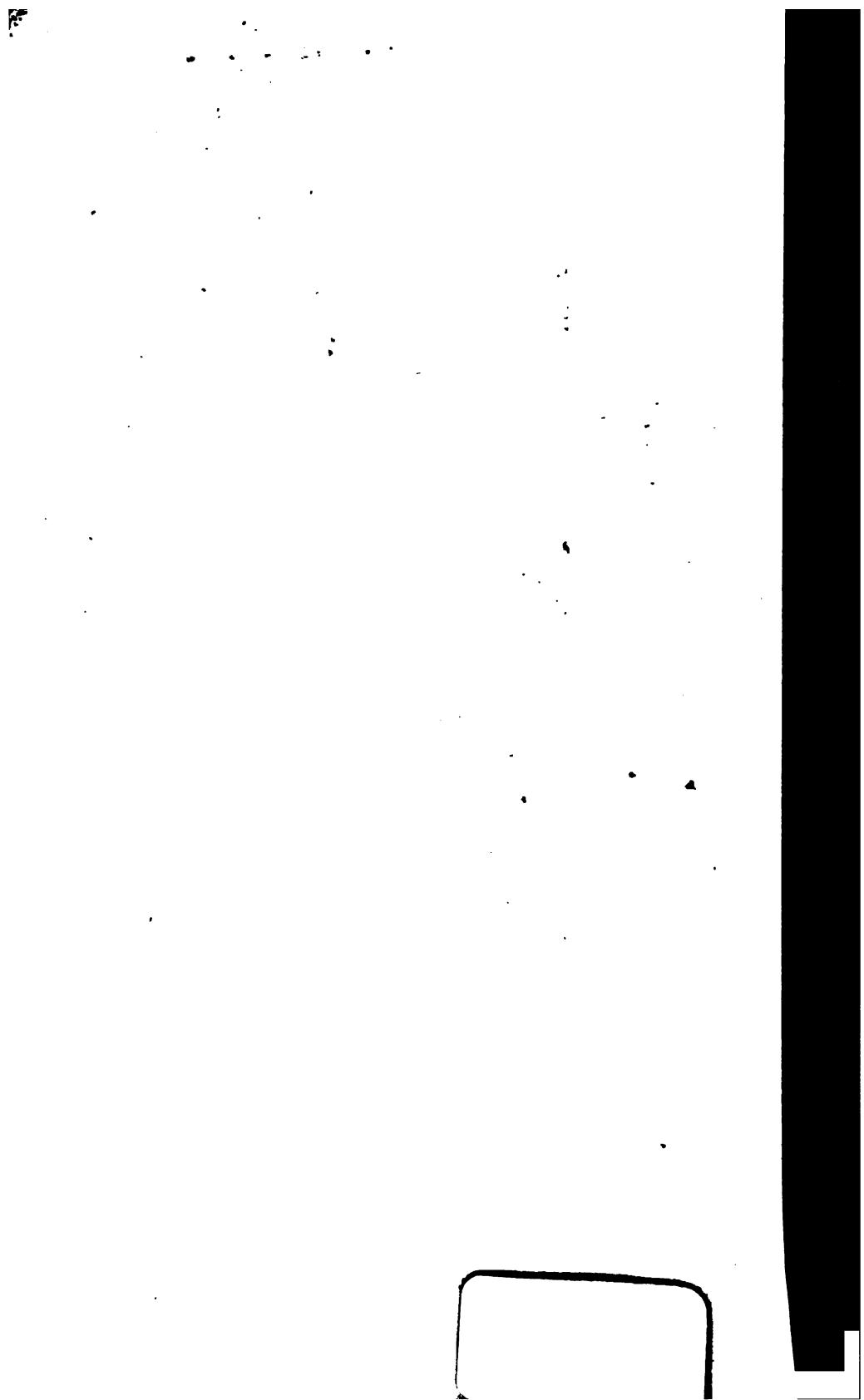
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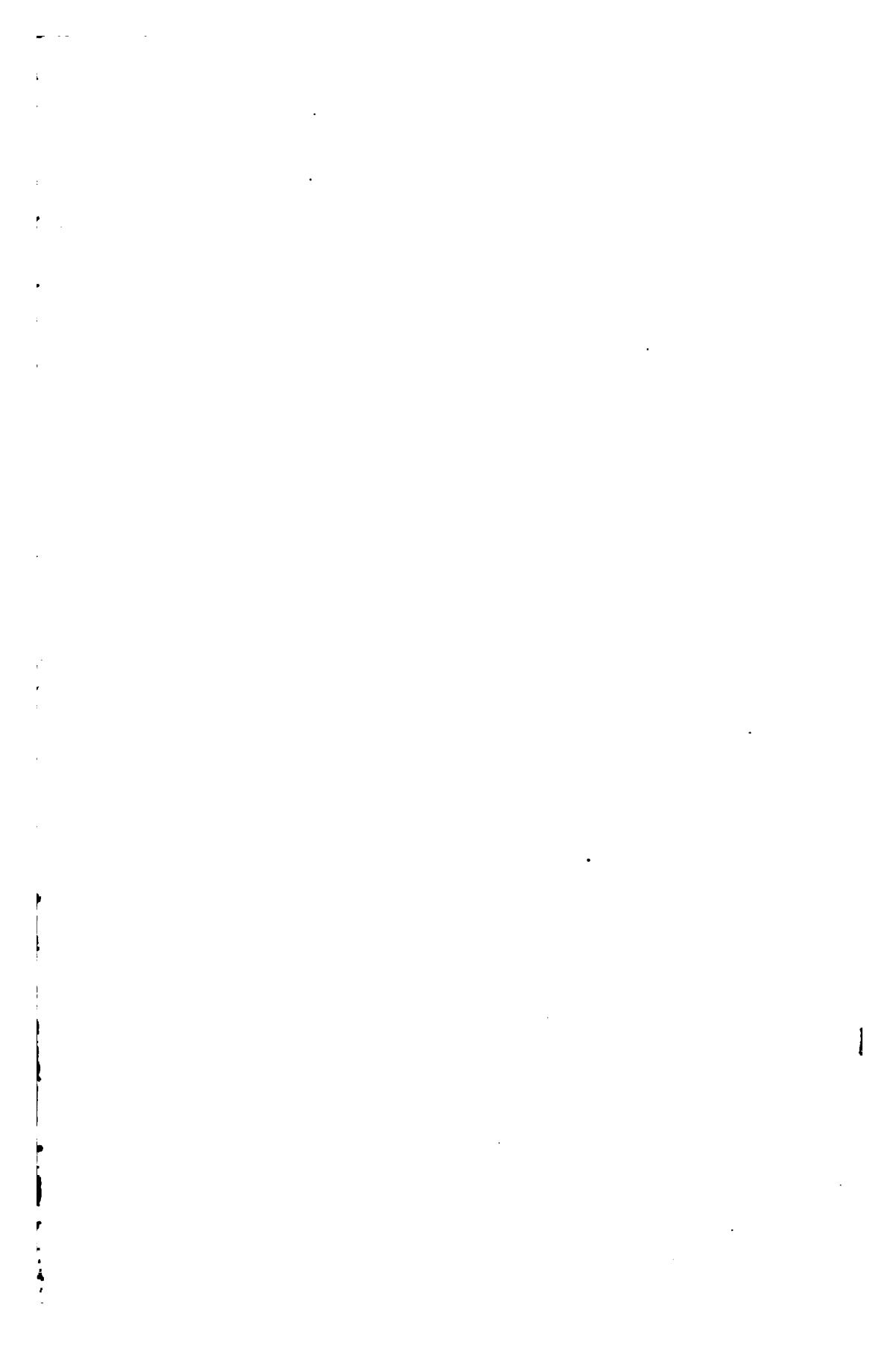
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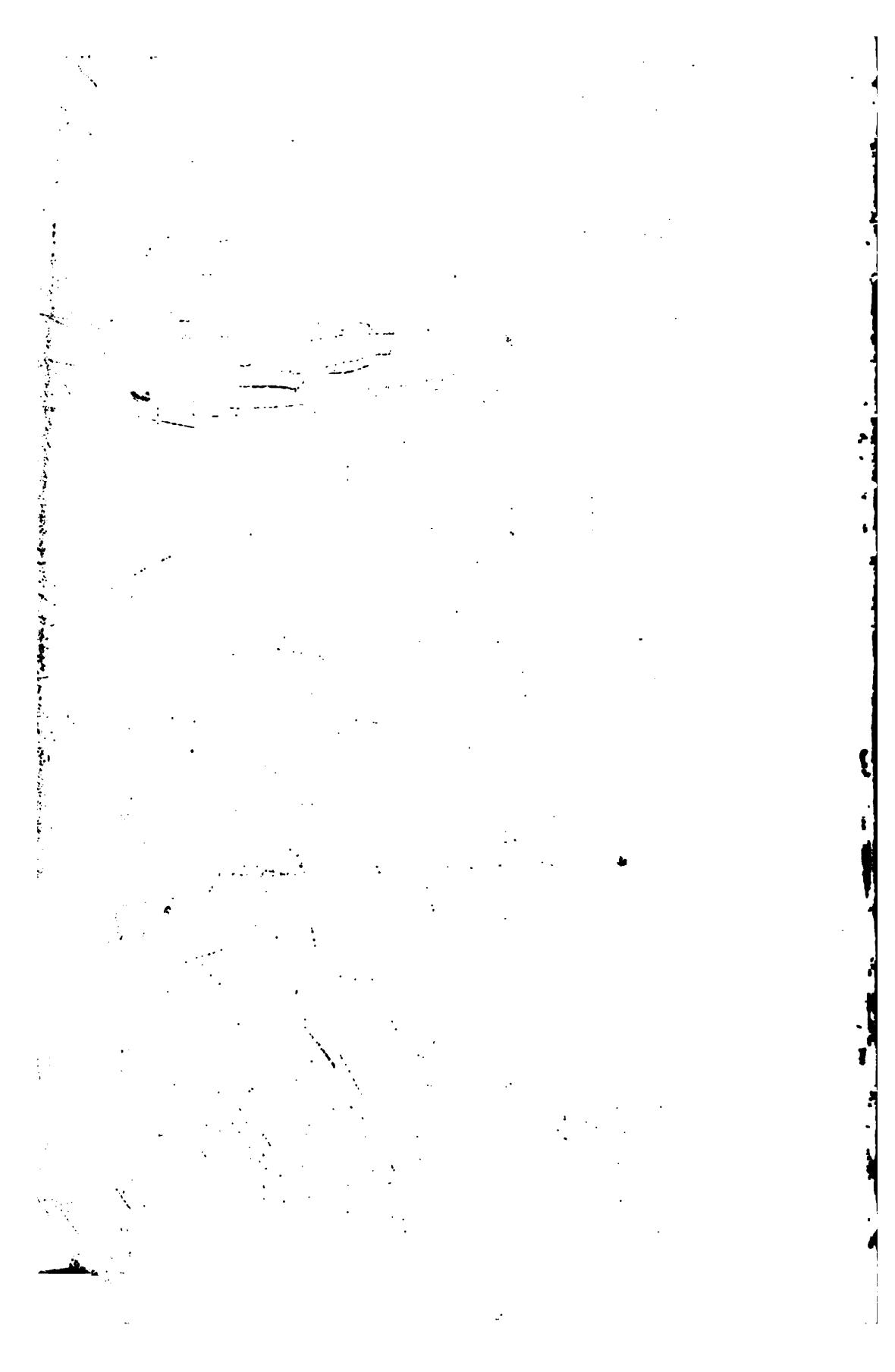


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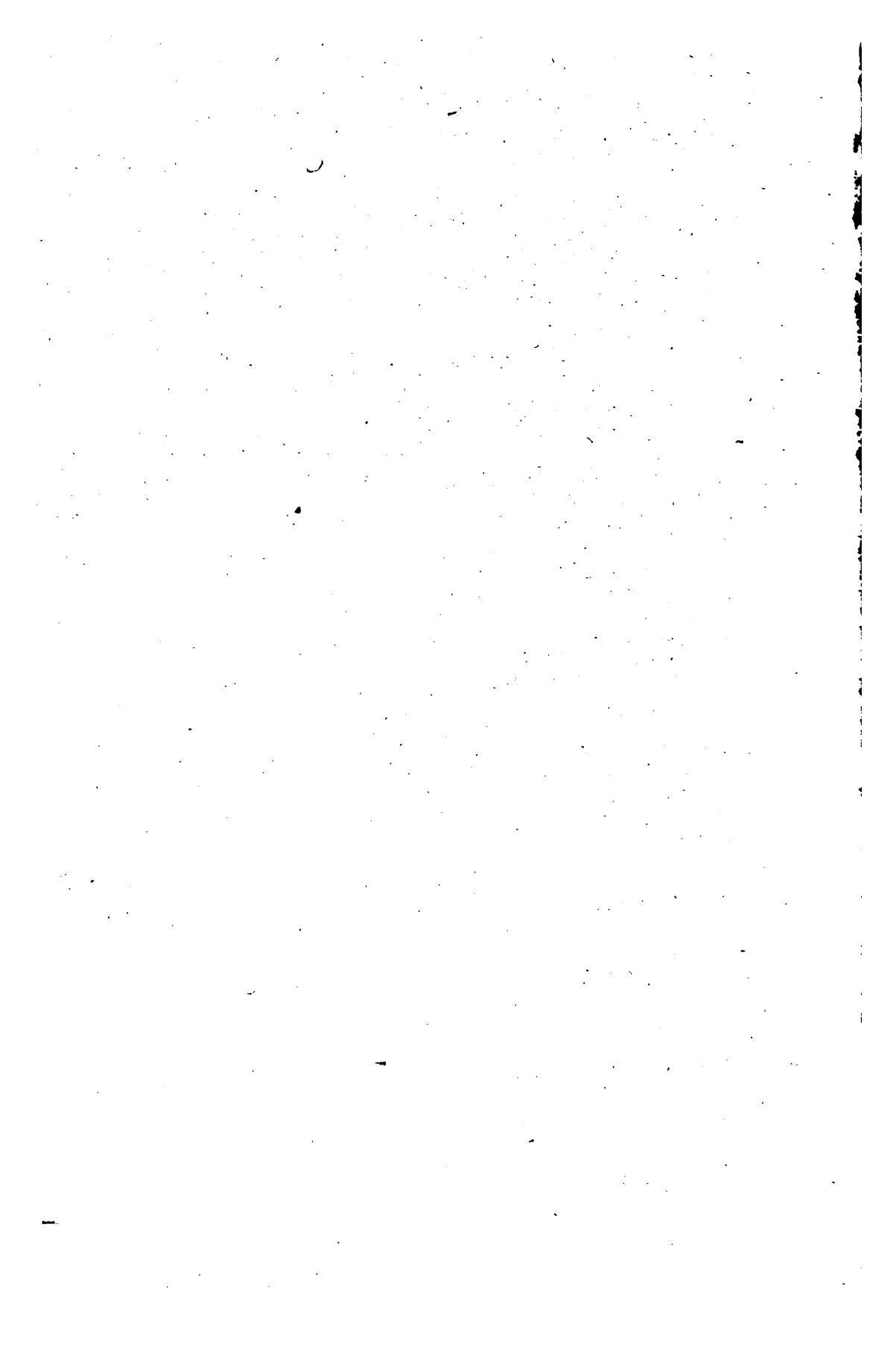
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THE OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
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OF PHILADELPHIA

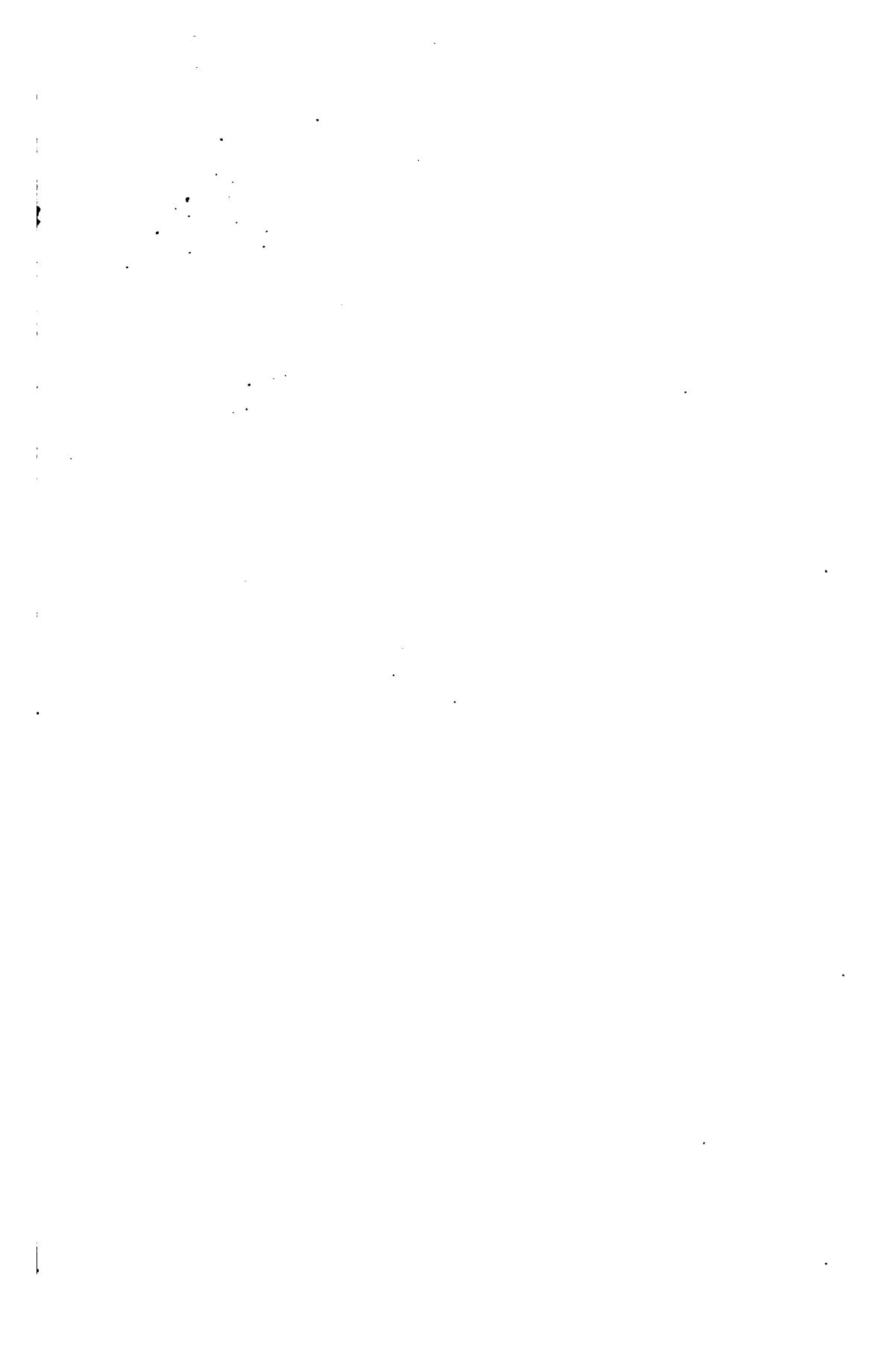
FOR THE YEARS 1878 AND 1879

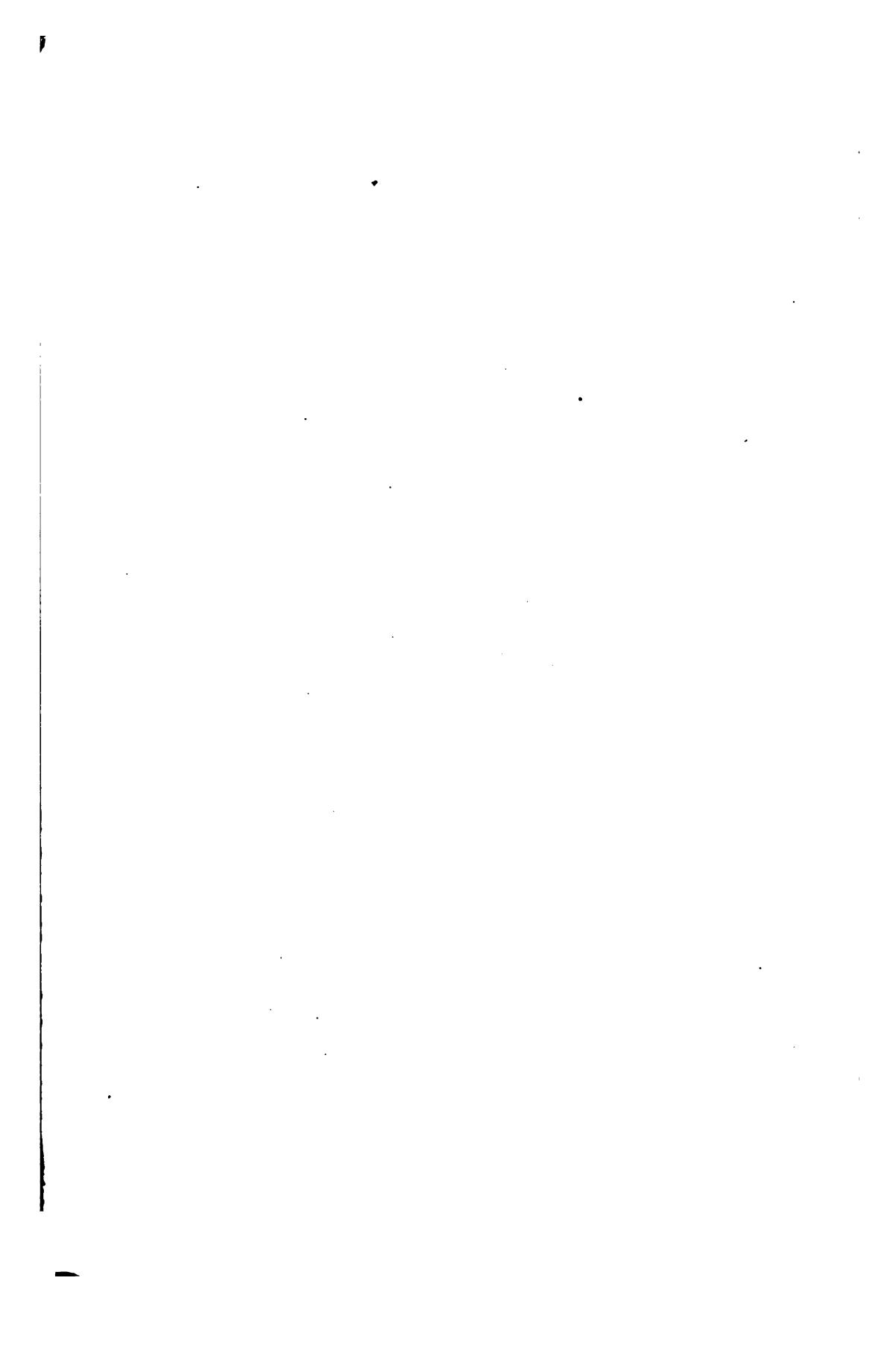


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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1880







REPORT  
OF  
THE OPERATIONS  
OF THE  
NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY  
NEW YORK  
OF PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC  
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FOR THE YEARS 1878 AND 1879



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1880.

# The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

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FOUNDED JANUARY 1st, 1858.

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## OFFICERS. 1880.

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FRANCIS JORDAN, JR.



*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—*

Although neither customary nor obligatory, I have the honor to submit to the Society the following report upon the condition and progress of the Society, from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1879. I do so with diffidence, because in similar institutions this task of review is usually performed by the Curators or the Librarian, but it has seemed to the gentlemen composing the special committee appointed to publish the proceedings of the Society, that such a report might emanate from its chairman, with more propriety than from any other of our officers (he being the Corresponding Secretary and also Treasurer), if for no other reason than the facility with which he could have access to such materials as he might need for this purpose.

The following statistics of the business of the Society may prove of interest to its members:—

Number of meetings held in 1878, nine; in 1879, nine. Number of essays read in 1878, seven; in 1879, thirteen. Members died in 1878, four; in 1879, one. Resigned in 1878, one; in 1879, one. Dropped from the rolls in 1878, six; in 1879, one. Elected

in 1878, honorary, two; corresponding three; resident five; total ten: elected in 1879, honorary, one; corresponding eight; resident seven; totalsixteen. Coins and antiquities donated, twenty; deposited, ten hundred and seventy-three. Books donated, one hundred and fifty-two. Letters received, five hundred and thirteen. Letters, pamphlets and medals sent, nine hundred and eighty-seven.

Among the deposits which have been placed in our custody in 1878 was the entire cabinet of coins and medals, the property of the American Philosophical Society. For nearly a century this collection has been in the process of formation, and many interesting and valuable coins had been donated to it by prominent persons, from time to time, until at last it became so cumbersome that the Society was pleased to accede to my request that these coins and medals should be placed in the keeping of our association, for display, together with our own specimens, in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, where the greater portion of them are now arranged. Here, the collections are accessible to the community, and it is hoped that the opportunity of observing these noble specimens of ancient art may prove beneficial to the public taste. The example set by our Society, in placing their coins on exhibition, has been followed by several individuals, who have contributed largely to the display; the most notable being the fine collection of Papal Medals, seven hundred and sixty-four in number, the property of our fellow member, Mr. Thomas Hockley. After conferences held by myself with the management of the Museum, the Society decided to place its collections there, and I, with Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, Mr. R. C. Davis, Dr. D. G. Brinton and Mr. Charles Henry Hart, was appointed a committee to settle all the necessary details connected with the transfer, to arrange them in place, and to exercise a custodianship over them while they remained in the Museum. In the fulfillment of this duty, the committee and its members have paid many visits to Memorial Hall on matters connected with the business; and the display, although there is much

yet to be done from time to time, may be considered as a creditable one, being the only public exhibition of coins in the whole United States, outside of the United States Mint. I have devoted much time to this duty, and have paid certainly one hundred visits to the Museum, and have arranged and labeled more than three-fourths of the display myself. In two papers which I read before the American Philosophical Society, one on the seventh day of February, A. D., 1879, and the other on the nineteenth day of September, 1879, I have given a particular description of this exhibition.

On New Year's day, 1879, our Society celebrated its twenty-first anniversary, having been founded January 1, 1858. Certain members of the Society desired to mark this epoch, and accordingly caused to be struck a commemorative medal, which, while it should chronicle this event, should also be made to testify the respect and regard entertained for our venerable President. When the Medal was prepared a special meeting of the Society was held, on the twentieth of March, 1879, and an impression in silver, the only one struck in that metal, was formally presented to him. After some introductory remarks by Mr. Phillips, the presentation was made, in a felicitous address, by Dr. Brinton, to which Mr. Price responded in an able disquisition, at the close of which Mr. Hart introduced Mr. Key, who described the process of making the dies from which the Medal was struck. The proceedings were printed in full, in a pamphlet which has been distributed by the Society, and a number of the medals have been presented, in the name of the Society, to kindred associations in this country and in Europe.

It must not be supposed that the Society has been inactive in the period from the publication of the first volume of its proceedings, in 1867, to the present time. The Society has not been enabled to continue its publications, but during that interval many valuable essays have been read before it, some of which have been published, and others are still preserved in its archives, which it is hoped, at some future day, may be presented to the public.

The following list comprises the most important papers which have been read before the Society ; those which have appeared in print being marked with an asterisk :—

In 1867. *March*, Charles Henry Hart,\* on the Ancient Mounds of the West and their builders. *May*, Henry Phillips, Jr.,\* on a hoard of Roman coins lately exhumed at Paris. *June*, Charles Henry Hart,\* on American collections of coins. *October*, Eli K. Price, on the original plan under which Philadelphia was laid out, illustrating the subject with early maps. *November*, Charles Henry Hart,\* on the Names of Coins. *December*, Dr. D. G. Brinton,\* on the lately discovered key to the inscriptions at Palenque and elsewhere in Central America, and the Maya Alphabet.

In 1868. *January*, Dr. Ashbel Woodward,\* an address on Wampum ; Alfred B. Taylor, an Address on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Society. *February*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \*a monograph on the Island of Cozumel. *March*, Charles Henry Hart, \* Memoir of Joseph R. Ingersoll. *April*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, \* Recent Progress in American linguistics. *May*, Eli K. Price, an account of Baron Waldeck, a corresponding member of the Society, now living in Paris, at the advanced age of 102. *June*, Henry Phillips, Jr.,\* on Cowries as a currency. *October*, John Macalister, Jr., an Account of the Bush-hill mansion. *November*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, an Account of the recent discoveries of stone walls in Colorado and mounds in Dacotah. *December*, Charles Henry Hart,\* Memoir of Jared Sparks.

In 1869. *March*, Charles Henry Hart, \* Memoir of George W. Fahnestock. *April*, W. W. H. Davis, a communication relative to the Spanish conquest of Mexico. *May*, Henry Phillips, Jr.,\*on the Coins and currency of China. *June*, Dr. W. T. Taylor, \* on the Indian name of the village of Iuka. *October*, James Ross Snowden, Director of the United States Mint, \* on International coinage.

In 1870. *February*, Dr. Frederick Horner, Jr., on the Early colonial history of Virginia. *March*, Charles Henry Hart, \* a

Tribute to the memory of the late William Willis, of Portland, honorary Vice President of this Society for the State of Maine. *May*, Charles Henry Hart, \* a Discourse on the life and services of Gulian C. Verplanck, of New York. *June*, Dr. D. G. Brinton on recent Lacustrine discoveries in Switzerland. *October*, Charles Henry Hart, \* a Necrological notice of Richard Stockton Fields, an honorary Vice President of this Society for the State of New Jersey. *November*, Eli K. Price, on the Remains of an Indian chief lately exhumed on the farm of Dr. G. B. Wood, near Camden, New Jersey. *December*, Charles Henry Hart, a Biographical sketch of the late Edward Ballard, D.D., honorary Vice President of the Society for the State of Maine.

In 1871. *January*, Charles Henry Hart, \* on Indian relics lately discovered near Monongahela City, Pa. *February*, W. Grier Hibler, \* on the Remains of a prehistoric race found on Easter Island. *March*, Charles Henry Hart, \* a Memoir of the late George Ticknor, an honorary member of this Society. *April*, Rev. Joseph A. Murray, of Carlisle, Pa., \* on the first American edition of the Bible. *May*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on Prehistoric remains lately found in the Ribbesdale caves, England. *November*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, on a "bird-track" alphabet lately discovered in Ohio. *December*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on a black letter almanac for the year 1620.

In 1873. *February*, Charles Piers, \* on the Di Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. *May*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on the Magic of the middle ages, as illustrated by the works of Albertus Magnus. *December*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on the Danish architecture of the middle ages.

In 1874. *January*, Eli K. Price, on the Results of some recent explorations in Northern Italy. *February*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on late discoveries of human remains at Pompeii. *March*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, \* on an Alphabetically inscribed stone lately found in Ohio. *May*, Charles Henry Hart, upon the Paternity of Andrew Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, as developed by the comparison of

handwritings. *October*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on the Origin and history of the coinage of money. *November*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, \* on the Manners and migrations of the most ancient races of America. *December*, Horatio Hale, on Wampum and its uses.

In 1875. *January*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, on the Psychology of the North American Indians. *February*, Charles Henry Hart, \* on Americana in the library of John Carter Brown, of Providence, R. I. *March*, W. Grier Hibler, \* on the Recent discovery of supposed war chariots near Rome. *June*, Charles Henry Hart read an unpublished letter from the Hon. George Bryan, of Pa., to Messrs. Hugh Williamson and John Ewing, in England, giving a contemporaneous account of the battle of Bunker Hill, to which he added notes on Messrs. Bryan, Ewing, and Williamson.

In 1876. *January*, Isaac Myer, on the Waterloo medal of Pistrucci. *February*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* the first American expedition in search of the North Pole, being the voyage of the Argo from Philadelphia in 1753-4. *March*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, on the Rock dwellings in the cañons of the far West. *April*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on the Falsification of coins; and also \* on King Mesa's pillar, now in the Louvre. *June*, Professor S. S. Haldeman, on a recent find of Indian relics at Chicquies, Pa.; Francis Jordan, Jr., a Description of an Indian stone mill found near the wind gap of the Blue mountain; Dr. D. G. Brinton, \* on Recent explorations in the shell mounds of Florida. *October*, William Trautwine, on the Moabite stone; Dr. D. G. Brinton, on Discoveries in a mound near Grand Rapids, Michigan, embracing a skull apparently older than the celebrated one from the Neander Thal. *November*, Dr. D. G. Brinton, on the alleged ancient manuscript known as the "Oera Linda" Manuscript. *December*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \* on a Pre-historic Pompeii.

In 1877. *January*, Hon. Eli K. Price, \* on the Loyalty of Chief Justice Chew, in 1776. *February*, Prof. Haldeman, on the Study of Heads in their Anthropological relations; Henry Phillips, Jr., on the Method practiced by the Aztecs in making obsidian

knives. *March*, Charles Henry Hart,\* on the Life and times of Col. John Nixon. *April and May*, Isaac Myer, on the Glyptic art; *November*, William Trautwine, on the Construction of certain forms of American pottery; *December*, Dr. Brinton, on the late discoveries of Dr. Le Plongeon, at Chichen-Itza, in Yucatan.

In 1878. *January*, Vice President Dr. Daniel G. Brinton delivered the annual address, tracing the growth and progress of the Society during twenty years, and exhibiting the beneficial results that its labors had produced. *February*, the Grave Creek tablet was discussed, under the light of all the recent discoveries. *March*, Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., read an essay on the first discoveries of coal in Pennsylvania, containing novel and valuable matter. *April*, Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, corresponding member, read an important paper upon the traces of a people once occupying the valley of the Delaware River, supposed to have preceded the later so-called Indians. After a brief outline being given of the characteristic forms of stone implements, weapons and ornaments, known to have been the handiwork of the Indians, the author described in detail, and exhibited specimens of, rudely-chipped implements of large size, which were found at various depths in the unstratified gravels forming the eastern bank of the Delaware River, near Trenton, N. J. These implements are all of large size, of the same general character and degree of finish, and are of but two types or patterns, viz., those that are oval and such as are pointed. In no essential manner do they differ from the St. Acheul (France) chipped celts, of the quaternary beds, which latter are taken as the typical form of paleolithic implements. After giving a detailed account of the formation of these unstratified beds of coarse gravel, with their contained boulders, many of immense size, which the author attributed to the glacial epoch, and as a result of ice, rather than simple water action, although there is wanting such traces of glacial action as striae and polished surfaces, the author endeavored to prove that these chipped implements of stone were of the same age as the containing bed, giving among other reasons, that while also occasion-

ally found on the surface, none of the better finished smaller relics were found deeply down in the gravels, where the great majority of the latter do occur; and further that they occur under precisely the same circumstances as do similar stone implements in Europe and Asia. Inasmuch as the appearances are all of a much older origin of these rude implements than ordinary Indian relics, can history aid in suggesting an origin of the former? The author referred to the tradition of the Red men, of being themselves an intrusive people, who found the Atlantic coast already in possession of a people whom they destroyed, or, at least, drove away. This vanquished race were doubtlessly the Esquimaux, and these the descendants of the glacial, and probably, pre-glacial, folk, who fashioned the paleolithic or rude implements found in the gravel beds.

In conclusion, he asserted, as his conviction, that in the specimens of artificially chipped pebbles, from the essentially unmodified debris of the terminal moraine, in Central New Jersey, and in others found upon the surface (which, however, are in part only of more recent origin), it is shown that the occupancy of this portion of our continent by man extends back into the history of our globe, in all probability to even an earlier date than the great ice age; and that the maximum severity of the climate during that epoch displaced, but did not destroy him; and that subsequently he tenanted our sea coast and river valleys, until a stronger and more warlike race drove him from our shores.

*May*, Philip H. Law read an essay presenting new views of the Origin of Feudalism, combating the common opinion that it arose from the Germanic invasions of the Roman empire. He urged that the causes were to be found in the institutions already existent in the Roman provinces, and in support of his view he traced the organization of society in the early periods of the Grecian and Italian States, whose principles were founded upon the tribe. An assemblage of families formed the tribe, and an assemblage of tribes the State. It was a strict system of caste, preventing any intermarriage or other relationship with those not citizens. Unlike modern sys-

tems of government, the citizen acquired his political rights, not by being born on the soil of the country, or by obedience to her laws, but by descent from other citizens. But by the gradual conquest of the Roman Republic, and the policy of the Roman Senate, the small States around the Mediterranean became merged into one great empire; the conquered of one generation became the *socii* of the next, and the citizens of a third. Rome owed to this process of incorporation its permanence and power. The great empires which had preceded her never incorporated the subject people, and hence were overthrown, either by internal rebellion or by attacks from the outside world. The movement became complete under Caracalla, when first, by decree, every freeman became a citizen, with all the privileges thereof. The reorganization of the government by Diocletian, which followed upon the revolutionary period, beginning with the downfall of Severi, showed great social and political changes. A new official hierarchy, with names like *Duke*, *Count*, *Viscount*, which became and still are the titles of nobility in Europe, was first established. The empire soon exhibited a decided tendency to break up into smaller kingdoms, arranged according to the natural divisions of the soil.

In the interior of the social organization equally great changes occurred. The predial slaves, forming more than one half the population, became serfs annexed to the soil, and land was frequently let on a long tenure, to a species of half free tenants, called *coloni*, involving personal services. The richest landholders of a *municipium* were grouped together into a *curia*, and were placed to control those below them. By this system, which prevailed extensively in the Fifth century, the principle of hereditary local power springing from local ownership of land became established—the fundamental idea of the feudal system. The military system of the empire had gradually become changed, by the reception of large numbers of German mercenaries, to whom the guard of the frontiers was allotted, together with grants of land to be held in return for military services; by this and their conversion to Christianity and to the habits

this necessarily produced, the barbarians had become semi-Romanized, and had lost their tribal organization. Therefore, when the collapse finally came, the provincial institutions formed the basis of the reconstruction, which was on the principle of land ownership. To prove this the arguments are briefly, as follows: *First*, if the Germanic is the true origin of feudalism, the germs of it would be found in their customs and laws prior to the contact with Rome; but their institutions, as portrayed by Tacitus, are plainly tribal, and based upon common descent, instead of being territorial. *Second*, the fact that they first arose in Gaul and were thence propagated by contact or conquest. *Third*, the small number of the invaders. All our experience teaches that a small number of semi-barbarian conquerors are apt to merge among and receive the institutions of the more numerous and civilized conquered. And such was certainly the case with regard to language, and why not with regard to institutions? *Fourth*, the remarkable coincidentals of feudal tenure with those of the Roman law relation of patron and client. This relation, at first personal in its origin, became, in the third and fourth centuries, applied to the land granted to the *coloni*, upon the emphyteutic contract; such were, 1. Gratitude and reverence from patron to client. 2. Right of guardianship of minors. 3. Right of giving in marriage a minor female heir. 4. The right of inheritance in absence of heirs. 5. Certain sums to be paid upon alienation.

Charles Henry Hart, alluding to the remarks made by Dr. Brinton at a former meeting, calling the attention of the Society to the reported discoveries made at Chichen-Itza, Yucatan, by Dr. Aug. Le Plongeon, read a communication on the same subject, made by Mr. Stephen Salisbury, Jr., of Worcester, Massachusetts, to the American Antiquarian Society, at its recent meeting in Boston. Mr. Hart discussed the question, and exhibited heliotypes of the Doctor's discoveries.

*June*, William Trautwine read an essay on the Ancient Pueblo Civilization. After alluding to the models of cliff houses in

Arizona, exhibited by the United States Government at the Centennial Exposition, Mr. Trautwine considered their condition in the earlier Spanish colonial period, as stated by De Niza, Coronado and other early chroniclers, introducing various points of historical interest not usually referred to. The recent reports of Simpson, Ives and Powel were then discussed, and the article closed with a reference to the related peculiarities of the Pueblo Indians, other Indian tribes and the Mexican Aztecs.

*November*, Isaac Myer read a paper on the "Asiatic Origin of the Names of the Days of the Week," in which, after a thorough review of the astrologic, astronomic and cosmographic knowledge of the Hamite Accadians (2400 B.C.) and their successors (in territory and learning), the Shemite Chaldaeans, Babylonians, Assyrians and Hebrews (also of the Hindus), and Egyptians, a plan of the universe, as understood by these peoples, was exhibited, portraying their ideas as to creation, and heaven, and hell. The connection of the original names of the months with the signs of the zodiac was shown in a tabulated statement, and the primitive development of moon worship, and of the month and its weekly division, was explained.

A description of the great religious towers built by the Chaldaeans and their successors in Mesopotamia, and the facts to show that they were square planispheres dedicated to the sun, moon and five then known planets, also the astrologic color of each story, and an account of the deity who presided over each, were given. It was shown that the Aryans, especially the Hindu branch, the Accadians, Chaldaeans, Babylonians, Assyrians and Egyptians, used the names of deities having the same attributes as presiding over each day of their week, which, like ours, was of seven days, as those to whom our Scandinavian and Anglo-Saxon ancestors dedicated each day of their week, whom we follow in naming our days.

An Assyrian terra cotta tablet found at Nineveh, in the library of Assur-bani-pal, a king of Assyria, copied from an Accadian

tablet of about 2400 B.C., containing a hemerology of the month Ululu (August), and which was also a religious calendar, was then brought to notice. It showed a dedication of each day of the week to a deity, and supported the view that each day of the week was considered by these peoples as sacred to the spirit presiding over each one of the seven, then known, planets, and that the attributes of each coincided with the attributes given by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors to their deities, which they asserted ruled those days. The use of every seventh day as a sabbath, "a day of rest for the heart," as the tablet expresses it, and that work was not to be done on that day, were specified on this tablet, which was originally written about 1000 years before Moses; that the Sabbath was observed by the Hebrews before Moses received the Decalogue; also that the Hebrews had a week of ten days, and that the Egyptians, among whom they lived 200 years, had a religious week of seven days, the seventh of it observed as a day of rest, which the Egyptians had most likely derived, with their early arts and sciences, through the people of their own race, the Hamite Accadians.

In 1879. *January*, Dr. D. G. Brinton delivered an address upon the Symbolism of Color among the North American Indians. *February*, \*an account was read of the Tanagra Figurines. *March*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \*read an account of the coins on exhibition at Memorial Hall, being extracts from the paper which he had read before the American Philosophical Society. *April*, S. K. Harzfeld \*read an essay upon the Falsifications of Ancient Coins. *May*, Philip Howard Law read an essay upon the causes which led to the English Revolution of 1640, taking new ground, showing the fall of the authority of the Crown and the loss of power of the landed aristocracy, owing to the facilities introduced for the alienation of real estate. Mr. Law gave a sketch of the history of slavery in England. At the same meeting, Dr. Brinton made a communication in reference to some remarkable discoveries recently made in Guatemala, near the village of Cozumel Whualpa.\* A number of

basaltic stones have been found, with bas reliefs displaying a new form of American art, and are full of symbolism of the most remarkable nature. It is strange that no city or ruins of a city exist where these have been discovered. The Smithsonian Institution has accepted them as genuine, although they present a comparatively modern treatment of antique subjects. *October*, Henry Phillips, Jr., \*read an essay upon the Worship of the Sun, as represented upon a coin of Constantine the great.

*November*, Charles Henry Hart \*read a communication upon the Bones of Columbus, in which he referred to the familiar supposition that the Cathedral of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, contained the remains of the discoverer of America, but that recent investigations seem to have proven that this is all an error, and that his remains were never taken to Havana. Columbus died at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, and his body was placed in the convent of San Francisco. Seven years later his remains were taken to Seville and deposited in the Carthusian Monastery of Los Cuevas, and here, thirteen years later, was interred the body of his son, Diego. Subsequently, in 1536, to carry out his oft-expressed wish, that he might rest in his beloved new-found-land, the remains of both were removed and transferred to the Cathedral of San Domingo, on the Island of Hispaniola. In 1795, when the Island of Hispaniola, as San Domingo was then called, was ceded to France, the Spanish naval commander applied for permission to remove again the remains of the great captain, and this time to Cuba. The permission being granted, a large number of dignitaries witnessed, as they supposed, the disinterment of the remains of Christopher Columbus, and their delivery to the commander of the fleet for removal to Havana, where on the 19th of the following March, with great pomp and formality, such as the occasion seemed to demand, "after the celebration of a Pontifical Mass, the coffin and case which contained the remains were placed in the wall of the church, on the gospel side of the altar." Doubts began to be expressed as to whether the re-

mains removed to Havana were, in reality, those pretended, and about two years ago, while the Cathedral of San Domingo was being subjected to some repairs, the remains of Don Luis Columbus, son of Diego and grandson of Christopher, were accidentally discovered. This roused an interest, and brought to mind afresh the doubts that had existed as to the removal in 1795, and Canon Bellini determined to make investigations, which he did, with the aid of skillful workmen, and was rewarded by discovering that the cathedral still contained the illustrious remains, brought there nearly three and a half centuries before. The Canon's investigations were made in the presence of the highest officers of the Government and prelates in the Church, and the Spanish Government appointed a commission of scientists to investigate the entire matter, and the evidence is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical student of history. It is now proposed to erect a suitable memorial monument in the Cathedral of San Domingo, to the discoverer of the Western Hemisphere, who has been left no more at peace since death than he was during his hard, unhappy and troubled life, and it has been suggested, seemingly with great propriety, that such a monument should be built by the joint contributions of the republics of the Western Continent, and the Historical Society of our neighboring State, New Jersey, has taken the initiative to bring it to the attention of the Government of the United States.

Dr. D. G. Brinton called to the attention of the Society the alleged discovery of an ancient Mexican library, in the ruins of Xayi, near Chiapas. The writings were said to be on terra-cotta tablets, in a language not as yet accurately deciphered. On motion, the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to communicate with the members of the Society in Mexico, to ascertain the truth or untruth of the alleged discovery.

*December*, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton \*made an important communication upon the subject of the Aboriginal Mica mines of North Carolina. In laying before the Society specimens of the implements used by the aborigines in working the mica mines of North Caro-

lina, he briefly referred to the use of this substance by the North American Indians. It was evidently highly esteemed among them as an article of adornment, and in the opinion of the learned archæologist, Professor Rau, was even invested with a mysterious significance in their superstitious rites. In the mounds of Ohio it has been discovered in large quantities, sometimes fifteen to twenty bushels in a single mound, which is the more remarkable as it is found nowhere in that State in natural deposits. All of it was brought from a distance, probably from those North Carolina mines of which Dr. Edwards spoke later on in the evening. The mica plates were used to cover the bones of the corpse after the fire had charred the remains; as a sort of pavement around the sacrificial altars; and as decorations which the dead might find of use in their spiritual homes. To suit the latter purposes the mica was cut into circular, oval, or diamond-shaped patterns, with extraordinary precision and neatness, and pierced with a hole so that a number of pieces could be strung together. In the celebrated Grave Creek mound, in Western Virginia, 150 such pieces were found in one spot, all of the same size, oval in shape, about the thickness of writing paper, and with a small hole at one end. Evidently they were intended to be strung on a cord and form a belt or sash. Sometimes large plates are found, as one in a mound in Circleville, Ohio, which was three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and half an inch thick. It has been believed by some antiquarians that such slabs were used as mirrors, and it is true that in certain kinds of mica of sufficient thickness a faint reflection of the face can be seen. Evidently it was an article of considerable commerce among the Indians; and those of them who worked the mines of North Carolina evinced no despicable judgment, in spite of their rude implements. The kinds of mica now rejected were then rejected; and when they had mined more than they could transport, they hid it in pits. In one of these pits several cartloads had been discovered, which had been carefully packed and buried there.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brinton's remarks, Dr. Edwards still

further elucidated the subject, illustrating it by sheets and pieces of mica, and various stone implements of very ancient and rude construction, found in the old workings, and a general debate ensued, which was participated in by the Society.

The synopses of the papers read during the years 1878 and 1879, here published, are printed from manuscripts furnished by the authors themselves.

Among the most important articles which have been exhibited were a silver-chased gorget, or medal, of repoussé work, presented to John T. Wheeler, November 2d, 1814, as the best marksman in the 5th Company, Washington Guards, by the officers of that company. It is composed of two thin plates hammered together; a golden pentadrachm, or medallion, of Ptolemy I, of Egypt, in perfect condition, and a gold double stater, bearing on one side the heads of Ptolemy and Berenice, and on the other those of Ptolemy II and Arsinoe, accolated; a medal of Henry Meiggs, commemorating the opening of the railway over the Andes in Chili; a silver coin of Sardis (in Lydia), with a bull and lion facing each other; some remarkable amber intaglios, and a knitting needle which was thrown up by an earthquake in Chili, from an old Indian grave. A silver five-franc piece of Louis Phillippe, bearing date 1848. As the revolution which dethroned him occurred in February, 1848, it is not likely that much coinage had taken place previous to that date, and it is very probable that such pieces are scarce. There were also exhibited a gold quadruple ducat of John Casimir, King of Poland, about 1650; a gold piece of the Duke of Saxony; the confession piece of John George I, 1630; a silver coin of Emanuel Pinto, 1759, issued by the Knights of Malta; and a series of five Brunswick crowns, with the savage man holding the tree in different attitudes till he has finally wrenched it from the earth and holds it transversely; a bracelet of antique gold coins found near Carthage in perfect preservation; the *goloid metric dollar*, the invention of William Wheeler Hubbell, Esq.; a dollar of Mary, Queen of Scots and Henry Darnley her husband;

a dollar of Philip the Second, Spain, with his title, *Rex Angliae*; fine broad pieces of Kings James First and Charles First, of the Commonwealth of England; gold pieces given by Kings Charles Second and James Second to those whom they touched for the king's evil; silver coinage of Oliver Cromwell; a full set of *bullet money* from Siam, and a large number of pattern pieces of the United States Mint; an uncirculated cent of 1793; a copper coined in 1737 by one Higley, at Granby, in Connecticut, (extremely rare); the very rare silver coin struck by Louis XIV, for the French colonies in North America, known as the *gloriam regni*; the *immunis columbia*; the Bar cent; Washington cent; large eagle, 1791; the rare elephant copper, 1694; the Chalmers sixpence, struck at Annapolis in 1783; specimens of the Massachusetts silver coinage of 1652, (of which the Mint Master of Massachusetts is said to have given his daughter her own weight as a dowry, she standing in one scale while the money was poured in the other), and a number of fine proof sets of American coins; a fine gold daric; a Jewish shekel, and half shekel of the era of Simon Maccabæus; 8, 5, and 10 crown pieces of the Dukes of Brunswick; an unpublished triple crown of Frederick of Brunswick, 1639, and an unpublished sextuple crown of Frederick Ulrich, 1620; a quintuple crown of Duke Augustus, issued in commemoration of his 80th birthday; gold coin of Phoccea about 600 B.C.; Hemistater of Agathocles of Sicily; Panormus stater of Electrum; hecta of Abydos; Camp money of Cossea, in Thrace; stater of Lysimachus; tetradrachms of Audoleon of Pœonia, Leontinon, Aradus; Athens (various types); Alexander the Great and Philip the Second; various of the Ptolemies, of the Arsacidæ and of Bactria; the confession piece of John George I, 1630; coins of Emanuel Pinto, Master of Malta, and many others. A fine impression of the cylinder signet of Wrukha, King of Chaldæa and Babylonia, 2700 B.C., and that of Dungi his son; also the royal signet of Darius, King of Persia, also impressions of the great seal of England in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror, all from originals in the British Museum; a medal of

the late Joseph J. Mickley, cut by Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, chief medalist of the Royal Swedish Mint; a fine family coin of the gens Pompeia, struck in the first century, purchased at the Mickley sale, in a remarkable state of preservation. The obverse bears a helmeted head of Minerva, and the reverse Romulus and Remus suckled by a she wolf.

The Society during the past two years has lost by death several of its members. Dr. Carl Berendt, and T. Apoleon Cheney, corresponding members, William Cullen Bryant, honorary member, and Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., honorary Vice President for the State of Maine, and Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D., honorary Vice President for the District of Columbia.

Joseph J. Mickley, a former member of this Society, and a well known numismatist and antiquary, died on the 15th day of November, 1878, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was the first President of this Society, although some of the newspapers gave currency to a rumor that he had succeeded Mr. Arthur G. Coffin in that position. But such was not the fact, as the minutes of the Society show that Mr. Mickley was the first occupant of that office.

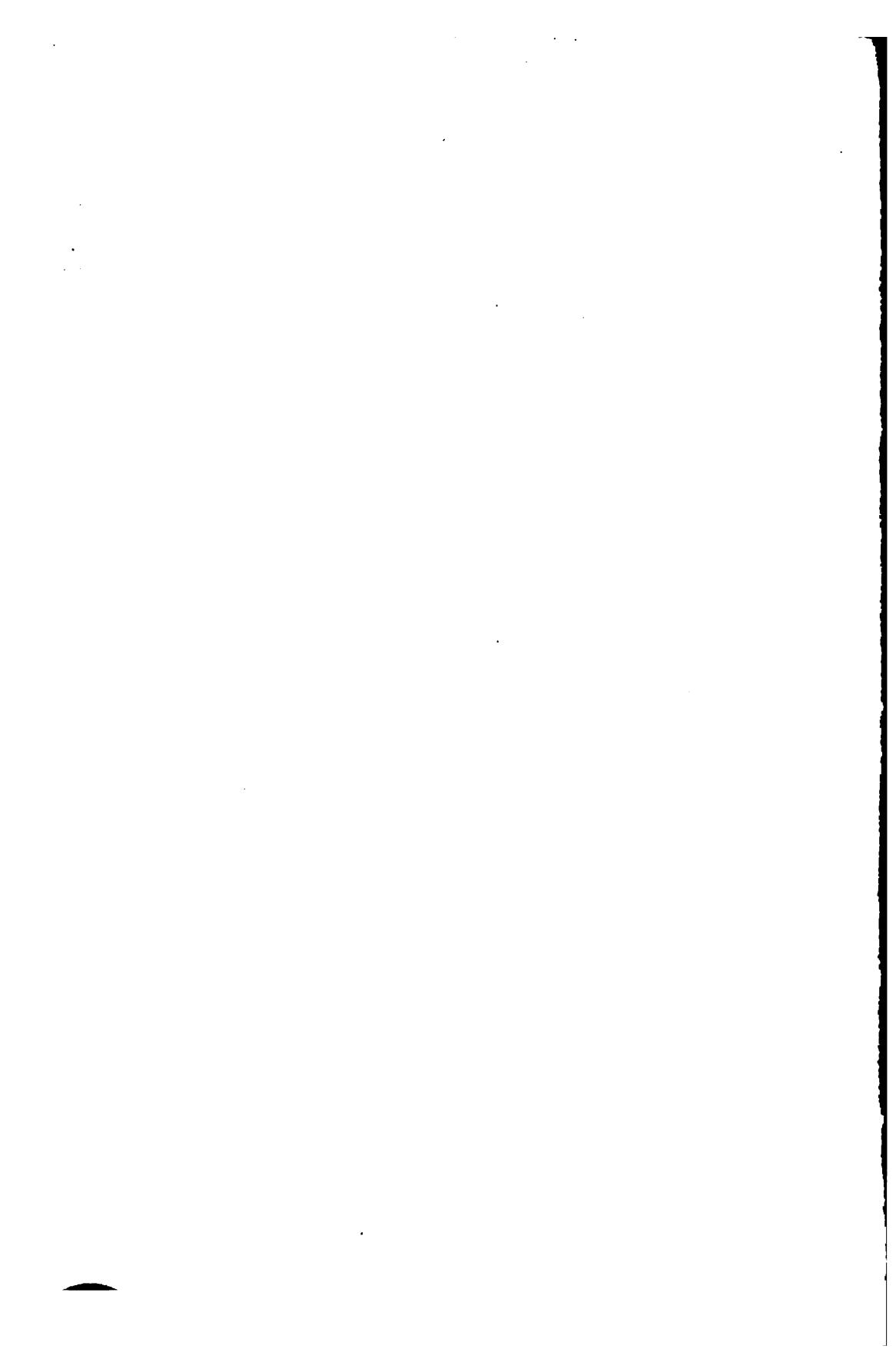
Of resident members we have lost by death three, viz.: Mr. Charles V. Hagner, Henry Armitt Brown and Dr. J. Aitken Meigs. Mr. Hagner was a well known local historian who had published several monographs of permanent value. Mr. Brown was a refined scholar and typical gentleman, whose willingness to be of service to the community led to his untimely death. Had his life been spared the Society would doubtless have profited by his valuable assistance. Dr. Meigs, although cut off in the prime of his usefulness, had won for himself the foremost rank among craniologists. His connection with us had existed for years, and although prevented by the arduous duties of his profession from taking as active a part in our labors as he desired, his interest in our Society and its operations was unceasing.

In conclusion, the Corresponding Secretary would congratulate the Society upon the era of prosperity that has opened before it. The struggle for existence and recognition is over, and our success is assured, both in a financial and scientific point of view; the opposition with which novel organizations are obliged to contend, the paucity of members with which infant societies are forced to operate, all have been lived down, and as our respected President has said, "we start in our incipient manhood with a list of well selected members, expecting a future of greater earnestness and of more diffusive usefulness."

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,

*Chairman.*



# **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

## **NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA**

MARCH 20TH 1879

ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF A

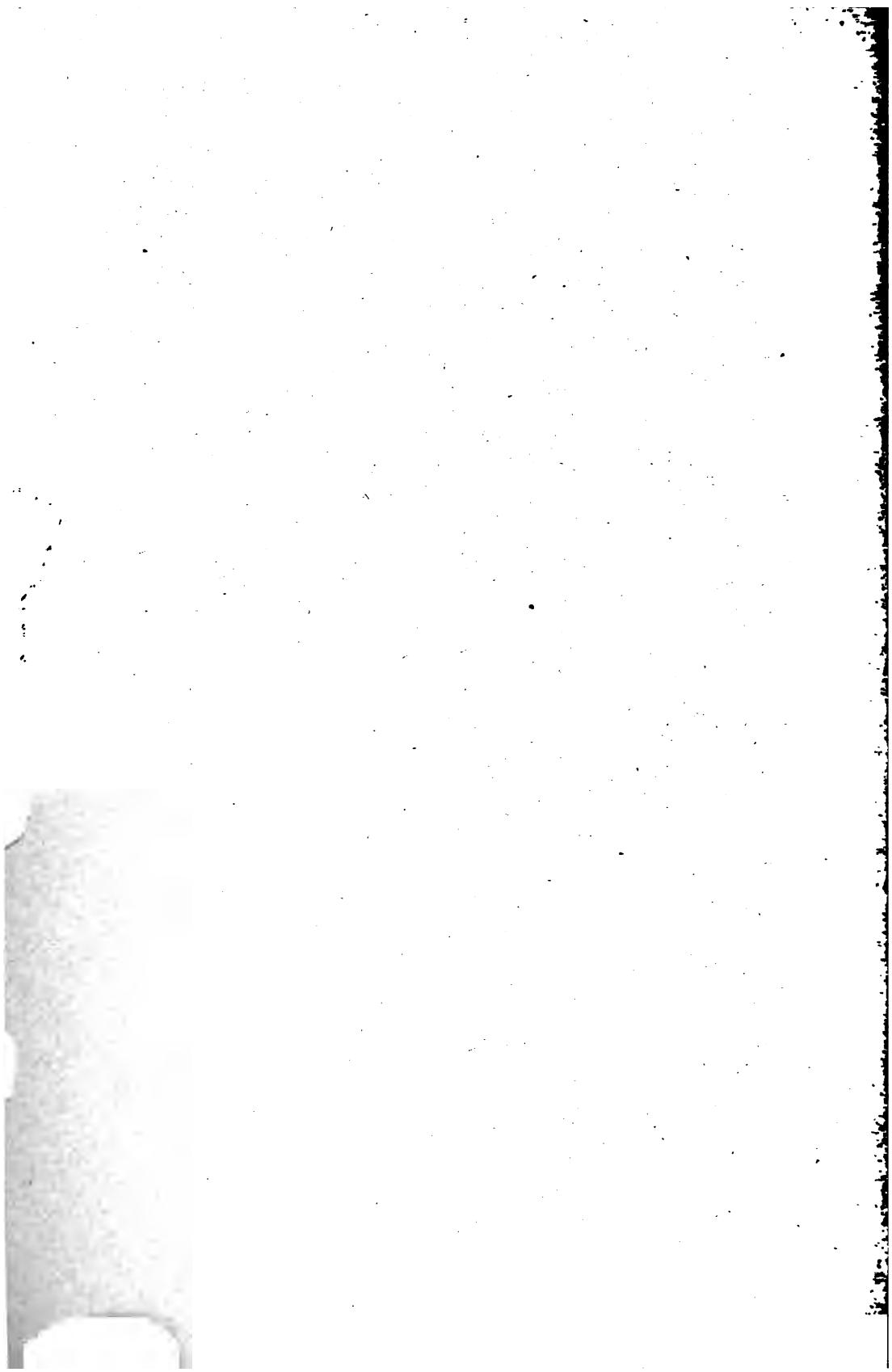
### **SILVER MEDAL**

TO THE

**HON ELI K PRICE PRESIDENT**

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIETY

**PHILADELPHIA**  
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**PHILADELPHIA:  
COLLINS, PRINTER.**

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ELI K. PRICE.

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM S. VAUX.

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM P. CHANDLER.

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

EDWIN W. LEHMAN.

### FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D.

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HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

### RECORDING SECRETARY.

J. HAYS CARSON.

### HISTORIOGRAPHER.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

### CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

ROBERT COULTON DAVIS.

### CURATOR OF ANTIQUITIES.

WILLIAM TRAUTWINE.

### LIBRARIAN.

FRANCIS JORDAN, JR.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

ON New Year's day, 1879, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia attained its majority; it having been founded January 1, 1858. It seemed fitting that this epoch in the Society's history should be marked, and Messrs. HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., DANIEL G. BRINTON, CHARLES HENRY HART, SIGISMUND K. HARZFIELD, and ROBERT COULTON DAVIS, as members of the Society, decided to have cut a commemorative medal, which, while it would chronicle this event, should be made also to testify the respect and regard entertained for its venerable President. With this aim and object in view, the medal was prepared, and when ready the President was requested to call a special meeting of the Society, in order that the only silver one struck might be formally presented to him. The following pages preserve the proceedings on that occasion.

C. H. H.



#### REMARKS OF MR. HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

It is my pleasant duty this evening, Mr. President, to present to you on the behalf of your friends, a silver medal, which we have caused to be engraved to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of our Society, and your twelfth term in our Presidential chair. No device that it could bear would be more appropriate than your own likeness, and we desire thus to express to you our thanks and appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have presided over the meetings of our Society, and the unflagging interest which you have always manifested in its welfare. The medal bears upon its obverse, surrounding your portrait, the inscription ELI K. PRICE, PRESIDENT, 1879; upon the reverse, the seal of the Society, and the words THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, *founded January 1, 1858.*

The meaning of our seal it may perhaps be as well to explain. The owl, which is the crest, symbolizes wisdom and learning; it is taken from the device upon the coins of Athens, issued in

the fifth century before the present era, and is a faithful copy of that archaic work of art.

The shield, upon which the quarterings are displayed, is the *Saxon* shield, emblematic of our English ancestry and associations; the emblems on each of the four portions of the shield represent, respectively, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Europe presents the cross as found upon the coinage of the first Christian kings of England; Africa, the Egyptian sphynx; Asia, a Chinese coin, and America, the stone arrow heads, axes, and implements of the Aborigines. The motto *vestigia rerum sequi* refers to the nature of our occupations.

The dies of the medal were cut by Mr. William H. Key of the United States Mint, the foremost of American living medallists, who has made it a labor of love, knowing that his work would circulate far and wide among the cultured classes, and those who appreciate art. The excellence of the likeness, and the delicacy of the workmanship, attest his success. Of these medals, this is the only one which will be struck in silver; in bronze there will be one hundred and ninety-nine issued.

I would, Mr. President, that it were in my power properly to advert to the services you have so long rendered us, and the feelings we entertain towards you, but I must leave this to be done by my friend who sits at my side, knowing that he, better than I, can do justice to our feelings.

#### PRESENTATION ADDRESS OF DR. DANIEL G. BRINTON.

MR. PRESIDENT: In rising to express the feelings which have prompted us to present you with the medal I hold in my hand, I shall do so in an informal manner, and with the wish that my oratorical abilities were more worthy the occasion.

It is now more than ten years since I was honored with the membership of this Society. At that time, which was shortly after your election to its Presidency, the meetings were held in

a small room near 5th and Walnut; its members were few in number, and the interest taken in the discussions was languid. At the present time we occupy a commodious hall, centrally located ; our sessions are well attended by constantly increasing numbers; numerous interesting communications are laid before us; our library has been largely augmented by the addition of works of permanent value, germane to the studies we pursue; and our collections of coins and antiquities have received many increments of worth and rarity.

This gratifying change, MR. PRESIDENT, we feel is in very great measure due to the abiding interest you have taken in the welfare of the Society, to the encouragement you have given to its efforts, to the punctuality with which, often at the cost of personal inconvenience, you have attended its sessions, and to the courtesy and ability with which you have presided over its discussions.

The members of the Society, therefore, have deemed it most fitting, that at this, the twenty-first year of its existence, they should testify their appreciation of your services by some enduring memento. Naturally the form of the medal suggested itself; for this, as we are in origin a numismatic society, is peculiarly consonant with the history and purposes of our organization; and further, the medal carries with it a claim to perpetuity which no other memorial possesses. It has the elements of permanency beyond all other monuments. The poet Horace claimed for his lays, that they should be more lasting than brass, and outlive the costly tombs of emperors. But many poems, many whole literatures have passed away, and been utterly forgotten, while the coins and medals of those nations remain our only witnesses to their existence and history.

Where are the literatures of Bactria and Phrygia, Carthage and Iberia? They are forever lost; in the numismatic relics alone of those ancient civilizations, do we find the means to reconstruct their history.

It is no exaggeration to predict that copies of the medal which we present you this night will be preserved and treasured as long as civilization endures; for there is this happy peculiarity to the medal, that the more abundant are its copies, the more frequently of course does it appear in cabinets: while the more rare it is, so much the greater care is exercised in its preservation. Therefore, at all time in the future, we may confidently say, will the collection of such mementoes be the object of organizations and the cherished passion of individuals.

Another reason for the appropriateness of the medal is the fidelity with which it transmits the features, the physical individuality of the person, to future generations. Without such a record, without the power of picturing to our mind the individual as he was, his name and fame are vague abstractions to us, and we lose half the force of his personality. In the faithful resemblance stamped on this piece of silver, we know that we have guarded against this contingency.

In concluding, MR. PRESIDENT, we feel sure that in presenting you this tribute of respect, we give expression not only to the sentiments of the members of this Society, but of this city and this commonwealth. This token is presented not merely to the esteemed President of a Scientific Society, but to a member of a learned profession, who has long stood in its foremost ranks in the second city of this continent, and who has acquitted himself of that debt which Lord Bacon says every man owes his profession, by drawing up and securing the enactment of wise laws; to an enlightened citizen always foremost in devising and executing plans for the embellishment and improvement of the city of his adoption; to the friend of science and liberal culture, who has not only aided others in the advancement of learning, but has himself contributed many and valued articles to scientific literature; and lastly, and most important of all, to the individual who, through a life extended far beyond the average span of man, has borne, amidst the con-

troversies of the courts and the conflicts of the political arena a character unsullied by calumny, and unstained by blemish, a character which all right-minded men are glad to emulate and proud to honor.

#### ADDRESS OF HON. ELI K. PRICE.

GENTLEMEN: This medal, which you now so kindly present to me, commemorates the twenty-first year of the existence of this Society, and it is by your kind partiality that the likeness of the President has been placed upon it. For this I sincerely thank you. It is an honor I did not expect, that my likeness in silver and bronze should be placed in the conservative custody of this and other societies, and of their members, to be preserved through generations to come. Be assured that my own posterity will appreciate the honor.

This medal is not so much to commemorate what this Society has done, as it is an earnest of what it intends to do. It has but lived through an early infancy; brief, indeed, compared with its corporate perpetuity, and an immortality of life, to be derived from the vitality of its active living members. We start in our incipient manhood with a list of well-selected members, intending to increase our numbers, and expecting a future of greater earnestness and a more diffusive usefulness.

I am led by the occasion to reflect upon the conservative purposes of this and kindred societies, and to make some comparison with those of unassisted nature. Our cabinets may be secure from rust and decay, but thieves may break through and steal. The temptation very greatly exceeds intrinsic values, for the relics we preserve are historic of the progress of art, of the most remarkable events and persons, and the rise and fall of kings and kingdoms. Nay, the relics of our museums contain the implements shaped by men's hand in ages

preceding by many centuries, all written history, when primitive peoples were under the hard necessity of building their habitations and making their tools without the aid of metals, of stones, and bones, and horns. It was then a severe struggle for the rudest necessities of life.

These have been preserved for the antiquarian, not originally by human care, but are things lost by man, and nature kindly held them in her lap until men more intelligent, in recent centuries, should gather, arrange, and preserve them in their museums. In this, nature's care has been more successful than man's could be, and she yet holds in her bosom vastly greater treasures than have been found, both ancient and modern; speaking of early historic ages as modern in the world's history. The field of the world is yet ripe unto the harvest with relics yet to be gathered by antiquarians.

Nature is boundlessly beneficent in her conservations; and the living growths and creatures she produced in times remote she has stored securely under the rocks, her own great museum, to reward the researches of science and of the miner, and to serve mankind for fuel and the useful industries. She is conservative to preserve all the life that can be useful to men, and much for him to subdue, as dangerous and destructive to his own life, and obstructive to his progress in subduing the earth to his uses.

Things transient and variable in nature's transmutations become wonderfully conservative and permanent. Her invisible evaporation, that condense into clouds and fall as rains, make the rivulets and rivers, and these, as led by gravitation, make landmarks for the land-owner and boundaries for nations, more enduring than monuments of marble or granite. But man may mar this beneficent process of nature. He may strip the earth of her trees that arrest the clouds, and expose her soils to the burning sun, to be driven away by the winds; and hence the channels be obliterated and the uncovered sterile

rocks and the driven sands become deserts, refusing food and water to man and beast, and they perish. It is only man who uses the axe and fire, and these are the great destroyers. But man may, and must, conserve that the earth shall be fruitful, and mankind be preserved. He may ever use all nature can produce, but on this condition, that he shall ever help her to restore the just equilibrium.

The peoples on this earth have been both stationary and moving: the earth hath her currents as the ocean hath. The stagnant populations of the east attained an earlier autonomy and civilization; those that were nomadic have attained a higher and more vigorous life and civilization. That long and wide stream of human life now known as the Aryan race, before the dawn of written history, occupied central Asia. It overflowed south, passed the Himalayas, and conquered and occupied India; a part moved westward and peopled Asia Minor, Greece, Macedonia, Italy and Europe generally, except as it drove the prior natives into the mountain fastnesses, or remote peninsulas, or the frozen north, or the aborigines became merged in the dominating race by fusion of blood and language. But how is this history known; history that began long before the beginning of the civilization of historic Greece and Rome? The Indian branch left their sacred Sanscrit writings, and in these are found words of constant and endearing use in every family of the western division of the Aryan race. Yes, but words that floated on this ever-moving living stream bore the evidence whence they came, who they were and are, and to whom related; words, flung from human tongues and caught by human ears, have carried this identity through the air for unknown thousands of years; and we here, every day and every hour, are giving the proofs of this great fact by naming those in nearest relationship to us. Truly, there is a history of man, and an estimate to be made of his value, greater than is to be found in books and monuments, and more enduring than these; a

history traditional and hereditary, wrought into and manifested from his inner being of thoughts and feelings, which finds its expression in words and deeds, and in a wisdom that has come from many centuries of experiences and inspirations. Beyond our power to estimate has been his improvement and recovery from his prehistoric life.

Another enduring stream of humanity also claims our attention: The Semitic race dwelt in Southwest Asia, near the Gulf of Arabia and Persia. One of that race went forth from "Ur of the Chaldees," with his family, and dwelt in Haran; and after increase there, his son Abraham was led to Canaan, with the promise, that "in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." The tribe grew to be a nation, whose chief city was Jerusalem. They had an early and continuous written history, preserved as sacred Books, in which was a prophecy that the nation should become a people "scattered and peeled;" and after Titus captured Jerusalem that prophecy was literally fulfilled. They were scattered among the nations and oppressed by them. They but clung the closer together, loved their sacred books and songs the more, preserved the more perfectly their identity, and thus were kept wiser than their oppressors, observed better the laws of health, and lived longer. The Founder of the Gentile Christians and his Apostles were of the same Hebrew race, and the Christians adopted as sacred their Scriptures. They moved with the Aryans, and aided their progress in civilization and learning. They repaid with great good, the evil done them after Christianity obtained worldly power; and the books derived through the teachers of that people surpass all of all other nations, in truth and knowledge, as to the purposes of our being and destiny. These give us a body of antiquarian knowledge, and a wisdom to guide men through this life, surpassing all other instruction, as tested by fruits.

As Empire westward held its course, the children of Israel have been part of that movement, and are now with the van,

in Europe, here, and westward to the Pacific. A people of five millions, in a world of thirteen hundred millions, have done more to instruct mankind than all other peoples in the world. Together the two races will move westward until they meet the ancient civilizations of the east, to give them greater life, new vigor, and a higher advancement; will enter upon a second journey of civilizing progress round the world. Surely more than nature's forces have carried on this great progression, ever onward, ever upward.

More than half the population of the world is in eastern and southeastern Asia; it has stagnated there for unknown centuries, with little progress from its ancient superiority in art, but imperfect civilization; restricted by natural boundaries and a Chinese wall; secluded by fear, yet arrogating superiority to all mankind. China claims to be the celestial empire, where the Chinaman must be buried to reach his expected heaven. But one of the many wonders this age has witnessed is, that of the prostration of the defences for the seclusion of China and Japan, with a zealous disposition manifested by them to receive all the useful knowledge we can teach them. They are now taught and led by American books, engineers, and scientists; railroads are laid, minerals never before touched are mined, their children are sent by their governments to be taught in our schools. They have ceased to dread to hear of our religion. Shall we then provoke them to close their ports? Shall we drive from our shores Chinese who intend to return and die and be buried in the celestial empire, who in returning home will be the most effective missionaries to teach the Chinese people all we can give them of good? Shall we drive away laborers the most reliable for the fulfilment of their contracts? Who build our railroads, work the mines, and gather the great wheat crops of California, without strikes in breach of contract. Let us be wise. After looking at the long past, with a true conception of the wisdom it teaches, let us look to the indefi-

nite future, and so do as that the good shall be paramount in all time over the world. This is the era of eras, in all history, the best to serve mankind.

Let us now return from this wide survey to this small hall and small occasion. It has occurred to me as permissible, to ask myself how long would the last survivor of the few medals now struck remain? I cannot conjecture, though there be great security in a fire-proof building, and the care of a Numismatic Society. Possibly one may be found at the end of a thousand years. If so, let us conjecture what may be the condition of some things which now deeply interest us. First, what may this Society's museum and library then be? Perhaps it would not be too presumptuous to say, equal to one-fifth the size of the British Museum. We will say that to encourage our successors. This city may then be larger than London now is, the present largest city of the world; may have four millions of inhabitants; with a water supply to secure the city from any great fire; and a police to protect it from any serious riot. The Fairmount Park will be the centre of the great city; be yet covered in part with the self-sown forests; but in all other parts will have attained the highest artistic skill of the landscape gardener, who makes his beautiful pictures by trees, and plants, and flowers of all shapes and colors; all to be mirrored by glassy lakes, and the lake-like windings of the Schuylkill. All this is said confidently of our city, but not boastfully, for a like progress will be made by other cities, some of them yet to be founded; and our whole country will have a like growth, and then have its population of two hundred millions; will still be the "United States;" be bound in union by one constitution, by railroads and electric wires, by the intelligence, virtue, and loyalty of the people.

GENTLEMEN: I committed to writing that which I have read, for greater accuracy, little thinking of the flattering terms in

which you have addressed me. I have felt in the reading that my address is a tame response to your very kind and warm expressions. I have not realized that my services to this Society, or the public, have deserved the high praises you have expressed. I thank you gratefully for your most kind appreciation, and very generous expressions of approval; and for the evidences you have to-night given me of your regard and friendship.

#### REMARKS OF MR. CHARLES HENRY HART.

MR. PRESIDENT: It has occurred to me, that as we have here present with us this evening, as an invited guest, Mr. Key, the artisan who has produced so well the medal which has just been presented to you, and as I hold in my hand the model from which it was made, it might be of interest to the members present, if the gentleman would describe the process of die-sinking as to-day performed, for the die, from which the medal is struck, is not engraved as many imagine, and as I myself had supposed, until this evening.

But, sir, although I arose merely to make this suggestion, I cannot return to my seat without expressing the great gratification the proceedings this evening have afforded to me personally, for, sir, as I stand before you I recall the fact, that twelve years ago it was my privilege to be the humble instrument of placing you in the chair, which for these many years you have occupied and adorned so gracefully and so satisfactorily. I was appointed at the stated meeting in November, 1867, chairman of the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and in that capacity reported your honored name, sir, to the Society for its President. At that time, sir, I was the youngest member of the Society, and there was a difference of half a century in our ages; yet, while the years remain the same, as youth cannot be

counted by them alone, I have crept on, but you, sir, have stood still.

How wise a choice it was, it is not for me to say after the felicitous words we have heard fall from Dr. Brinton's lips, it could be, at best, only a repetition in perhaps a little different language. The medal which is before you, sir, expresses the fact in the most permanent and forcible language, nothing can be added to its silent evidence.

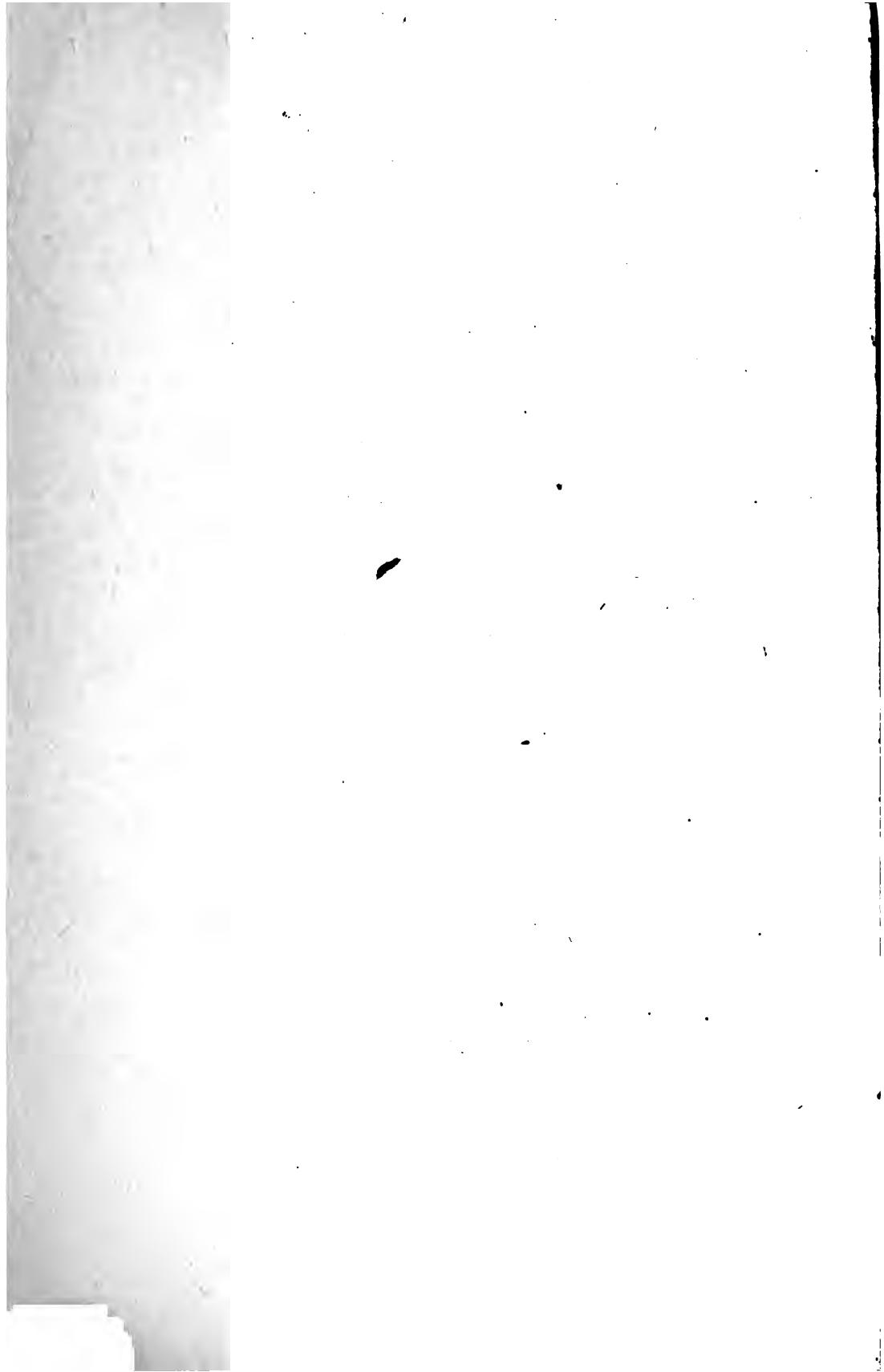
If it is the pleasure of the meeting I will ask Mr. Key to do what I arose to suggest.

Mr. William H. Key was introduced and described briefly the mode and manner of cutting the die, at the conclusion of which the Society adjourned.

Report of the  
Numismatic and  
Antiquarian Society  
of  
Philadelphia.

1880.

D. S.  
330 A.D.



1881

R E P O R T  
OF  
THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE YEAR 1880



PHILADELPHIA  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY  
1881

**COLLINS, PRINTER.**

# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Founded January 1, 1858.

1881.

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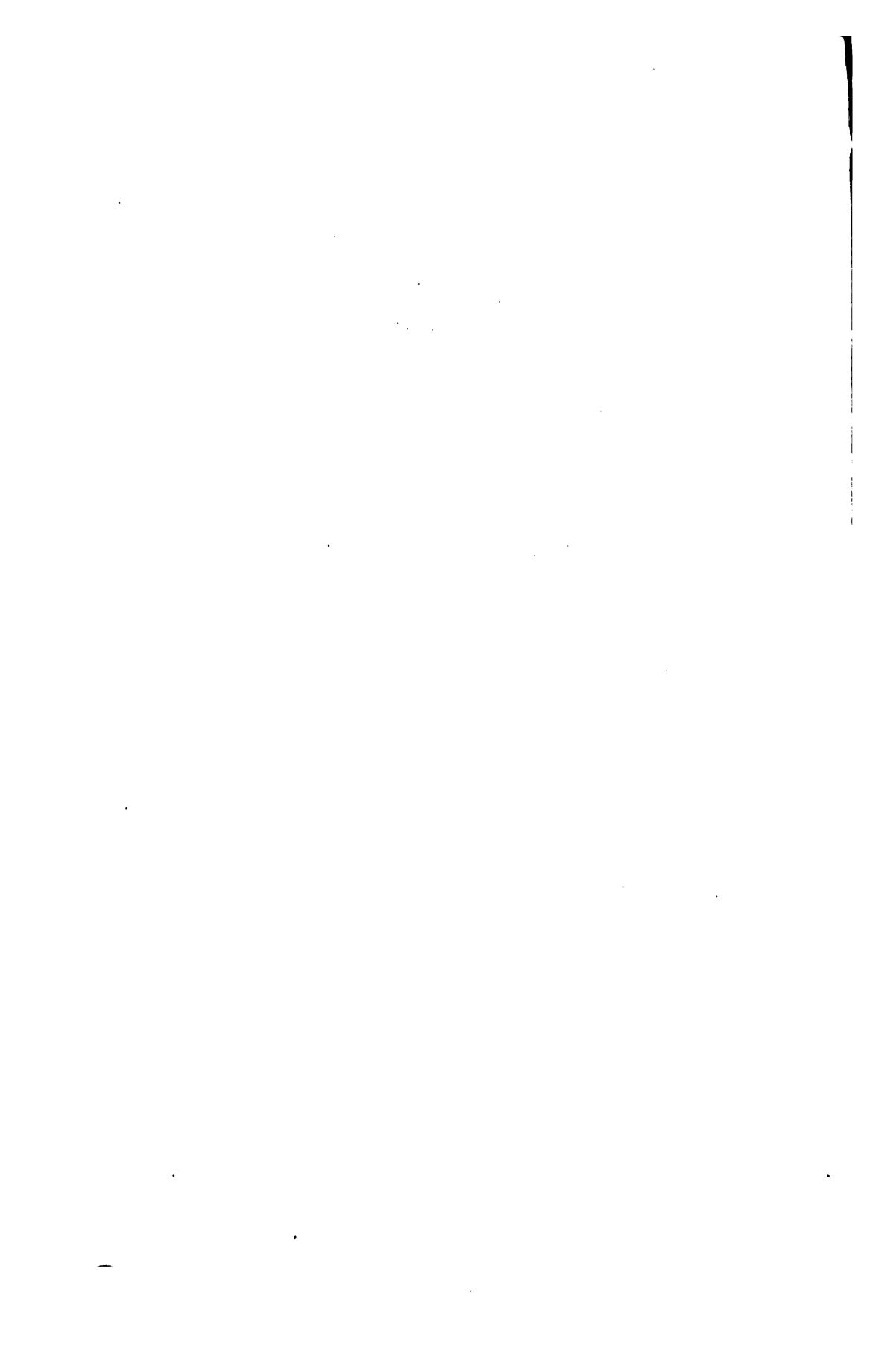
### Committee on Publication.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., DANIEL G. BRINTON, M.D., CHARLES HENRY HART.

Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner 18th and Chestnut Streets.

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evening in the Month.

Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—*

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition and progress of the Society during the year 1880. During the past year there were held eight meetings, at which thirty-two papers and communications were read; eight resident members were elected, eighteen corresponding, and one honorary, making twenty-seven in all; two members were dropped from the roll, one resigned, and six died; books and pamphlets donated to the library, 211; coins and antiquities donated, 397; deposited, 17; letters received, 269; letters, pamphlets, etc., sent, 1728.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

#### JANUARY 1ST.

This day, the 22d anniversary of the foundation of the Society, being a public holiday, by direction of the President no meeting was held.

## JANUARY 8TH.

A special meeting was held this evening, at which Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., delivered the annual address, giving a sketch of the life and teachings of George Keith, with a history of the first schism in the Province of Pennsylvania, in which he stated that the Quaker historians had studiously misrepresented the character of Keith, because he became an apostate to their sect, and entered the Church of England. An examination of their words and sources of information proves that their statements were unfair. The bitter discussions between Keith and the Philadelphia meetings were analyzed, and allowing for partisan heat on both sides, the position maintained by Keith is found to be that more in accordance with the theory of evangelical Christianity. The errors he pointed out in the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and which he did his best to have expurgated, were the same that in later years led to the schism in the Society by which it was divided into the Orthodox and Hicksite branches. The charges in many of the Quaker historians that in later life Keith fell into disrepute in the Church of England prove, on careful scrutiny, to rest on no foundation worthy of the name, while there is good evidence that the contrary was the case.

## FEBRUARY 5TH.

Francis Jordan, Jr., Librarian of the Society, read an important paper on the remains of an aboriginal encampment at Rehoboth, Del., which has been published and distributed by the Society. At the conclusion of the address he presented to the Society a valuable collection of stone implements, hammers, arrow heads, pottery, etc., which he had found in the Rehoboth mounds. Considerable interest was manifested by the Society on the subject, it being the first time that these mounds had been described.

A letter was read from Hubert Howe Bancroft, Esq., of San

Francisco, in relation to the alleged late discoveries of aboriginal relics near Tulare in that State.

Henry Phillips, Jr., read a communication in reference to certain colossal statues lately discovered on the island of Milos, not far from where the renowned *Venus* of the Louvre was found. They are of the finest period of Grecian art.

Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, read an essay upon a denarius of Augustus Cæsar, commemorating the recovery of Roman standards from the Parthians, in which he gave a succinct account of standards and military ensigns in ancient and modern times, embracing an account of the *Labarum* and of the *Oriflamme*. This paper was published in the American Journal of Numismatics for July, 1880, and has since been printed and distributed in pamphlet form.

Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Joel Munsell, of Albany, N. Y., a corresponding member, January 15, 1880, aged 72 years.

A letter was read from Mr. T. B. Flint, of Yarmouth, N. S., in reference to the supposed Scandinavian inscriptions in that vicinity. He states that "on an island near the mouth of the Tusket River, there are also two very large stones with inscriptions in similar characters. The spot is very difficult of access by land, but not by water, although it is not in any frequented route." The special committee appointed by the Society to investigate into and report upon the subject was continued.

#### MARCH 4TH.

Dr. Albert S. Gatschet, of the Bureau of Ethnology, contributed a paper on a late discovery in Moscow of a remarkable goblet of seventeenth century workmanship, fabricated out of old coins. It was presented last Christmas to the Emperor of Germany.

Henry Phillips, Jr., read a communication in reference to a large discovery of coins in Scotland.

Isaac Myer, who was appointed to examine into and report upon

the date of Penn's landing in *Philadelphia*, stated that in his opinion the exact day was the 8th day of November, 1682 (O. S.).

Philip Howard Law read an essay on "Servitude in England," of which the following is an abstract, furnished by himself:—

"It is well known that at the close of the Roman Empire the two classes of slaves, the one employed in domestic duties and in the artisan crafts, the other in agricultural labors, had become changed. The artisan crafts were in the hands of guilds of free laborers. The predial slaves were annexed to the soil as serfs; and it was only to the household servants that the word slaves could be applied. Probably the same social arrangements existed in Britain. Many think, though highly improbable, that the entire native population perished on the Saxon conquest. Most of the lower people were already serfs, and remained on the soil, obeying new masters. When by the introduction of letters, light was thrown upon England, the servile classes were found to be two: one, household servants unattached, and liable to be sold; the other, serfs bound to the soil, and transferable only with it. The artisans in the towns were free. Three causes in Anglo-Saxon England were always working to enlarge the number of slaves and serfs: first, the enslavement of captives during war; second, the non-payment of the wehrgild; third, voluntary sales of whole free families into slavery, to procure food during the frequent famines.

"In the Domesday book the bondmen, estimated at 120,000 families, were then reckoned at about a million and a half persons. During the early Norman dominion the distinction of the two kinds of slaves now called villeins *en gross* and *en regardant* was still kept up in theory; but the former soon became obsolete in fact, resulting from the introduction of feudal manners by the Normans, so that services at the present day deemed menial were performed by equals in rank. The apprentice waited on his master; the page on the knight, his master in chivalric instruction. This rendered personal slavery not only unnecessary but objectionable. Another cause was the change in the law of war. The

principle was introduced that no Christian captive could be enslaved but only held to ransom. A third cause was the introduction into jurisprudence of personal punishment instead of the wehrgild. Serfdom gradually decayed, but so slowly that we have no contemporary documents on the subject. No particular time can be alleged for its formal destruction, but it is agreed that as a practical institution it had become extinct by the middle of the fifteenth century."

Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the deaths of Samuel Greene Arnold, of Providence, R. I., on Feb. 13, 1880, aged 59, and of James Lenox, of New York, who died February 17, 1880, aged 80, both honorary members of the Society.

William Penn Chandler called to the attention of the Society the alleged discovery of prehistoric tools and workings in a coal mine in Fayette County in this State.

Many objects of interest were exhibited, among which were a small metallic head-rest, such as was used in ancient coffins, likewise a gilt ring, on which was a fire-altar, surmounted by a star and bearing characters not unlike the Sassanian coinages, and various other antiques found near Tunis. Some remarkable American coins were shown, including an 1804 quarter dollar *perfectly uncirculated*, and proofs of the half dimes of 1794, 1795, and 1796.

A number of beautifully engraved gems were exhibited, lately sent to this city by Signor Alessandro Castellani. Among them were: 1. Bust of Minerva, in yellow agate; 2. Nymph, in agate; 3. Pegasus, oriental garnet; 4. Chimæra, sard; 5. Roma, sard; 6. Titus, heliotrope; 7. Victory, carnelian; 8. Hercules, brown agate; 9. Apollo, sard; and others.

#### APRIL 1ST.

Before proceeding to the regular business, the Secretary, Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., on behalf of the members, addressed to the Chair a few remarks testifying to the gratification felt by the

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Society at the presence of their venerable President, and expressing the regrets which the Society had felt at his late illness. Mr. Phillips concluded by saying that the Society trusted that the President would be spared in life and health for many long years to adorn the office whose duties he had for thirteen years so zealously fulfilled.

Among the many letters read at this meeting was one from Dr. J. A. H. Murray, President of the Philological Society (England), thanking the Society for his election to membership. It is especially interesting from the fact that Mill Hill, the residence of Dr. Murray, "occupies the site of the country house of Peter Collinson, the life-long friend and correspondent of the great Benjamin Franklin, the earliest benefactor of the Philadelphia Library, and the friend who supplied Dr. Franklin with the earliest means of making his electrical experiments. The grounds occupy the site of Mr. Collinson's Botanical Garden, and several of the trees made famous by the Hortus Collinsonianus are still in healthy vigor, especially the splendid 'Cedars of Lebanon,' said to have been planted by Linnaeus while he was Mr. Collinson's guest in England. At these cedars Dr. Franklin no doubt also often looked when he visited Mr. Collinson during his residence in London, in 1766, on the patriotic, though, alas! futile errand of showing the British Government of that day that the only true policy is justice, and that only 'righteousness exalteth a nation.' . . . You will readily understand that with all these associations I feel a special interest in Philadelphia, and shall be glad at a future time to have an opportunity of personally visiting it." Dr. Murray speaks also at some length of the services which American scholars have rendered to the great dictionary of the English language now in progress under his supervision, and refers to the assistance which Mr. Phillips, the Corresponding Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, has already given.

Robert Noxon Toppan read an essay entitled "Some Modern Monetary Questions viewed by the Light of Antiquity," exhibiting

a number of gold coins in explanation of his subject. This essay has been printed and distributed by the Society, with an illustration of coins beautifully executed by the Gutekunst phototype process.

A letter was read from Dr. George E. Post, of Beirat, Syria, in reference to the colossal stone statue lately discovered near Gaza, and offering to prosecute further inquiries on the behalf of the Society.

Henry Phillips, Jr., read a communication upon the recent excavations and discoveries about the temple of Zeus, in Olympia.

Edwin W. Lehman read an account of the medal struck to commemorate the completion of the St. Gothard tunnel.

Daniel G. Brinton, M.D., made a communication to the Society in reference to the Lorillard expedition to explore the ruins of Mexico and Central America, and also in reference to recent archæological explorations in Missouri and Minnesota.

Wescott Bailey presented a communication in reference to a statue of St. Francis d'Assissi in the Cathedral of Toledo, of which he exhibited a handsome photograph, the work of the celebrated Alonzo Cano (born A. D. 1600; died 1664), called by many the Michael Angelo of Spain. He was a painter, sculptor, and architect, and is reported to have refused the crucifix handed him on his death bed by a priest, on the ground that its artistic execution was bad according to his ideas. This statue, which is one of the treasures of the Cathedral, is cut out of wood, beautifully painted, and is about 32 inches in height. It was always to be seen at the Cathedral until within the last fifteen years when, owing to numerous thefts of sacred relics, the priests locked it up so securely that access to it can only be had through fourteen doors, each to be opened with a different key. Many people of rank and position endeavored in vain at various times to see this statue, and it was only after the most strenuous and remarkable efforts, Zacharie Astruc, a French sculptor, was permitted, in 1875, to enter the sacristy and to make a copy of the figure, under the continual surveillance of two monks especially detailed for that purpose. This

fac-simile is pronounced to be really equal to the original, and he has reproduced it in marble, bronze, and wood.

Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Samuel Agnew, a resident member of the Society, on March 6, 1880, aged sixty.

Isaac Myer read a paper on "Old Titles to the City of Philadelphia," of which the following is a synopsis furnished by himself: "After describing the appearance of the surface of the land on which the city was afterwards erected, when in its wild state, an account was given of the early discoveries, by the Dutch and English, of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and the claims resulting from the same. The settlement of the Dutch on the Delaware, before 1638, the time of the settlement by the Swedes and Finns; the purchase by the latter, from the aborigines, of the western shore of the Delaware from Cape Henlopen to the Falls at Trenton. The purchase by the Dutch from the Indians, in 1643, of land, apparently the present site of Philadelphia; the controversies on this title between the Swedes and Dutch, and success of the former. The grant by the Dutch, in 1664, to Swen Swenson *et al.* of 800 acres, known subsequently as 'Wicaco'; the confirmation patent for the same by the English in 1671. The conveyance, in 1676, by the English to Hartsfelder of 345 acres north of Pegg's Run, now Willow Street. The claim of Peter Rambo to part of the Swensons' aforesaid land in 1677; the decision of the Upland court against Rambo; the warrant and survey to the Swensons, in 1681, for land claimed by Rambo, which was apparently east of Tenth, north of Dock, and south of Willow Streets to Delaware River. The land on the Schuylkill side of the old city claimed by Peter Cock, and how his title was disposed of. An account of Thomas Fairman and his work. Penn's expectation that Upland would be his capital city, and his disappointment. The letter of Claypoole from England, July 14, 1682, and other letters, referring to the capital city on the site of Philadelphia, written before Penn's arrival, and the date of many early surveys of lots, and an account of first inhab-

itants, were given. The opposition of the Swedes to laying out Philadelphia on their land, and the way Penn and his agents disposed of it, and the dissatisfaction of the former thereat. Also many extracts from records, letters, addresses, and descriptions, relating to the early city, were quoted."

MAY 6TH.

Wescott Bailey, Esq., deposited in the cabinets of the Society copies of the Aztec and Maya calendar stones on behalf of their owner, Mrs. M. W. Balding. The Aztec stone differs materially from the well-known calendar in the Museo Nacional, in Mexico. The Maya calendar was brought from Yucatan, about forty years ago, by the celebrated traveller and author Benjamin Norman, and the original was unfortunately destroyed by fire, at New Orleans, some years since.

Lewis A. Scott read a dissertation upon the bearing of the Act of Parliament of 1751, for the correction of the calendar, upon the various dates connected with William Penn's arrival in America, and on his passage to this city. Mr. Scott exhibited a table, which he had very carefully prepared, illustrative of his address, and showed the Society the following methods by which the dates could be ascertained:—

*1st Method.*—By adopting, as the bi-centennial anniversary, that natural day of 1882 which will, by the "New Style," bear the same name (by way of month and day of the month) as the natural and actual day of Penn's arrival at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1682, bore, according to the "Old Style," in 1682 (by way of month and day of the month).

*2d Method.*—By changing the O. S. name (by way of month and day of the month), borne, in 1682, by the natural and actual day of Penn's arrival at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1682, to the N. S. name (by way of month and day of the month) which it would at that time, 1682, have borne according to N. S.—making the change by omitting *ten* O. S. names of days, including the day in ques-

tion;—then carrying down the anniversary, by the plan of “New Style,” to 1882; and adopting, as the bi-centennial anniversary, the day of “New Style,” of 1882, so found or arrived at, namely, that natural day, of 1882, which will bear, in 1882 (by way of month and day of the month), the same N. S. name as the N. S. name, in 1682, of the natural and actual day of Penn’s arrival, in the fall of 1682.

*3d Method.*—By carrying down the anniversary, on the plan of “Old Style,” to 1752, when the change of legal style took effect in England; then changing the name of the “Old Style” anniversary of that year, 1752, to the “New Style” name—by omitting *eleven* “Old Style” names of days, including the day in question—and, finally, carrying the N. S. anniversary of 1752, thus obtained, down to 1882, by the plan of “New Style,” and adopting, as the bi-centennial anniversary, the day of “New Style,” 1882, so found or arrived at.

*4th Method.*—By carrying down the anniversary, on the plan of “Old Style,” to the year 1882; then changing the O. S. name, borne (by way of month and day of the month) by the O. S. anniversary of that year, 1882, to the “New Style” name (by way of month and day of the month)—by omitting *twelve* “Old Style” names of days, including the day in question,—and adopting, as the bi-centennial anniversary, the day, of “New Style,” so found or arrived at.

The subject was discussed by Messrs. Price, Jordan, Rogers, Baker, Davis, and others, and made the special business of the October meeting.

A letter was read from the Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D.D., President of Marietta College, Ohio, making inquiry as to whether the Washington cent of 1783, with the inscription “ONE CENT,” “*Unity* States of America,” was really issued in the year it bears date; and if it was, whether it is not the first use of the word *cent* to denote the hundredth part of the unit. He writes, “The term *cent* appears first in our legislation in 1786. Robert Morris had used

the word two or three years before, but in a different sense. He employed it to indicate a hundred units. We use it to denote the hundredth part of the unit. If this copper token was issued in 1783, the word cent was used three years before it appears in the records of Congress. In fact, the designer of that little coin, struck in France, would seem to have invented that money term, and I cannot learn that the word *cent* is found on any other coin till after the action of Congress in 1786."

Robert Coulton Davis, the Curator of Numismatics, to whom the letter had been previously referred, stated that it was true, as mentioned by Dr. Andrews, that Robert Morris, in January, 1782, suggested that the lowest silver coin "might be called a *cent*," to be composed of "one hundred units," and that the first use of the term in legislation was in 1786. Jefferson, in his notes on the establishment of a money unit in 1782 or 1783, suggests the division into tenths. "If we adopt the dollar for our unit, we should strike four coins, one of gold, two of silver, and one of copper, viz: 1. A golden piece, equal in value to ten dollars. 2. The unit, a dollar itself, of silver. 3. The tenth of a dollar, of silver also. 4. The hundredth of a dollar, of copper." This last, however, he calls a "penny or copper," nowhere a cent. We know that in 1782 and 1783 there was much agitation in regard to the establishment of a mint, and in the latter year many trial or pattern pieces were made. In a statement of the accounts of the United States we find among the "Expenditures for Contingencies" between January and July, 1783, several items for dies for the mint, and in Robert Morris's diary for April 2, 1783, "I sent for Mr. Dudley, who delivered me a piece of silver coin, being the first that has been struck as an American coin," and twenty days later, "Mr. Dudley sent in several pieces of money as patterns for the intended American coins." The silver coins here mentioned were the Nova Constellatio pieces. Now it seems, that, while the striking of coppers was meditated by the American mint, none were actually struck at that time. Yet there are four or five

varieties of the 1783 token cent, the "Unity" being of French manufacture, while the others are of English. They have always been considered to have been, and doubtless were, pattern pieces, made abroad for adoption here, and all the circumstances point to these pieces having been actually struck in the year (1783) they have stamped upon them, while the term *cent* would seem to have arisen from an imperfect understanding of the decimal and unit systems of Morris and Jefferson.

Isaac Myer read a paper on "Slavery in England under the Common and Statute Law," of which the following is a synopsis furnished by him: "After stating it was an erroneous opinion that the Common Law of England had been always opposed to slavery and the recognition of property in slaves, especially negroes, the origin of the quotation 'slaves cannot breathe in England' was shown by the Resolution of the Long Parliament in 1640, in the case of John Lilburne, to be as early as 11th Elizabeth, though not then true in point of fact; and was traced down through the slave Sommersett's case to Cowper's Task. It was shown that one of the principal exports of the Anglo-Saxons was slaves, and the anecdote of Hildebrand which led to the Mission of St. Augustine was referred to. Saxon Slavery, and the subsequent Norman feudal villeinage, regardant, and in gross, and the existence of villeinage in the salt works of Scotland until 39 Geo. III., c. 56, and in the Welsh mines until a comparatively recent period, were commented on. A statute of 1 Edward VI., Chap. 3 (A. D. 1547), was fully quoted; this Act made vagrants, under certain circumstances, slaves for life of specified persons, and the vagrants were to be branded with the letter S, for slave, on the forehead or ball of the cheek, and it gave the right to sell such slaves as the master 'may doe any other his mooueable goods or chattels,' and to put a ring of iron around his neck, arm or leg, and to beat him. If he should injure his master or burn his barn, the slave was to be put to death. The different law precedents relating to negro slavery were quoted, from the earliest in Levinz Reports (1660-1697),

which held that slaves could breathe in England, and that there was property in them, down to the case of *The Louis*, decided in 1817 by Sir William Scott, afterwards Lord Stowell, and that of the slave *Grace*, decided by the latter in 1827; which both held the same to be then British law, contrary to *Sommersett's* case decided in 1772 by Lord Mansfield, and from these to that of *Forbes* and *Cochran* in 1824, which, however, did not notice the case of *The Louis*, and of *The Creole*, 1841, which virtually decided in favor of Cowper's quotation, although the last really went off on other grounds."

During the summer months it is not the custom of the Society to hold meetings, and none were therefore called until

#### OCTOBER 7TH.

William P. Chandler made a communication in reference to a visit lately paid by him to the great mound at Newark, Ohio, and described its present condition. The question of the change of the calendar was still discussed and postponed until the next meeting.

Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Samuel Stehman Haldeman, of Chickies, Pa., a corresponding member of the Society, September 10, 1880, aged 68.

#### NOVEMBER 4TH.

Dr. Brinton laid before the Society letters from Dr. J. F. Everhart, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, relating to the alleged discovery of an inscribed tablet, in a mound in Bush Creek Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, in December, 1879. The mound is stated never to have been previously opened, and is 90 feet long, 64 feet wide, and 11 feet high. Within it were a rude stone altar in the centre, across which were flagstones, upon which rested human bones. A female skeleton was also found in a clay coffin, and near by was the engraved tablet of undressed red sandstone, of which a large photograph was shown, bearing an inscription in two lines, quite sharp and distinct. The stone weighs

about 18 pounds, is 12 inches long by 11 wide, and 4 thick, and is of a sandstone common in that locality. Dr. Everhart was not personally present when the tablet was found. Mr. Clarke writes that Professor Sayce, of Oxford, says the writing resembles the Micmac characters. Dr. Brinton called to the attention of the Society that the so-called Micmac characters were made expressly by the French missionaries to teach those Indians how to read at sight. It was a syllabic character, and was far from being antique, and its modern character has been well known for years to American scholars.

Dr. Brinton gave the following four rules for detecting the spuriousness of an inscription:—

1. Similarity to familiar characters.
2. Repetition of same characters.
3. Absence of ideograms.
4. Absence of a fixed relation of the forms of characters to the material on which they are inscribed.

He stated that tried by these rules this tablet could not be of genuine antique fabric. The characters are ranged in lines; in the first are four, in the lower six or seven. They are combined of curves as well as angles, which in a genuine early alphabet is never found, as the substance upon which it is to be written or engraved invariably determines the form of the letters. Dr. Brinton spoke at considerable length upon the subject, and the general opinion of the Society was that it would be better to await proof of the authenticity of the stone, as its genuineness could not be received viewed by present lights.

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, the medallist of the Royal Swedish mint, presented a bronze medal beautifully engraved by herself, issued by the Royal Swedish Academy, in commemoration of Jonas Hallenberg, accompanying it with a memoir of the learned Swede, which was translated and read to the Society by Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. Brinton made a communication in reference to the so-called

*Landa* alphabet of the Maya language, reviewing the strictures of Professor Valentini. At the conclusion of his remarks a committee was appointed to investigate into its genuineness, and to correspond with the Real Academia del Historia of Madrid, on the subject.

Lewis A. Scott read an essay upon the change of the calendar from old to new style, which has been published, under the title of "Act and Bull," and distributed by the Society. After discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Duffield, and others, a committee was chosen to ascertain the exact date of the landing of William Penn at the southeast corner of the Province of Pennsylvania, that being, in the opinion of the Society, the proper anniversary to be observed.

A communication was read from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, in reference to a Roman *Bulla*, lately discovered near Ord.

Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Rev. James Grier Ralston, D.D., LL.D., a resident member of the Society, at Norristown, Pa., on November 10, 1880, aged 65.

Henry Phillips, Jr., the Corresponding Secretary, read a paper on the burial-place of a Mexican king, lately discovered near Tehuantepec, giving the particulars of the "find," and describing the curious golden objects which had been interred with the monarch.

The committee appointed to ascertain the exact date of the first landing of William Penn in the Province of Pennsylvania, reported that he was at Upland (now Chester), on Sunday, October 29, 1682, O. S., as appears from an original letter of Penn, dated by him at Upland on that day, which letter is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. On motion, the report was accepted and the committee discharged; and that date agreed upon by the Society as the correct time of Penn's first landing in this province. A committee was appointed to consider and report upon the proper day upon which the bi-centennial celebration should be held. :

The Committee on Numismatics was ordered to formulate a

method whereby pattern and experimental pieces could be distributed from the United States Mint, without the intervention of speculators or dealers.

The Superintendent of the United States Mint was requested to distribute to legitimate collectors only, in such manner as he should deem best, the 150 "Stella" sets of the Hubbell coinage now on hand. There were originally 450 sets struck.

Francis Jordan, Jr., presented a pierced stone implement, holding an intermediate place between "ceremonial weapons" and "tubes," but which, as yet, has never been assigned to any definite purpose. Dr. Rau writes that he was sometimes of the opinion that "they were worn on sticks as badges, like the undoubted ceremonial objects, although some of them are almost too small for such purposes."

The annual election for officers and committees was held, of which the roster will be found following the title-page.

The Society spent considerable time during the year over the question of the proper date on which to celebrate the arrival of William Penn in this Province, believing that the approaching bi-centennial anniversary should be kept in a suitable manner, and the most important matter to fix was the correct day to be observed. The conclusion at which the Society arrived was that the date of his first landing in the Province of Pennsylvania was the proper time to be celebrated, which was settled in a positive manner by his own letters as having taken place on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1682 (Old Style).

While the interest taken by the resident members is great and increasing, it is to be regretted that our correspondents do not, as liberally as they should, from time to time, communicate to the Society the results of their studies and researches, and make it a partaker with themselves in their pleasures and discoveries. The members, resident, corresponding and honorary, have not responded so generally as desirable to the queries contained in the circular issued by the Historiographer, asking for data to assist him in pre-

paring the necrological notices, and have also failed to comply with the request of the Society for their photographs to be preserved in its Album. It is to be hoped that these evils will speedily be corrected, and that the mere mention of them will be sufficient to work the remedy.

Through the liberality of our senior Vice-President, William S. Vaux, we have been enabled to bind many valuable books, which have thus been rendered more accessible and useful to the members.

The donations of books and antiquities, while not numerous, are all of great value, being confined solely to objects germane to our organization, and the library and cabinets are continually and steadily growing.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to note that the percentage of members attending our meetings is much larger than that of any other learned Society with which I am acquainted.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## NECROLOGICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1880.

By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer.

## JOEL MUNSELL.

Mr. Munsell was the eldest son of Joel and Cynthia [Payne] Munsell, and was born in Northfield, Mass., April 14, 1808. His father was a wheelwright, and to this trade, at the age of fourteen, Joel was placed. Previous to this time he had attended the public schools for three years, and after remaining a like period in his father's shop, followed the bent of his inclination by leaving the smithy to learn the printer's craft in the neighboring town of Greenfield. He found employment upon the village paper, published by John Denio, who subsequently sold out and removed to Albany where he opened a bookstore, and thither Munsell accompanied him as a clerk, arriving in the city he was subsequently to make famous by his press, May 2, 1827. While yet a clerk with Denio he determined on starting a newspaper, and on New Year's day, 1828, when he was under twenty years of age, issued the first number of the Albany Minerva, a bi-weekly journal which lived only three months. In 1834, he published a weekly journal, called the Microscope, and in the fall of 1836 purchased a job printing office at No. 58 State Street, whence subsequently issued some of the finest specimens of the typographic art that have ever appeared in this country, and gave to the printer his well-earned reputation and appropriate name, of the Pickering of America. Mr. Munsell was a true antiquary, and a genuine and generous student of American history in all its branches and departments. He compiled and edited several important volumes, and projected and furthered the publication of many more. To his disinterestedness the public libraries of the country are indebted for a large number of invaluable local histories and genealogies which never would have gotten beyond the manuscripts of the authors, but for his generosity in putting them through the press, not only without hope of pecuniary

reward, but with the certainty of pecuniary loss. In this respect he certainly stands alone among the publishers of the land. A partial record of his good work in this respect, and which also tells the story of his life, may be found in an octavo volume of 191 pages, which he privately printed in 1872, entitled *Bibliotheca Munselliana. A Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets issued from the press of Joel Munsell, from the year 1828 to 1870.* Mr. Munsell was twice married, and leaves a widow and nine children to survive him. He was elected a member of this Society, July 5, 1866, and died in Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1880.

#### SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD.

Mr. Arnold was the only son of Samuel Greene and Frances [Rogers] Arnold, and was of the seventh generation in direct descent from William Arnold, one of the thirteen partners of Roger Williams in the Providence Plantations. He was born April 12, 1821, and was graduated by Brown University in the Class of 1841. Upon leaving college he entered the counting-room of the large importing house of J. & P. Rhodes, where he remained nearly two years, making a voyage to Russia in 1842 on their behalf. Subsequently he entered the Dane Law School of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1845, in the last class that received its degree from the hands of Judge Joseph Story. President Hayes was also a graduate with this class. In March he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and soon afterwards started on his third and longest journey of foreign travel, of over three years' duration, in all parts of the world, the last year being passed in South America. Here he interested himself with the history and condition of the country, and upon his return home contributed to the North American Review for 1851, an elaborate historical paper upon Chili, based upon his personal observations. In 1852 Mr. Arnold declined the nomination for Governor of his native State, feeling himself to be too young, but accepted the second place on the ticket, and was elected Lieutenant-Governor, being the only Whig chosen

for an office at the election. This made him the nominal head of the Whig party in the State, and although he had barely reached the constitutional age for a Senator was nominated for that office by his party, and would have had seven majority on a joint ballot, but the Governor, Philip Allen, being the Democratic candidate for the same office, prevented the two houses meeting for the election, and so it went over. In February, 1861, Mr. Arnold was a delegate to the unavailing Peace Convention which assembled in Washington; the same year and the following, again Lieutenant-Governor, and acting Governor, until August, 1862, when he was elected United States Senator for the unexpired term of James F. Simmons, and served until March, 1863. When the rebellion broke out, Governor Arnold took command in the artillery, and carried to Washington the first battery of rifled cannon ever in the service of the Government. In 1869-70 Mr. Arnold made a fourth visit to Europe, his first having been in 1838-39 during his college days.

Governor Arnold's literary labors were chiefly devoted to the history of his ancestral State. In January, 1853, he delivered the anniversary address before the Rhode Island Historical Society on the *Spirit of Rhode Island History*, and in 1859-60 was published in two volumes his *History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1636-1790*. On the death of Albert G. Green ("Old Grimes"), in 1868, Mr. Arnold was chosen in his place, President of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and in June of the next year delivered before the Society an address commemorative of *Green, Staples, Parsons*. On the 4th of July, 1876, he pronounced the centennial oration in Providence, and on the 29th of August, 1878, he delivered an historical address at Portsmouth commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Rhode Island. At the time of his death, in addition to being President of the Historical Society, Mr. Arnold was President of the First Baptist Society of Providence, and a Trustee of Brown University to which he was chosen in 1848. In 1867, and again in 1868, he was chosen by this Society Honorary Vice-President

for the State of Rhode Island. Mr. Arnold was married November 23, 1848, to his own cousin, a daughter of his father's youngest brother, by whom he had three daughters. He died in Providence, February 13, 1880.

#### JAMES LENOX.

Mr. Lenox was born in the city of New York, August 19, 1800, and was graduated by Columbia College in the Class of 1818, with Dr. Henry James Anderson and Governor William Beach Lawrence. He was the only son of Robert Lenox, a Scotchman, who was a Deputy Commissary of Prisoners in the British service during the Revolution, and at the close of the war settled in New York, where he became a successful merchant. He came from Scotland to Philadelphia, where his brother, Colonel David Lenox, a stanch defender of the claims of the colonies, and one of the supporters of General Cadwalader in his controversy with Joseph Reed, resided. Robert Lenox married one of the daughters of Nicholas Carmer, by his wife, Alatha Blanchard, a well-known New Yorker, who was a Vestryman of Trinity Church from 1787 to 1805, and one of the Commissioners for its rebuilding in 1788, after its destruction by the fire of 1776. Mr. Lenox died in 1839, leaving a large estate to his son and five daughters. Being thus possessed of ample means, and having the tastes of an antiquary and virtuoso, James Lenox devoted himself to the collection of a unique library and a gallery of paintings, which now find a fitting resting-place in the public library at Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, which bears his name, founded and endowed by him in 1870. This library is especially rich in early American history, Elizabethian literature, and Biblical bibliography, the latter department being superior in early Bibles to that of the British Museum. Mr. Lenox was more than a mere collector; he used his books and was an accomplished bibliographer. He wrote for Norton's Literary Gazette, in 1854, some papers entitled "*Curiosities of American Literature*," in which he considered the writings of Captain John Smith and the works

of Master Richard Hakluyt. In 1860 he had printed for private distribution a translation of a Latin tract upon the second voyage of Columbus, for which he prepared a learned introduction and bibliographical notes. To the Historical Magazine Mr. Lenox contributed, in 1861, two critical papers, one on the Shakespeare folios in his collection and the other on the early folio editions of King James's Bible. His edition of Washington's Farewell Address, printed from the original manuscript in his possession, and adorned by engravings from two original portraits in his collection, is too well known to need comment. In his Gallery of Paintings can be seen works rarely to be found on public exhibition in this country: fine examples of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough Turner, Sir Henry Raeburn, Constable, Wilkie, Stuart-Newton, and Morland, with admirable specimens of Copley, Stuart, and Trumbull.

Mr. Lenox was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was very liberal in his contributions to the charities of that sect. To his generosity the Presbyterian Hospital and Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in New York owe their existence. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts in 1821, and in 1833 chose him a Trustee, which position he resigned in 1857. In 1867 she made him LL.D., and his *alma mater* gave him the same degree in 1875. He was chosen a member of this Society May 3, 1866, and at the time of his death had been for eleven years Vice-President of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester. He died in New York, February 17, 1880.

#### SAMUEL AGNEW.

Mr. Agnew was born November 18, 1814, in McConnellsburg, Bedford, now Fulton, County, Pennsylvania. He was the youngest of eight children of Colonel James Agnew by his first wife, Elizabeth Findley, the widow of Colonel Ochiltree, of Virginia, and was named after his father's brother, Dr. Samuel Agnew, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was brought up and educated at his father's home until time for him to enter college, when he was admitted to Washington College,

now Washington and Jefferson, but did not remain to graduate. Subsequently Mr. Agnew removed to Philadelphia and entered into the wholesale dry goods business on Third Street, the firm being Agnew, McCurdy & Brown. After several years he retired from mercantile pursuits and engaged in the book-publishing business at Sixth and Chesnut Streets, bringing out the series of Goodrich's (Peter Parley's) School Histories. From this occupation Mr. Agnew withdrew nearly a quarter of a century ago, and has since devoted his leisure to the formation of a library for the Presbyterian Historical Society, which he originated in 1852, and of which he was, until his death, Treasurer and Librarian. In 1865 he prepared and printed *An Appeal on behalf of the Presbyterian Historical Society*, and a *Catalogue of Books* in its library. In addition to his work for the Historical Society of his church Mr. Agnew made special collections of works on the subject of baptism, numbering about seven thousand volumes, for the Princeton Theological Seminary, that at Allegheny, and other places. He was also prominent in the society organized a few years since, with Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, at its head, for the Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so as to make in it an acknowledgment of the Christian religion. Of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men he was an active manager, and also a Trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Agnew was elected a member of this Society March 4, 1869, and was a member of the Committee on Genealogy in 1870, and of the Library Committee in 1878. He was married December 10, 1840, by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D.D., to Susan, daughter of Robert and Susan [Cox] Erwin, and leaves one child, Dr. Erwin Agnew, to survive him. Mr. Agnew was a mild, unassuming man, with almost a woman's quietness and gentleness of manner; but he was as firm as a rock in whatever he thought right, and positive in the expression of his convictions. He had been in failing health for several years, so that his death was not unexpected. He died in Philadelphia, March 6, 1880.

## SAMUEL STEHMAN HALDEMAN.

Professor Haldeman was the eldest son of Henry and Frances [Stehman] Haldeman, and was born at the family homestead, Locust Grove, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1812. As a boy he developed great fondness for investigation, and formed a little museum of specimens, gathered in the vicinity of his home, in mineralogy, geology, and aboriginal stone implements, which he located in the loft of his father's carriage-house. At fourteen he was sent to Harrisburg to the school of Dr. John McKeagy, where he remained a couple of years, and then entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penna., leaving, however, at the end of two years, before graduating. In 1835, he married Miss Mary A. Hough, and removed to Chickies, Penna., where he engaged with his brothers in the manufacture of iron. In this year, also, he made his first appearance as an author, contributing to the *Lancaster Journal* an article in refutation of *Locke's Moon Hoax*. To understand the true importance of this subject we must step back nearly half a century, and look at the question as it then presented itself without the help of subsequent development. The next year he became attached to the Geological Survey of New Jersey, and the following year he was connected with that of Pennsylvania, under the charge of the accomplished Professor Henry D. Rogers. From 1851 to 1855 he held the chair of Natural History in Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and for many years was Professor of Geology and Chemistry to the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania. He has been a most prolific writer, and on the Natural Sciences alone has contributed about one hundred papers to periodicals and the publications of learned societies; seventy-three of them being enumerated in the *Bibliographia* of Agassiz.

As an aid to the study of ethnology, Prof. Haldeman devoted his attention to the science of language, and perhaps it will be as a learned and distinguished philologist that his labors will be best remembered. His first paper published on this subject appeared in

the Transactions of the American Academy, at Boston, in 1849, on *Some points of Linguistic Ethnology, with illustrations chiefly from the aboriginal languages of America.* This was followed in 1851 by *Elements of Latin Pronunciation*; in 1853 by *Investigation of the Power of the Greek Z, by means of Phonetic Laws*; and in 1856 by *Report on Linguistic Ethnology, and On the Relations between Chinese and the Indo-European Languages.*

The following year, 1857, Prof. Haldeman carried off, over eighteen European competitors, the prize offered by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, A. M., "for the best essay upon a reform in the spelling of English." His thesis on this occasion was subsequently read before the American Philosophical Society, and published in its Transactions for 1859, vol. xi. pp. 259-402, under the title of *Analytic Orthography; an Investigation of the Sounds of the Voice and their Alphabetic Notation.* Perhaps his most generally useful philological publication was his little work on *Affixes; their Origin and Application, exhibiting the Etymologic Structure of English Words*, which appeared in 1865, and a revised edition in 1871, while his most curiously interesting monograph was his paper on the *German Vernacular of Pennsylvania*, contributed to the Transactions of the American Philological Association in 1869, and afterwards enlarged at the request of the Philological Society of London, and published in 1872, with the title *Pennsylvania Dutch; a dialect of South German with an impression of English.* His last philological work, *Outlines of Etymology*, appeared in 1877. As a relaxation from study he wrote and had printed in limited editions *Tours of a Chess Knight*, 1864, and *Rhymes of the Poets by Felix Ago*, 1868.

When it was thought advisable in 1869 to provide a Chair of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Haldeman was immediately chosen to fill it, and in 1876 the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was chosen a member of this Society December 7, 1871, and at the February meeting in 1877, discoursed upon the *Study of Beads*.

*in their Anthropological Relations.* For the Smithsonian Report for 1877 he wrote an account of a *Polychrome Bead from Florida*; and read before the American Philosophical Society, June 21, 1878, a very important paper *On the Contents of a Rock Retreat in South Eastern Pennsylvania*, which he did not live to see appear in print. It has just (January, 1881) been issued as the final article to volume xv. of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, with fifteen quarto plates. Prof. Haldeman was a sound and thorough worker in every field he ploughed, and as the great Agassiz truly said of him, "That man Haldeman has an idea behind every word he utters." He died at Chickies, September 10, 1880, and his wife with four children survive him.

#### JAMES GRIER RALSTON.

Dr. Ralston was the third son of Samuel and Nancy Hay [Grier] Ralston, and was born in West Nantmeal Township, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, December 28, 1815. He received his elementary education at New London and Hopewell Academies, and in the fall of 1833, was admitted to Washington College, Penna., whence he was graduated in September, 1838. He removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and became a teacher in the Grove Academy, where he remained until June, 1840, when he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, having been grounded in theology by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Principal of Grove Academy, and afterwards President of Washington College, Pa. He was licensed to preach April 14, 1841, and was at once commissioned by the Pennsylvania Board of Domestic Missions as a missionary to the Winnebago Indians at their reservation in Wisconsin; but his failing health prevented him from entering upon his duties, and he assumed charge of a female seminary at Oxford, Pennsylvania. Here he remained until 1845, when he was ordained, and removed to Norristown, Penna., where he opened the Oakland Female Institute—one of the most successful educational institutions in the country, having graduated nearly three thousand young women.

drawn from Europe and America in the thirty-five years of its existence.

In November, 1864, Mr. Ralston preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of his kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Grier, over the Presbyterian Church of the Forks of Brandywine, which was organized in 1735 ; and for the Centennial Jubilee of 1876 he prepared a valuable Historical Sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, Penna., of whose Board of Trustees he was President from 1856 until his death. Both of these memorials have been preserved in print. Of the Montgomery County Bible Society—a non-sectarian body—he was chosen President in 1863, and re-elected annually. In 1865, Lafayette College conferred upon Mr. Ralston its doctorate of laws, and Washington and Jefferson, in 1868, its doctorate of divinity. He was elected a member of this Society, May 3, 1866, and served respectively on the Committees on Antiquity and Genealogy, being Chairman of the latter for 1879 and 1880. Dr. Ralston was married April 11, 1842, at Steubenville, Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Larimore, who with three daughters survive him. He died at Norristown, Penna., November 10, 1880.

*Please acknowledge to*  
*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia,*  
*HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., Cor. Secretary,*  
*209 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

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1862. History of the Pennsylvania Paper Money.  
1863. Catalogue of New Jersey Bills of Credit.  
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1867. Medicine and Astrology.  
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History of Maryland Currency.  
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Paper on a hoard of coins exhumed at Paris.  
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1876. The first American expedition to the North Pole.  
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Pre-historic Pompeii.  
Method used by the Aztecs in making Obsidian implements.  
1878. Notes on Coins.—First paper.  
List of Waterloo medals.  
Poems from the Spanish and German.  
Account of the earthquake at Aix la Chapelle.  
1879. Worship of the Sun as shown on Coins.  
Account of an old work on Cosmography.  
1880. Notes on a Denarius of Augustus. (Standards.)  
Obituary Address on Peter McCall.  
Early Philadelphia Almanacs.  
Stone Age in Asia and Africa.  
Notes on Coins—Second paper.  
Certain early maps of America.  
1881. Faust, (From the German of Chamisso.)  
Old Time Superstitions—No. 1.  
A Glimpse into the Past.  
Head-dresses exhibited on Coins.  
1882. Remarks on a coin of Sicyon.  
A Pre-historic Epic.

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F O R T H E Y E A R 1881

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# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Founded January 1, 1858.

1882.

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Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner 18th and Chestnut Streets.

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December.  
Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1881. During the year there were held eight meetings, at which twenty-five papers and communications were read; twenty resident, thirty-five corresponding, and two honorary members were elected, making fifty-seven in all; one member was dropped from the roll, two resigned, and eight died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 379; coins and antiquities, 98; letters received, 815; letters, pamphlets, packages, etc., sent, 1537.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

#### JANUARY 5TH.

The twenty-third anniversary meeting of the Society was held this evening. A large attendance was present to hear the annual address, which was delivered by Vice-President, Daniel G. Brinton,

upon the subject of the *Sexual Element in the American Aboriginal Religions*. No abstract of this interesting paper is given, for the reason that its material is being utilized in another form.

#### FEBRUARY 2D.

M. Emile Levasseur, of the French Academy, a corresponding member of the Society, presented a communication on the Ethnography of France.

Among the donations were various coins, etc., from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, including a leaden Bulla of Pope Gregory XIII., in very fine condition. The Numismatic Society of Vienna presented, through Mr. Phillips, a medal commemorating the tenth anniversary of its foundation. On the obverse is the bust of Joseph Eckhel, the founder of the science of numismatics; on the reverse, the inscription, "Societas Numismatica Vindobonensis. Votis decenalibus solutis MDCCCLXXX." This medal is especially interesting, as the planchet is composed of ancient coins melted down, and bears an inscription to that effect.

An essay on Ancient Coinage was presented by Mr. Frederick H. Seymour, of Detroit, a corresponding member of the Society.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Colonel Robert S. Swords, of Newark, N. J., a corresponding member of the Society, on Saturday, January 15, 1881, aged sixty-four.

Mr. Hart also read for the author, the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a paper on "The Soldiers' Medals issued by the State of West Virginia as Tokens of Respect to those of her citizens who served in the armies of the United States from 1861 to 1865." This monograph has been published by the author. During the reading of the paper, the medals described were severally exhibited to the Society, having been kindly sent by Mr. Hayden for that purpose.

Mr. John R. Baker read an important and valuable essay entitled "Old and New Style, Fixed Anniversaries and Dates, etc. etc.," in

which he handled the subject of the change of the calendar from an astronomical point of view. The paper was listened to with marked attention by the Society, and the views which it advanced discussed. It has been published and distributed by the Society.

The Committee on Numismatics reported that the rules already in operation at the Mint for the distribution of coins, medals, etc., are proper and correct, and that it had to rely upon the integrity of the Superintendent of the Mint to have them enforced. It recommended that the "Annual Assay Medals" should be struck in bronze, and sold regularly with the "Sub-National Medals." The committee also recommended that proof impressions of the gold coinage should be disposed of in separate pieces as well as in the regular sets.

A silver medal, issued by King George V. of Hanover, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was presented to the Society by Mr. Hockley.

Medals awarded at the Geneva Expositions of 1868 and 1870, and one of Arnold von Winkelried, the hero of liberty, issued upon the occasion of the Swiss rifle meeting in 1861, all cut by Bovy, were exhibited.

Mr. Wescott Bailey exhibited a silver idol from Peru, near Lake Titicaca, and read the following note in relation to it:—

"This silver idol, according to the limited amount of information derived from the possessor, was brought from Peru about two years ago by a Dr. J. Brunet, of London, England. It appears that it came from the region in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca, and was in use by the lower classes of natives inhabiting that section of the country. It is stated that the women of that part who are troubled with barrenness, assemble once a year for the purpose of paying their devotions to this particular god, of which they are said to possess a number. They place the object of their worship on some kind of a rude altar, and perform dances of various kinds in its presence, during which ceremonies considerable intoxicating liquor is indulged in. The mark on the cheek of this idol represents a quid of coca, such as the natives are in the habit of chewing. The idol

was procured through the bribing of one of the natives to steal it during the progress of the drunken revelry."

### MARCH 3D.

At this meeting among the letters of interest which were read was one from "La Real Academia de la Historia," of Madrid, in relation to the famous *Landa Alphabet*, in answer to a communication which, in the behalf of the Society, had been addressed to the Academy. The Academy states that the original is not preserved in its archives, but only a copy, "bastante buena" (good enough), but which had never been photographed. It is a matter of great importance to scholars of the Maya language to know if the original of this work exists anywhere, or if it ever did exist except in a copy.

Henry Phillips, Jr., called to the attention of the Society the discovery lately made by him of an early Pennsylvania printer, Tiberius Johnson, hitherto entirely unknown. The volume which bears his imprint is an almanac for 1705, now in the possession of the American Philosophical Society, and bears the following title page:—

"An Almanack for the year 1705. | An | Ephemeris | of the Motions and Aspects of the | Planets | and the Eclipses of the Luminaries for the year | of English account 1705 | Fitted to the latitude of 40 degrees North, and | the Longitude of 75 Degrees West of London; | serving Pensilvania and the Places adjacent. | By Jacob Taylor. | Hermes Trismegistus. Centiloq. Aphor. 33 | . Saturn Passing out of one sign into another causes strange Appari | tions in the Heavens which the Arabians term Asiub; & Cer | tain other signs of a fiery nature. | To which is added by C. P. some remarks on D. L's abuses | to the Quakers, in this Years two Almanacks. | Printed at Philadelphia by Tiberius Johnson. | ."

This almanac is a small volume of sixteen leaves, unnumbered and without signatures.

Tiberius Johnson was a son of Renier Jansen, whose name easily passed from and through the form of Jansen to Johnson, but this Tiberius Johnson, so far as being an actual printer, or indeed a per-

son having even a theoretical knowledge of typography is a revelation. Jansen, as a printer, was never before heard of, and the fact that he ever did print has been generally unknown. This little volume, which bears his imprint, therefore appears to be unique.

Philip Howard Law, the librarian of the Society, read an interesting translation of an account of Philadelphia and its society in 1794, with some account of the writer, which was listened to with marked attention, and at the close a discussion ensued upon the subject.

Dr. Horner, of Virginia, a corresponding member of the Society, made a communication upon note-books of Dr. Benjamin Rush's medical lectures, never published, and exhibited the manuscript.

Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the Society, read a biographical notice of the late Colonel Robert S. Swords, of Newark, N. J., and presented, from the family, a photograph of the deceased.

Dr. D. G. Brinton made an important announcement to the Society relative to some hitherto uninvestigated American archæological remains in Florida, and a committee consisting of Dr. Brinton, Mr. Hart, and Joseph E. Temple, Esq., was appointed to take action in regard to the matter.

William Penn Chandler exhibited a remarkable antique emerald-root intaglio, obtained by him near ancient Carthage, representing Leda and the Swan in the same position as the celebrated statue, ascribed to Phidias, in the Doge's gallery at Venice.

#### APRIL 7TH.

The committee on the bi-centennial presented a majority and minority report, the consideration of which was postponed until next meeting, and the committee was discharged.

Among the donations were a number of fine silver and copper coins of Mexico, South America, etc., from Joseph E. Temple, as also a mosaic on copper from the Borghese palace. W. P. Chandler presented a fine impression of the gem exhibited by him at the last meeting. Francis Jordan, Jr., presented a series of Centennial medals struck in wood. A rare coin was exhibited, which was said to have

been issued in Italy during the Masaniello rebellion. It bears on obverse a basket of fruit and flowers, and the inscription "Hinc Libertas."

William Trautwine read an essay on "Some Old Maps of Philadelphia and their Lessons." Starting at the beginning of this century, the writer referred to maps following each other at intervals of about thirty years, as illustrating the character and extent of the city at their respective dates. By contrasting their distinctive features and the conditions which they show, he considered the great developments which each period marked when compared with its predecessor. The changes in the character of Philadelphia, regarded as a whole, from time to time, were briefly sketched, and the paper concluded by suggesting that the city, still developing by the exercise of its accumulated powers, must show, at the close of the century, a contrast to the Philadelphia of to-day more striking than any which could be found in the comparisons cited.

Henry Philips, Jr., read the following paper on the Santo Volto, illustrating the subject by the exhibition of the coins referred to therein:—

"In the church called 'Il Santuario' in Lucca, there is an image of Christ Crucified, which has been known from the earliest times as the *Santo Volto*. It is of cedar wood, said to have been brought to Lucca in the year A. D. 782, and originally placed in the cathedral known as Il Salvatore. It was subsequently removed to the church where it now stands, and in 1119 a wooden chapel was built for its reception and conservation by Bishop Benedict; in 1219 this chapel was again renewed, but of some perishable material.

"The image which possesses all the characteristics of Byzantine art, is carved from wood, draped in a close-fitting tunic, with flowing sleeves, and fastened to the cross with four nails; upon the wood there seems to be glued a very delicate species of cloth, which was afterwards whitened and colored, as was the frequent custom in days of yore. The face is very dark, the colors being produced by the effects of time and exposure to the atmosphere and to the smoke of lamps and candles and incense used in the church service. It is re-

corded that in 1590 the Canon of the Cathedral caused the figure to be cleansed, but it does not seem to have produced much, if any, effect for the better.

"The hem of its garments, from the very date of its origin, had been bordered with gold, but the piety of worshippers during the lapse of centuries soon substituted for this modest ornamentation additional and continually increasing objects of beauty and value; in the beginning of the thirteenth century the crown which we see upon the coinage was placed on the head of the image. The one which it now wears is not the antique one, but one which was made at great expense in 1665 by the goldsmith Ambrogio Giannoni Da Massa, the cost being borne by popular contributions; at the foot of the figure was a chalice for the purpose of receiving voluntary offerings.

"The silver ornamentation of the gown and sleeves is of the most perfect workmanship of the fourteenth century. The jewel was given in 1660, the sceptre was presented in 1852 by popular contribution. As to the history of this image, it may have come from Constantinople in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, or after the Crusades, as it then displaced the image of St. Peter upon the coinage of Lucca, who had before that time been the patron saint of that city. The Mint of Lucca is stated to have been alluded to in documents dated A. D. 765 and 782, and in records of the ninth and tenth centuries mention is made of payment in soldi, or money of Lucca, as being the standard of currency in Tuscany. The legend narrates that in the transit of the *Volto Santo* to Italy the vessel on board of which it was making the voyage was shipwrecked, but the case containing the holy picture was miraculously preserved from destruction, and floated ashore at the old port of Luna, near Lucca, and from that time forth was adopted as the patron saint or talisman of that city. By one legend this work of art is attributed to St. Luke, by another to Nicodemus, although the latter was a ruler of the Jews, among whom graven images were forbidden. The face on the coin (which bears date 1726) is somewhat similar to the so-called Abgarus portrait in the collection belonging to the late Prince Consort, but here the face

is that of an older man, with a sombre, melancholy expression and downcast eyes, and on the coin the head bears a crown. The hair, as in the portrait, is divided in the middle, falling in long ringlets down on each side of the shoulders. The beard is forked, and terminates in two small twisted curls."

MAY 5TH.

Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, read a memoir of the late Hon. Wm. Beach Lawrence, honorary Vice-President of the Society for the State of Rhode Island.

A communication was read from Dr. D. G. Brinton, in reference to certain Aztec ruins on the San Juan River, not hitherto described.

W. P. Chandler made a further and detailed communication in reference to the sculptured rocks in Venezuela, seen by him in 1846, and a description of which he communicated with a diagram, in that year, to the National Institution at Washington. These rocks are near the village of San Estevan, between Caraccas and Valencia, and are about twenty feet in height, with a regular and plain surface, inclining at an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$  to the road. They are chiefly of mica, granite, and feldspar, and present a hard surface. They are on the east side of the road. The figures, although more or less noticed from time to time by passengers travelling the road, had up to 1846 never received any special attention from scientists. There are, however, no traditions attached to them to account for their existence or origin, but they are known to have existed as early as the first days of the Spanish conquest, and may possibly have been connected with the religious rites or observances of the aboriginal races preceding those whom the Spaniards found there. The average depth of the sculptures is about a half an inch. They seem to be in groups, and each character is apparently an ideograph.

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Swedish Mint, presented a magnificent bronze medal, cut by herself, commemorating the jubilee held in the city of Upsala, in 1877, on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the University by Sten Sture, Sr., and continued

by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Jacob Ulfson. Mrs. Ahlborn writes: "That as it is still a matter of doubt which of these men was the real founder of the University, I have placed the busts of both upon the medal, as well as those of Gustavus Adolphus and Oscar II. Dates 1624, 1477, and 1877 occur on the medal. The first refers to the period when the University became really active by Gustavus dismissing all the old and incapable teachers that had barnacled themselves on to the institution, and additionally presented to it all his private fortune, consisting of 313 estates. The ornamentation is of the old Norse style, very much in vogue now in Scandinavia, on account of late archaeological discoveries, a style exhibiting distinctly an oriental origin. This medal is the largest ever struck in Sweden, and is the first on which fragments of Scandinavian ornaments have been reproduced. On the reverse of the medal is the goddess Aurora, driving a chariot with two winged horses, and bearing a torch in her hand. Before her steeds the clouds are rolling up and disappearing."

Robert Coulton Davis exhibited an old book, published in Philadelphia by Renier Jansen, in 1702, entitled, *Instructions in Spelling, etc. etc.*, in extremely fine condition, and of great rarity. Renier Jansen was the father of Tiberius Johnson, in relation to whose unique imprint Mr. Phillips made a previous communication to the Society.

Mr. Davis also exhibited a writ of precept signed by N. Moore, Thomas Fairman (the owner of the Fairman mansion in Kensington), and Thomas Cook to the high sheriff of Philadelphia, dated January 2, 1682-3, directing him to hold a Court.

Mr. Chandler exhibited a sugar bowl, silver-plated upon copper, bearing the initials "G. W.," which he stated was presented to William Temple Washington by his mother, as having been also the property of his father, George Steptoe Washington.

Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of John Gorham Palfrey, of Cambridge, Mass., a corresponding member of the Society, April 26, 1881; aged 85.

Rev. S. S. Lewis, M. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, an.

honorary member, made a communication to the Society announcing the discovery on February 25 of a crock containing 500 billon pieces (apparently denarii), of *Carausius Tetricus*, and *Victorinus*. It was struck by the ploughshare while ploughing for barley in Middle Fen, Willingham, on land owned by Jesus College, Cambridge.

A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., exhibited a very rare and valuable Japanese gold coin, termed "Shinroku Oban," 400 years old, which excited interest, not only from the well-authenticated credentials accompanying it, but also from the manner in which it comes to this country, being the only one which has ever come into the possession of a foreigner. The story of its presentation is briefly told.

"A few years ago the Japanese ambassador at Washington asked the advice of Col. Thomas A. Scott in relation to the selection of an American engineer, competent to superintend the construction of certain important works contemplated by the Japanese government. Col. Scott suggested, as the most suitable person, Mr. Joseph W. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, then engaged upon the Texas Pacific Railroad. Mr. Crawford accordingly sailed for Japan, and immediately commenced the construction of an artillery road around the island of Yesso, the northernmost of the Japanese possessions, bordering on Russia. This road, although primarily constructed for the transportation of troops and cannon, was graded, so that rails may be laid at any time. Owing to the precipitous rocky cliffs, the inhospitable climate, and other causes, this undertaking was regarded as exceedingly difficult to accomplish, and had, we believe, been already attempted and abandoned by English contractors as impracticable.

"The manner, cost, and celerity with which this road was completed, proved so acceptable to the Japanese government, that Mr. Crawford was next sent to this country to purchase supplies, equipment, and assistants, to construct the Polonai Railroad. The road was completed, and opened with formal ceremonies last November, on which occasion Mr. Crawford was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, and, as a particular mark of favor, this 'Shinroku Oban' was presented to him by the government, through General Koroda, Colonial Secretary, and member of the Privy Council of the Mikado.

"The translation of a portion of the description given of the coin is as follows:—

'Shinroku Oban.'

"Diameter,  $\frac{32}{100}$  feet. Weight,  $4\frac{9}{10}$  ounces.

"The coin is supposed to be one used at the time of Hiyashiyama (a Tycoon who reigned over the empire about 400 years ago) as a reward to any person of an extraordinary merit. The four characters which are stamped upon its surface are Ka-Kwan (promotion of rank), Shin Roku (addition of pension)," etc.

In addition to the above, a paper illustrating the original ancient characters, as they appear on the coin, and their modern equivalents, accompanies the gift, and the whole is inclosed in a curiously-shaped Japanese box.

During the summer months it is not customary to hold meetings, and none were called until

#### OCTOBER 6TH.

A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., read an essay entitled "How Money is Made," giving a detailed account of the whole of the process employed at the Mint of the United States, from the first operations necessary to separate the crude and impure metals and leave the residuum of gold and silver, down to the very last steps in the process of coinage. Mr. Outerbridge's address was especially lucid and interesting, touching upon many points generally unknown or obscurely understood.

Dr. Brinton submitted for inspection a number of photographs from what is known as the "Dresden Codex," one of the few remaining manuscripts written in the hieroglyphic characters used by the natives of Yucatan before the discovery. He stated that only four of these manuscripts were known to be in existence, nearly all of them having been destroyed by the early missionaries, or have perished through neglect.

These natives, the Mayas, were the only American tribe who had

developed a complete system of writing, which, in part at least, is phonetic. Their books were long sheets of a paper made from the barks of trees, and covered with a firm varnish. The leaves folded together, like the folds of a fan. Both sides were written or painted upon, different colors being used and the text being constantly illustrated with drawings or paintings relating to the theme.

Not much progress has been made in interpreting these manuscripts. Nevertheless we are acquainted with the signs for the numerals, for the days and months, and for a few proper names and mythological characters, sufficient to show that the subject of one of the manuscripts remaining is a calendar, used for computing epochs of time and assigning the days for feasts, etc.

The manuscript or codex, in Dresden, from which the photographs exhibited were taken, is one of the most perfect of those remaining. It has thirty-nine leaves, each inscribed on both sides, and variously colored. It is preserved between glass plates in the Royal Library of Dresden, which institution obtained it as a gift from a private individual in Vienna in 1739. Previous to that its history is unknown. The whole of it was published in fac simile in Lord Kingsborough's great works on the *Antiquities of Mexico*, but for purposes of study an absolutely true copy of the original is necessary, and this can only be accomplished by photography. This has been admirably effected in the present copy. Not only is it of the highest interest as an archaeological relic, but it has an importance quite as great to art students as being the first work ever published in polychromatic photography, the colors of the original being directly photographed on the paper. This remarkable achievement is the result of years of study and experiment by A. Naumann & Co. of Dresden. But very few copies were prepared, only about thirty being put in the market, the high cost of the process necessarily limiting the purchasers.

The plates are accompanied by an introduction of eighteen pages, prepared by Professor Dr. E. Forstemann, Librarian-in-Chief of the Royal Library of Dresden, who gives bibliographic and descriptive details of the manuscript.

Dr. Brinton added that in spite of the efforts of the missionaries to destroy the native art of writing in Yucatan, it was still retained in a small degree down to the last century, as he has in his library copies in fac-simile of Maya manuscript written about a hundred to a hundred and fifty years ago by native Mayas, in which appear several of the very characters found in this Dresden manuscript, and others of equal antiquity.

W. P. Chandler presented a picture of the famous *Dighton Rock*, and gave personal recollections of a visit paid to it by himself this summer. He stated that the photograph was a good copy of the one exhibited in Pilgrims' Hall at Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. Chandler also exhibited a fine antique gem bearing the head of Antinous, obtained by him near the ruins of ancient Carthage, and presented an impression of the same to the Society.

Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the deaths of the following members of the Society, viz:—

On June 5, 1881, Joseph Sabin, the well-known bibliographer, at Brooklyn, N. Y., in his sixtieth year.

On July 21, 1881, Dr. Frederick Keller, the distinguished antiquary and President of the Archæological Society of Zurich, at Zurich, in his eighty-first year.

On Sept. 5, 1881, Samuel F. Haven, the esteemed Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, at Worcester, in his seventy-fifth year.

#### NOVEMBER 3D.

Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the deaths of the following members: On August 23, in his native town of Gallipoli, Italy, the Rev. Eugene Anthony Vetromile, aged sixty-two years, a corresponding member of the Society since January 3, 1867, and for many years a noted missionary among the Indians in Maine; and on October 30, at Baltimore, the Rev. Edwin A. Dalrymple, D.D., Honorary Vice-President of the Society for the State of Maryland, in his sixty-fourth year.

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A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., exhibited a gelatine plate used in the process of phototyping, and explained the process. Mr. Outerbridge also exhibited a number of old Japanese sword-guards of iron and bronze, inlaid with gold and silver and copper, on a sort of damascening.

Edwin A. Barber read a paper on Early European Tobacco Pipes found in the United States, of which the following is a synopsis:—

“ Shortly after the introduction of tobacco into England, in the sixteenth century, a large number of tobacco pipe makers sprung up in different parts of the British Kingdom, as well as in Holland and other portions of Europe. The earliest of these objects were exceedingly diminutive in size, and were provided with flat heels, upon which they could rest, and on which the makers frequently stamped their names, initial marks, or the dates of fabrication. They have been found in large numbers in many localities in Great Britain and Ireland, where they are popularly termed by the superstitious peasantry ‘Fairy’ or ‘Elfin’ pipes.

“ The object of this paper is to call attention to some of these minor antiquities, which have recently been brought to light in the United States, associated with Indian remains. In some portions of the Atlantic seaboard these objects are known as *Indian* pipes. They are found, however, to be British, French, and Dutch productions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were imported by some of the earlier settlers for trade with the natives. In some of these examples all marks of the moulds have been obliterated, by rubbing and scraping the surfaces with stones, and others still retain traces of the red paint with which they had been ornamented by their savage owners. J. D. McGuire, Esq., of Ellicott City, Md., has found them abundant on the surfaces of the artificial shell-heaps along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. In the Mohawk Valley, in the State of New York, Mr. S. L. Frey, of Palantine Bridge, discovered a large number on the sites of old villages and in Indian graves. Some of these bear on their bases the letters E B inclosed in a circle. Others are marked with the initials W S, and

an interesting fragment shows the heel with the impressed representation of a man with drawn sword, mounted on a horse, beneath which occur the letters V O. Two or three other specimens, found by Mr. Frey, are of an entirely different form, possessing no protuberances on the bases of the bowls. Facing the smoker are the letters R T. Pipes of the same form were found by Mr. Barber in an Indian grave in Chester County, Pa., one of which, in addition to these initials, was marked on the right side with the full name of the maker, *R. Tippet*. In the collection of the Wilkes-Barre Historical Society is another of Tippet's pipes, which apparently belonged to the first quarter of the eighteenth century, as it was found in a field with a medal of George II. From an Indian grave in Lancaster County, Pa., an interesting specimen was taken, which represents an Indian's head surmounted by a feather head-dress. This was, in all probability, a French production made especially for Indian traffic. Two other bowls of analogous form were ploughed up in New York, and are also French designs of the last century. They both represent the human head, and one of them is marked on one side with a bow and quiver, and on the other with a dagger and shield. The latter is made of fine clay, and shows traces of red paint. The most interesting specimen of this character discovered in the United States, however, was found six feet below the surface of the earth, in the State of Missouri. It consists of a wooden platform in the form of a duck, with wings of copper riveted into the wood. The base is inlaid with another piece of the same metal in bird form. This much of the pipe is undoubtedly the handiwork of an Indian artist, but the receptacle for the smoking material is formed of the upper portion of an old English clay pipe bowl, set into the back of the duck. British pipes have occurred in other localities, though they seldom possess marks. Portions of clay pipe-stems are found in abundance at several points in New York State.

"In glancing over the facts briefly stated in the paper, it would appear that the first European pipes were modelled after some of the native American smoking utensils, which were in use by the natives

previous to the year 1584. These wares when brought to North America, found favor with the Indians, and superseded their own manufactures, not only on account of the cheapness of the former, but because of their superior lightness and greater hardness and durability. It is of great importance to be able to distinguish the native American tobacco pipes from the introduced substitutes manufactured in Europe."

DECEMBER 1ST.

Eli K. Price, Jr., a lately elected member, was presented to the chair, and took his seat. It was a noticeable incident in the history of the Society, that the new member, a grandson of the President, made the third generation of the same family members and present at the same meeting; a fact not paralleled in the annals of any other learned body in the world.

Edwin A. Barber exhibited specimens of Pueblo pottery of modern make, but of ancient type: A tinaja or meal basin decorated with imitations of deer; a water bottle in the form of a duck with a handle; also the tools and clays used in making and decorating the vessels.

Dr. Brinton called to the attention of the Society an alleged discovery, by an American savan, by means of which the Hittite inscriptions in Syria, and the Mexican and the Central American, were made to furnish clues for each other's interpretation. It is desirable to have full evidence before passing any opinion on the matter.

The annual election was then held for officers and committees.

It is gratifying to me to state that, since the presentation of my last report to the Society, our prosperity still continues, our membership increases, and our financial requirements are met by our annual subscriptions. But the Society should have a permanent fund, whose income could be applied to the purchase of coins and books, and for binding the valuable matter which from time to time reaches our hands. We are entering upon the twenty-fifth year of our existence. Would it not be a kindly remembrance for those of our members, who

can afford it, to present to us a nucleus for such a fund? It is only by making each library a specialty that each can be rendered most useful. No other library in this city occupies the same scientific ground, and to fill the lacunæ in our catalogue would be an action rich in results. The change in the by-laws during the year, which rendered the library more accessible to the members, was a step in the right direction. Another suggestion, which I should like to make, is in reference to the commencement of an ethnographic museum, toward which we already possess some valuable contributions. Were we once to get fairly started upon such an undertaking, I entertain no doubt but that the accessions to our cabinets would be numerous and important.

During the past year a number of Philadelphians became interested in the reclamation of the Florida Everglades; a work which it is supposed will prove a fruitful source of archæological discoveries. In March last the Society appointed a committee to confer with them, in order that any finds might be preserved and information thereof communicated to the Society. Those interested kindly assented to the wishes of the Society, and agreed to make it the recipient of the archæological results of these explorations, so that all information relating to any discoveries will be first given to the world through the medium of our Society.

All objects of antiquarian research are germane to our organization. The field is wide, and it is the duty, as it should be the pleasure, of every member to resolve that, in the course of each successive year, he would contribute something of interest, to be placed upon the records of the Society.

The Bibliographer might furnish memoranda of rare or curious books seen by him or in his library; notes of editions, collations of authors, descriptions of manuscripts, special bibliographical lists, etc. etc., or anything whatever that has proved of interest to himself.

The Numismatist could describe or exhibit strange or fine coins, medals, or dies, or numismatic works, or anything falling within his special province.

He, to whom the vast continent of America, with its aboriginal remains and relics, weapons and implements, mounds and palaces, forms the source of interest, might also share with the Society the thoughts that arise in his mind from the contemplation of those vast and venerable records.

The general Archæologist, before whom the whole wide world lies open, from north to south, from east to west, might also contribute to the same result.

Let the rule be established, "That whatever interests any one member in his individual archæological pursuits, is also of interest to the Society, and that the Society will, with pleasure, receive, at all times, any additions, however slight, to its stock of knowledge." Let each member think within himself, if there is no question in all the domain of archæology which he would like to have answered or discussed. If such query were presented at a meeting of the Society, it would either then and there be discussed and satisfactorily settled, or else referred, to be in the future investigated. In this manner we should possess, with no great labor, and by imperceptible degrees, a vast amount of knowledge germane and proper to our organization.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr.,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## NECROLOGICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1881.

By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer.

ROBERT SMITH SWORDS.

Mr. Swords was born in the city of New York July 12th, 1816. He was the son of James Swords, the well-known publisher of New York, at the beginning of the present century, and Rachel Von Boos-kirk. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Swords, an officer in the 55th Regiment of Infantry, came to this country with the British Army in 1755, married Mary Morrell, of Albany, in 1762, and after the war commanded Fort George. Mr. Swords entered Columbia College at the age of fourteen, and four years later was graduated with honors in the Class of 1834. After graduation he began the study of the law in the office of the late eminent jurist, Daniel Lord, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. Soon after he formed a partnership with Mr. Sylvester Ward, which lasted ten years, when Mr. Swords retired from the practice of his profession; he served during a portion of this time as Judge Advocate for the City of New York. On May 30th, 1846, Mr. Swords was married at Fredericksburg, Va., to Marie Louise, daughter of Col. John and Caroline Matilda [Chew] Stanard, by the Rev. Edward McGuire, the same clergyman who had performed the same service for the bride's parents many years before. In 1849, he removed to New Jersey, settling on the Passaic River opposite Belleville, and while residing here was for twelve years a magistrate for Union Township. Although an earnest democrat and opponent of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Swords upon the breaking out of the rebellion placed his services at the disposal of the government, and in August, 1862, was commissioned by Governor Olden, Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was with his regiment in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, being wounded in the first-named engagement. Compelled by ill health to resign in the spring of 1863, he removed

to Newark, where he continued to reside until his death. He was for many years Secretary of the Board of Trade of Newark; Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Treasurer of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Treasurer of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and since May, 1867, when he succeeded the late Mr. Solomon Alofsen, Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society, and during the last few years acting Librarian. It was in connection with this last-named institution that I made the acquaintance of Col. Swords. He was a ripe scholar, perfectly familiar with foreign languages, and a careful, discriminating investigator. With these qualities, he was among the first to seize upon the reported discovery of the remains of Columbus, in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, in the fall of 1877, and make a thorough inquiry into the subject, with the result well known to this Society, from the paper I had the honor to read before it in November, 1879, in which I gave Col. Swords full credit for what he had done.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society in January, 1879, he read a paper on "*The Bones of Columbus*," which was published in the Proceedings, and to the Newark Daily Journal for November 12 and 13, 1879, he contributed on the same subject two articles, covering four columns, entitled "*The Cathedral Church of San Domingo*." In addition to these productions Col. Swords translated into English, all the Spanish publications and documents bearing *pro* and *con* upon the question, and deposited them in the library of the Historical Society, for the benefit of those persons who could not read them in the original. This was no small labor, as three of these brochures in our library—and there are several others that he translated—cover upwards of five hundred pages. Thus it will be seen how generous to others he was of his acquirements. He was, too, most free in communicating with strangers upon subjects with which he was familiar, and did it in a manner as if he was invoking rather than bestowing a favor.

For many years Col. Swords lived a life of comparative leisure,

and being a devoted lover of art, literature, music, and the drama, wrote frequent criticisms on these favorite subjects for the press. He also in January, 1872, read before the New Jersey Historical Society a *Memoir of the Life and Character of John Rutherford*, the fourth President of the Society. Colonel Swords was elected a corresponding member of this Society November 6th, 1879. In 1850 he made an extensive tour in Europe, and owing to his impoverished health, which had been failing ever since he left the army, he spent many winters in Florida.

Col. Swords died in Newark, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1881. His immediate end was materially hastened by the sudden and terrible death of his friend, General Torbert, on the City of Vera Cruz, the September previous, which seemed to weigh heavily upon him. Colonel Swords was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his funeral took place in Grace Church, Newark, Wednesday, January 19th, 1881. His wife and eight children survive him.

#### WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE.

Governor Lawrence was born in New York, October 23, 1800, and died March 26, 1881. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society November 5, 1868, and chosen Honorary Vice-President for the State of Rhode Island 1869 to 1881. For an account of his life see *A Discourse commemorative of the Life and Services of the late William Beach Lawrence, pronounced before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, May 5, 1881. By Charles Henry Hart, Historiographer of the Society*, in the Penn Monthly for June, 1881.

#### JOHN GORHAM PALFREY.

Dr. Palfrey was born in Boston, May 2, 1796. He was the eldest son of John and Mary [Gorham] Palfrey, and grandson of Major William Palfrey, who was Paymaster-General of the American Army in the war of the Revolution and an aid-de-camp to General Washington. He received his elementary instruction from William Payne, the father of the author of *Home, Sweet Home*, who for many years

taught school in Boston. Subsequently he entered the famed Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he was prepared for College, and was graduated by Harvard University in the class of 1815, having for his classmates the historian Jared Sparks and the jurist Theophilus Parsons. After graduation Mr. Palfrey studied for the Unitarian ministry, and in 1818, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Brattle Square Church, as the successor of Buckminster and Everett. This charge he retained until 1831, when he was elected Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature in Harvard, which chair he filled until his resignation in 1839. His earliest contributions to literature were made to the pages of the *North American Review*, and during the absence of the editor, his classmate Sparks, in Europe in 1825, acted as editor. His tastes running in this direction, it is not surprising that he sought control of this well-established quarterly, and in the fall of 1835, purchased the *Review*, but had the misfortune to lose a large portion of the stock of back numbers, by fire, on the night after his purchase. Under his management the *Review* was conducted with great success for seven years, when he disposed of it to Francis Bowen. To its pages, from 1817 to 1859, he contributed thirty-one important articles; perhaps the most extensively known of which was his severe but just *Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution*, in the number for July, 1852, which was reprinted in a pamphlet in London. It was, in part, a vindication of the charges brought by Lord Mahon against Mr. Sparks, for his edition of Washington's writings; charges that Lord Mahon promptly and honorably withdrew as soon as he was convinced of his error in making them.

The year of Dr. Palfrey's election to the Harvard professorship, he was invited to deliver the Annual Fourth of July Oration before the citizens of Boston, and in June, 1835, he preached the annual election sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—*A Plea for the Militia System*—he having occupied a similar position thirteen years before. From this time forward his pen and his voice were constantly engaged, so that his separate publications, the majority of them, however, pamphlets, number upward of fifty. A

large portion of these were on theological subjects, the more important being *Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities*, 1838–1852, in four octavo volumes, and the *Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, 1843, in two volumes. His important historical writings are *Discourse at Barnstable on the Bi-Centennial of the Settlement of Cape Cod*, 1839; *Discourse on Life and Character of President Kirkland, before Harvard College*, 1840; *Semi-Centennial Discourse before Mass. Hist. Society*, 1844; *Life of William Palfrey*, his grandfather, in Sparks's Library of Amer. Biog. N. S., and *History of New England*, 1858–1875, in four royal octavo volumes. In 1866, Dr. Palfrey published an abridgment of the first three volumes of this last work, in two small volumes, covering the period of the *History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the 17th Century*, and six years later another volume, forming a sequel to the history of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, carrying the story *From the Revolution of the 17th Century to the Death of King George I.* 1688–1727. This was followed in 1873, by still another, *From the Accession of George II. to the First General Congress of the Anglo-American Colonies*, 1728–1765. This *magnum opus* of Dr. Palfrey is a history of the people of New England as influenced by their origin, and the physical, social, and political conditions under which they have flourished.

His treatment of the entire subject is at once philosophical and judicial, and leaves upon the reader a feeling of security for its trustworthiness and impartiality. Prior to his death Dr. Palfrey had arranged the material for a fifth volume, bringing the history down to the opening of the Revolutionary War; but, unfortunately, advanced age and its attendant infirmities prevented its completion and publication.

Dr. Palfrey was one of the most pronounced anti-slavery men in the country, and showed the honesty of his convictions by freeing a number of slaves in Louisiana, which he had inherited from his father, who was for many years a resident of that State. In 1842 and 1843, he was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts; from 1844

to 1847, Secretary of the Commonwealth ; 1847 to 1849, a member of Congress ; and 1861 to 1866, Postmaster at Boston. He was four times abroad, and travelled considerably over our own country in days when locomotion was not so easy and luxurious as now. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degrees of S. T. D. in 1834 and of LL.D. in 1869, the last degree having been also bestowed upon him by Saint Andrew's College, Scotland, in 1838. Dr. Palfrey married, in 1823, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hammond, of Boston, by whom he had six children. His eldest daughter, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, is quite favorably known in literature, while two of his sons, Francis Winthrop Palfrey and John Carver Palfrey, attained the brevet rank of brigadier-generals in the late war—the former in the volunteer service and the latter in the regular army.

Dr. Palfrey died at his residence in Cambridge April 26, 1881, in his eighty-fifth year. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society April 6, 1871, and showed his appreciation of our labors by presenting to the library a copy of his abridged history.

#### JOSEPH SABIN.

Mr. Sabin was born at Braunston, Northamptonshire, England, December 9, 1821, of very humble parentage. He received a limited common school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed "for the full period of seven years" to Charles Richards, a well-known Oxford bookseller, to learn the trade of bookbinding. He worked at this trade but a short time, being transferred to the shop, which was more to his taste, and where he soon made his true value felt. In this position he remained until his *articles* expired in 1842, acquiring important information about books and rare editions, which he subsequently used to great advantage. On quitting Mr. Richards he began a partnership with a Mr. Winterborn, whose sister he married, for carrying on the bookselling and book auctioneering business in Oxford, which, however, was not successful, and he determined to try his fortune in America. He arrived at New York, July 3, 1848,

but soon came to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the store of George S. Appleton. Here he continued a couple of years, and then removed to New York, and got a situation with Bangs & Co., the book auctioneers, as compiler of their sales catalogues. He first specially distinguished himself by the preparation of the *Catalogue of the Library of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis*. This was followed by the catalogues of many other famous libraries that were brought under the hammer, notably those of Messrs. Corwin, Douglass, Hazewell, Burton, Allan, Wight, Rice, Squier, and Menzies. In 1857 he returned again to Philadelphia, and established the well-remembered bookstore, No. 27 South Sixth Street; but many of his customers being from the South, when the war came on his business was broken up, and again he went to New York, which became his final home. Here he opened the famous store on Nassau Street, conducting, at the same time, auction sales of important libraries and preparing catalogues. In January, 1869, he started *The American Bibliopolist*, a literary register and monthly catalogue of old and new books, and repository of notes and queries. The scope of the *Bibliopolist* was subsequently much extended from the original design, until it became a valuable historical and literary periodical. This interesting publication continued first monthly, and then bi-monthly, until April, 1877, forming eight complete volumes and two numbers of the ninth. Before leaving Oxford Mr. Sabin had published a tract on *The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, with Scriptural Proofs and References*. This was in 1844, the year of his marriage.

Mr. Sabin, however, will be best known by the voluminous *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, which he projected in 1856, and issued the first number in January, 1867. Up to the time of his death, seventy-eight parts, or thirteen volumes, had appeared, carrying the list of 57,268 titles to the name *Omai*. This work was of course more of a manual labor than a mental labor, it being a mere list of titles, very few annotations being added to the books recorded. It will remain an unfinished monument to his industry unless some

friendly hand takes up the gathered and unused material and completes the work. In 1877 Mr. Sabin published *A Bibliography of Bibliography*, or a handy book about books that relate to books. This was, however, nothing more than a reprint of a portion of Powers's well-known book, with some additions and amendments. It had originally appeared with other portions of Mr. Powers's volume, not reprinted, in *The Bibliopolist*.

Mr. Sabin had the brusque and overbearing manner so commonly found in the lower middle class of Englishmen, which naturally rendered him generally unpopular, and doubtless contributed to his want of success in business enterprises. He was forever having reverses which swept him back. He died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1881, leaving his wife and six children to survive him. Mr. Sabin was elected a corresponding member of this Society February 4, 1869.

#### FERDINAND KELLER.

Dr. Keller was born December 20, 1800, in the Schloss at Matalen in the Canton of Zurich. He was descended from an old Swiss family, whose arms were granted to them by the King Maximilian in 1487. In early life Dr. Keller resided in England, filling the position of tutor and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English language. Soon after his return to Zurich his attention was directed to archaeological pursuits by a circumstance that deserves mention. During an evening walk, in the spring of 1832, he came across a group of peasants who were uprooting an old tree, which had fixed itself on some pre-historic tumulus. The contents of the mound were thus brought to light and excited a very strong interest in Dr. Keller. The following day he gathered a few friends together to inspect these relics of past ages, and from this occasion and this assembly was formed the now well-known Antiquarian Society of Zurich, of which Dr. Keller was made president, a position he continued to occupy for nearly forty years, until in 1871 ill health compelled him to resign. From this time Dr. Keller was ardent and earnest in antiquarian

labors and researches, and in January, 1854, he was rewarded by the discovery at Ober Meilen, on the shores of the Lake of Zurich of the remarkable Palafittes, or Lacustrian constructions, which have been so rich in anthropological results. Dr. Keller gave to these constructions on pile-work the German name of *Pfahlbauten*, which was adopted by Italian archaeologists under the form of *pala fitta*, and now universally known by the generic name of Palafittes.

In the spring of 1854 he published his first report respecting these discoveries. It was a brief but lucid description accompanied with numerous illustrations, and the conclusion was arrived at that there had existed in ancient times, at the point in question, habitations of men built upon pile-work. Discoveries of the same kind were rapidly multiplied in Switzerland, until the entire body of Swiss lakes and morasses were found to teem with remains of a bygone race or races who had lived above these waters during the many ages of the Stone, Bronze, and early Iron periods. This first report was followed by six others, which appeared respectively in 1858, 1860, 1861, 1863, and 1865. These six reports were translated and rearranged into a continuous narrative under Dr. Keller's supervision, and published in a large octavo volume with many plates, entitled *The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other Parts of Europe. By Dr. Ferdinand Keller, translated and arranged by John Edward Lee, F.S.A., F.G.S., London, 1866.* A second edition of this work, extended to two volumes and very expensively illustrated, was issued in 1878. This work of Dr. Keller is particularly noticeable for the omission of all idle discussions and vain theories. It is a body of well-ascertained facts and accurate figures, not twisted and turned to suit the pet views of the narrator, as is too often the case with scientific investigators.

Dr. Keller died on the 21st of July, 1881, in his eighty-first year. He retained his mental and physical vigor until about two months before his death, when his friends noticed a change which soon compelled him to lay aside all work. During this time he remained out of doors for a long portion of each day, until at last this recreation had to be abandoned, and finally he passed quietly away. One of

the last letters that he wrote bore date May 27th, less than two months before his death, and was addressed to our fellow member, Mr. Edwin A. Barber. It was written in English, and was in reference to some iron tobacco-pipes of the 16th or 17th century, which Dr. Keller had, at one time, inadvertently thrown away. "As a correspondent," writes Mr. Barber, "he was prompt and obliging, and was ever ready to give information to those who sought it. He was a fine draughtsman and frequently illustrated objects about which he was writing in his personal correspondence." Dr. Keller was elected an honorary member of this Society December 7, 1871.

#### EUGENE ANTHONY VETROMILE.

Father Vetromile was born in the city of Gallipoli, in the province of Lecce (*terra d'Otranto*), Italy—the ancient *Salentina litora in Iapygia, Magna Græcia*—on the 22d day of February, 1819. He was of a noble patrician family, and was the second child of Pietro-Paolo-Raffaele Vetromile, by his wife Maria-Antonia-Eliana-Pascallina-Felicia-Michela-Francesca-Cornelia Margiotta. When three days old he was baptized in the cathedral church of St. Agatha, by the canon D. Luigi Stajano, D.D. His first education was under private instructors, then at the College of Naples, and finally at the Seminary of his native city, where he was graduated. Subsequently he came to this country and entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he finished his education for the priesthood, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1846. For about twenty years he was a member of the Society of Jesus, but afterwards became an apostolic missionary to the Indians, in which capacity he was connected with the *Congregation di Propaganda Fide* in Rome. His missionary field was among the Etchemins and Abnakis of Maine, and for a long time he had pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church in Machias; his more recent residence, however, was at Biddeford.

Father Vetromile did more than merely minister to the spiritual welfare of his wards. He became deeply interested in their history and their language, and for many years published for them a picto-

graph almanac, *Sande Awikhigan*. He also prepared for them a manual of prayer and instruction in several Indian dialects, entitled *Alnambay Uli Awikhigan, or Indian Good Book, made by Eugene Vetromile, S. J., Indian Patriarch, for the benefit of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, St. John, Micmac, and other tribes of the Abnaki Indians*. This book was first published in 1856; the next year a second edition appeared, followed in 1858 by a third. In this last year he also published *Ahiamihewintuhangan, or Prayer Song*, an abridgment of the Gregorian chants, with other hymns and songs. This was followed in 1860 by *Wewessi Ubibian, or Holy Bible*, a compendium of the historical and doctrinal parts of the Old and New Testament in Penobscot and Micmac, the two leading dialects then existing in the Abnaki nation, with a literal translation into English and 112 illustrations. These works are each prefaced by sixteen concise *Rules for Reading the Language of the Abnaki Indians*. Having in 1858 contributed to the sixth volume of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society a monograph on *The Abnaki Indians*, he published in 1866 *The Abnakis and their History, or Historical Notices of the Aborigines of Acadia*. We cannot say much for this book as a historical work; it bears the evidence of having been prepared wholly in the interest of the Roman Catholic teachers, and is neither elevated in its tone nor philosophical in its treatment.

In July, 1867, Father Vetromile left his charge for an extended tour abroad, travelling in nearly every part of Europe excepting Russia, Norway, and Sweden—ascending the Nile and visiting Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and most of Asia Minor. Upon his return he published (1871) *Travels in Europe, Egypt, Arabia Petræa, Palestine, and Syria*, in two octavo volumes. He apologizes, in the preface, for adding another book of travels to the multitude that have appeared, but gives as his reason that the Catholics have no books of travels other than those written by Protestant tourists, “who frequently misrepresent, perhaps unintentionally, the real customs of Catholic countries, and sneer at the practices, manners, religion, and churches of Catholic nations.” The taste for travel

once engendered, seems never to die out, and in the summer of 1876 Father Vetromile started on an extended tour around the world. He came to Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exposition, and made this his starting-point for the great lakes, Canada, California, South Pacific Ocean, Australia, China, and India. The principal object of his journey was the investigation of the physiognomy, character, manners, language, and religion of the natives, and his casual observations upon them will be found in his *Tour in Both Hemispheres, or Travels Around the World.* New York, 1880.

Father Vetromile again visited abroad the present year, and while in his native Gallipoli was seized with apoplexy and died on the 23d of August, 1881. By his will he left a sum of money for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians, and desired that he might be buried at Passamaquoddy. This last request seems in strange contrast with his pride of family. He once wrote to me, "All my ancestors and members of my family are buried in the family patrician tomb of the Church of the *Reformali Franciscans.* A tomb in the Dominican Church and another in St. Francis Di-Paula's Church contain the remains of some distant ancestors and collateral relations. The law in the kingdom of Naples commanding all to be buried in graveyards out of cities, exempts noble patrician families and gives them privileges to inter their dead in the tombs which they own in any of the churches of the city." Father Vetromile had prepared a *Dictionary of the Several Dialects of the Abnaki Language*, in three folio volumes, which with other manuscripts we understand are deposited with the Department of the Interior at Washington. He was at different times Professor of *Belles Lettres* in the College of Naples; Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of Nobles in Naples, and *Prefect* in the same, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the R. C. College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

Father Vetromile was elected a corresponding member of this Society January 3, 1867, and at different times manifested his interest in its objects, by presenting to its library all of his published writings, and to its numismatic cabinet a small collection of coins.

## SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN.

Mr. Haven was born in Dedham, Mass., May 28, 1806. He was a son of the Hon. Samuel Haven, and was graduated by Amherst College in the class of 1826. He subsequently read law, was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County, and practised his profession in Lowell, until his removal to Worcester in 1837, which place was to become the seat of his future usefulness and renown. Before removing, however, he had been invited to deliver a historical address on the bi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of his native town, Dedham, Sept. 21, 1836, which was published, and exhibits the germ of that historical accuracy and carefulness which afterwards made him such valuable authority. On Sept. 23, 1837, Mr. Haven was elected Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, founded by Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer of the Revolutionary epoch, in 1812, and entered upon his duties the following March. It is in this position that he gained for himself the enviable reputation he enjoyed for high scholarly attainments in various branches of learning, and, at the same time, by his character and influence elevated the Society to the first rank among kindred bodies.

His first report as librarian was made to the Society at the semi-annual meeting, held in May, 1839, and his last report at the annual meeting in October, 1880. These documents are not the bare skeletons usual in such papers, but are filled with wise suggestions, careful considerations, and thorough discussions of most important subjects, forming a rich mine for the student of our early archaeology, history, and bibliography to delve into, with the certainty of finding rare nuggets. One at least of these reports was reprinted in a separate pamphlet from the Proceedings of the Society, with the title *Remarks on the Popham Celebration of the Maine Historical Society, 1865.* It covers thirty-two pages, and is exhaustive in its exposure of the worthlessness of the claim, then recently set up, for Popham and Gorges, as the first colonists of New England.

In addition to his legitimate labors as librarian, he on several

occasions presented the report of the Council of the Society, of which he was a member from 1855, covering some topic of interest, and for Vol. III. of the *Archæologia Americana*, edited the *Records of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay*, with an account of the origin of the company and biographical sketches of the members, which he subsequently made use of in his chapter on *The Massachusetts Company*, in the Memorial History of Boston; while to Vol. IV. he contributed an introduction and notes to a *Narrative of a Voyage to Spitzbergen in the Year 1613*. In the course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, during the winter of 1868-69, by members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he gave one on the *History of Grants under the Great Council for New England*, a subject which he treated in such a charming way as to deprive it of the dryness commonly incident to such discussions.

Mr. Haven's chief work, however, was his earliest, to which many of his reports served as sequels. It was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1856, as part of Vol. VIII. of Contributions to Knowledge, and is entitled *Archæology of the United States; or Sketches, Historical and Bibliographical, of the Progress of Information and Opinion respecting Vestiges of Antiquity in the United States*. This work was carefully and favorably noticed in the North American Review and other organs, and at once took a position from which it has never fallen; although, of course, since its publication much new light has been thrown upon the general subject. Yet, in his last report to the American Antiquarian Society, he refers to the fact that, in this very work, twenty-five years before, he advanced the opinion now promulgated by Huxley in *The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species*, that "the fossil fauna of the Western Territories of America bids fair to exceed in interest and importance all other tertiary deposits put together."

In the summer of 1866, Mr. Haven went to Europe, in company with Mr. Charles Deane and Dr. A. P. Peabody, as a delegate from the Antiquarian Society, to the Congress of Antiquaries at Antwerp, which was called to meet in August, but did not assemble, owing to

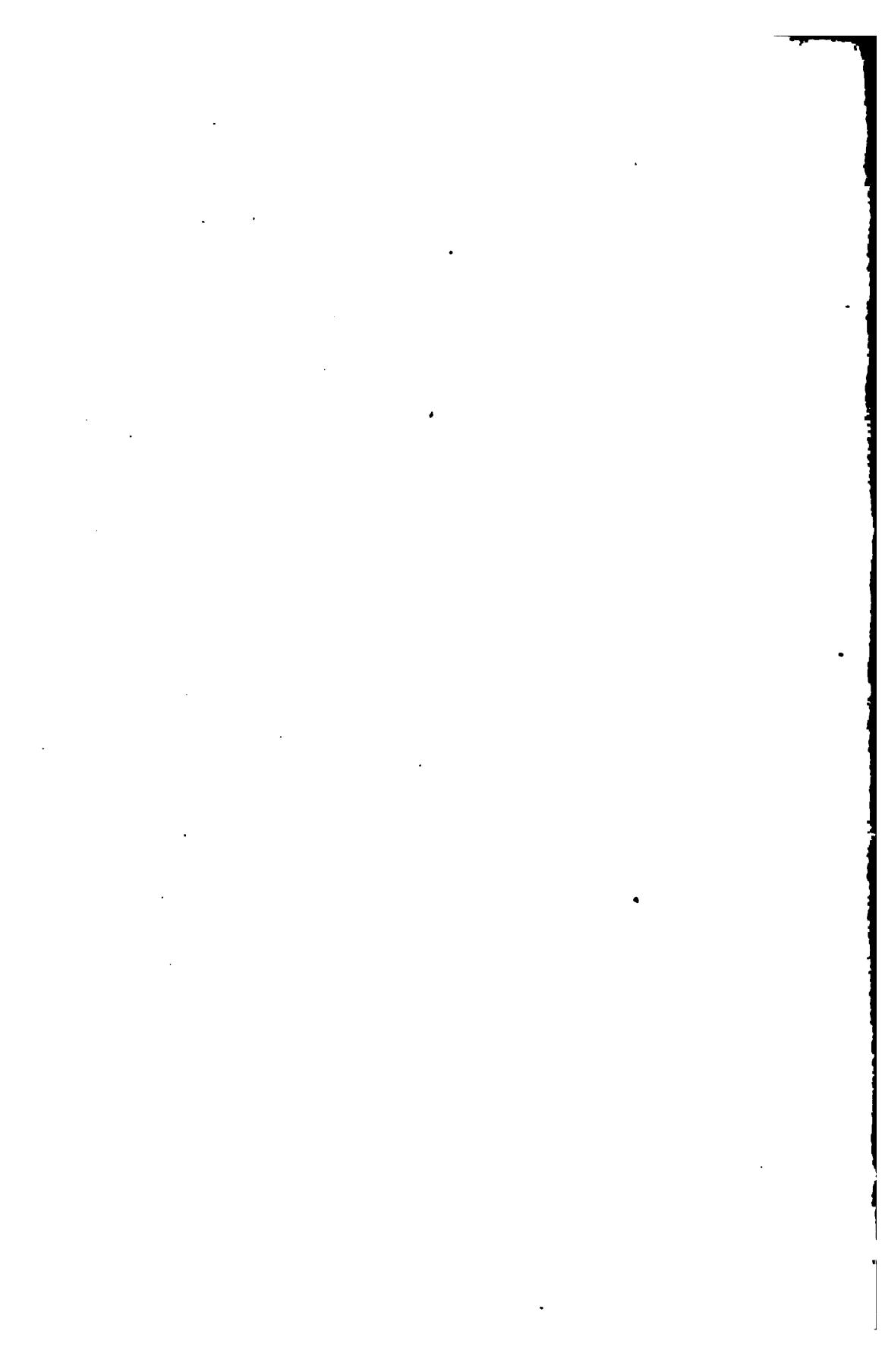
the political condition of Europe and the danger of the cholera. Mr. Haven remained abroad, however, a year, recruiting his health and investigating the many interesting and important subjects constantly presented to his notice. His fellow members of the Society, to express their affection and regard for him, presented to the Society, at the semi-annual meeting held in Boston April 30, 1879, a three-quarter portrait of him, which was subsequently heliotyped, and forms the frontispiece to the pamphlet containing the record of the meeting. Two years later, owing to ill-health, he resigned the position he had filled so well for forty-three years, and the Society, by resolution, requested him to accept the honorary position of *Librarian Emeritus*. This severance of old ties he did not long survive. Mr. Haven died at his residence in Worcester Sept. 5, 1881. It is impossible on paper, and in a brief sketch like this, to do anything like adequate justice to Mr. Haven's abilities and qualities; his life-work is his record, and an inspection of that can alone tell the story. Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852, and his *alma mater* that of LL.D. in 1879. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society June 7, 1866.

#### EDWIN AUGUSTINE DALRYMPLE.

Dr. Dalrymple was the eldest son of William and Mary S. [Augustine] Dalrymple, and was born in Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1817. He was educated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic College in Baltimore, and upon leaving this seminary he entered the counting-house of Mr. Didier, where he spent some time acquiring those careful and methodical habits which stood him in such good need in after life. Subsequently he entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, in Virginia, and, having completed his studies for the ministry, he was ordained a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church July 16, 1843, by Bishop Meade. His first charge was the old church at Hanover, Va., and the historical St. Peter's at New Kent Court-house, where George Washington was married to the widow Custis. He then be-

came principal of the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, where he remained until 1852, when he resigned and made a two years' trip to Europe, travelling extensively and returning to his native town in the fall of 1854. Here he became President of the School of Letters and Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Maryland, a position which he retained until 1875. During these twenty-one years he educated the sons of most of the principal families in Baltimore, and while he was severely strict in his discipline and teaching, he was noted for his uniform courtesy and impartiality. On January 1, 1866, Dr. Dalrymple took free charge of the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Hanover Square, Baltimore, which he diligently served, without a stipend, until the time of his death. In 1871 he was chosen Secretary of the Maryland Diocesan Convention, and in 1880 was made Historiographer of the Diocese, to succeed the late Rev. Ethan Allen, D.D. He was for many years one of the examining chaplains of the diocese, and at the time of his death was Rector to the House of Refuge. These statistics show what a busy, active life he led, and it might be supposed left him no time for other pursuits. Not so, however! One of his chief characteristics was his unbounded faith in the efficacy of work. He was for many years an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, attending its roving annual meetings, in all parts of the country. He was also Secretary of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, of the Society of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, as well as one of its Trustees, and for twenty-four years was the Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society. It is in this last position that he is best known outside of his native city. In the Historical Society he was also for a long period Executive Officer of the Library Committee, and a prominent member of the Committee on Publication, in the latter capacity drawing from his rich store of learning many valuable editorial notes; notably in Father White's narrative of a Voyage to Maryland, published by the Society in February, 1874. Dr. Dalrymple was eminently a bookish man, and his library of over fourteen thousand volumes of

rare and choice editions is said to have been the largest and most valuable private collection of books south of Pennsylvania. In addition to his books, Dr. Dalrymple had a rare collection of manuscripts, coins, and aboriginal stone implements. His tastes were broad. He held a very high rank as a theological scholar, probably few men being more learned than he in sacred literature. He was deeply interested in the broad acres of science, and the local history of his native State called for his eager attention. But the pursuit in which he was most particularly interested, especially within latter years, was that of the antiquary. He delighted in archæology, he enjoyed numismatics, and the Indian nomenclature of the entire country, its streams, and mountains, and valleys, and plains received his earnest study. Although Dr. Dalrymple's name does not appear on many publications yet he was always generous in communicating his knowledge to others, and notwithstanding his many engagements was ready to give his time to enlighten less fortunate correspondents. He was a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote, a keen sense of humor, and a clear judgment, which made his conversation both instructive and entertaining. I had the pleasure of his friendship for many years, and I speak that what I do know. Dr. Dalrymple had been for some time in failing health, but never relinquishing his interest in historical subjects, visited Yorktown at the Centennial celebration. Returning to his home he suddenly became worse, and died October 30, 1881, from acute bronchitis and a complication of diseases. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society April 6, 1871, and held the position of Honorary Vice-President for the State of Maryland from 1878 to his death. At the beginning of the present year, on the organization of the *Baltimore Numismatic and Archæological Society*, he was chosen its first President. Dr. Dalrymple never married, and died intestate, so that his superb library and valuable collections will probably be dispersed. He received the honorary degrees of A.M., D.D., and S.T.D. from various institutions of learning.



REPORT

OF

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA

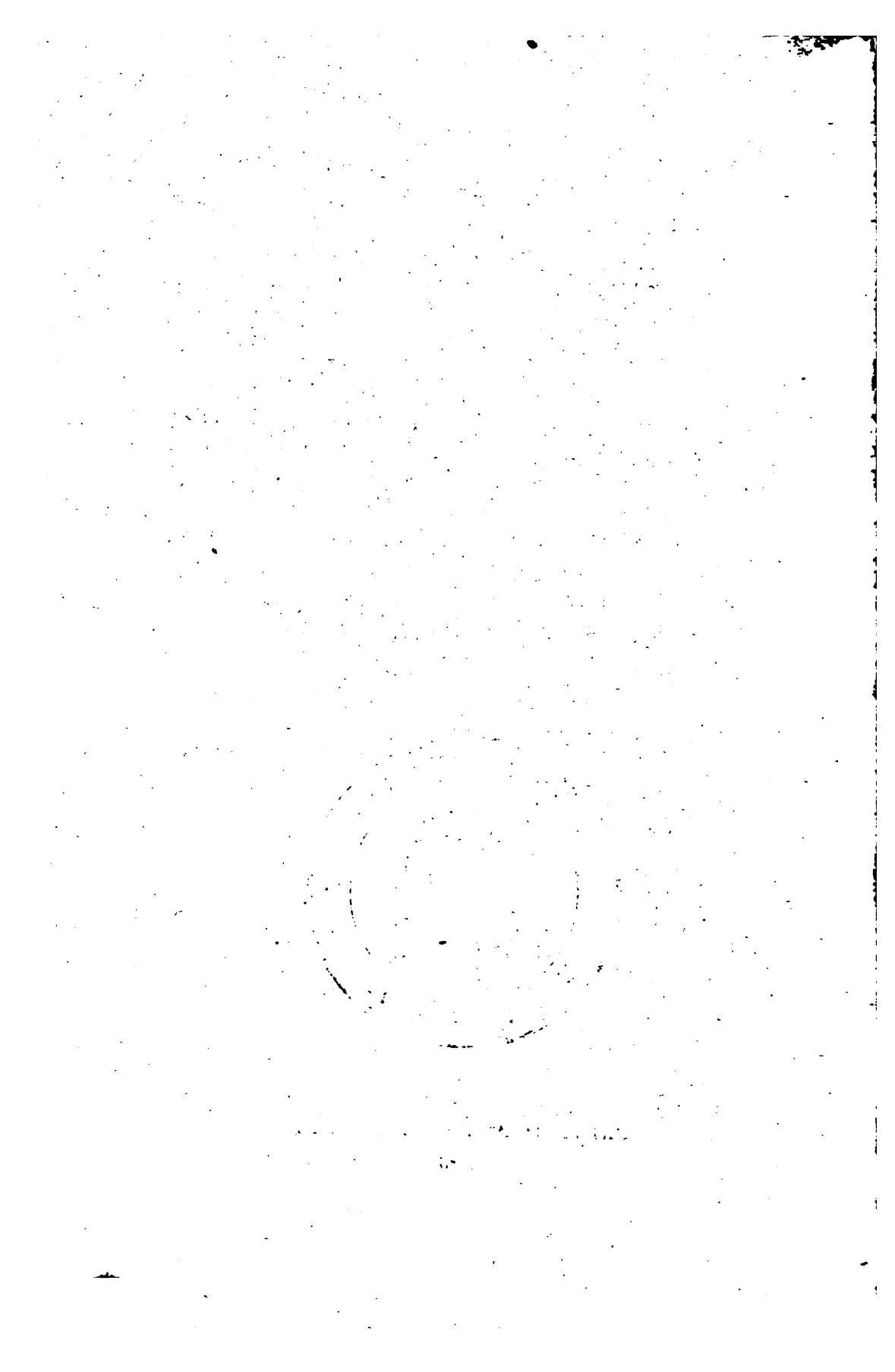
FOR THE YEAR 1882

WITH NECROLOGICAL NOTICES



PHILADELPHIA  
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PRINTERS.**

# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1888.

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ELI K. PRICE.

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*Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.*

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December.  
Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society  
of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1882. During the year there were held eight meetings, at which fifteen papers and communications were read; fifteen resident, seven corresponding, and one honorary members were elected, making twenty-three in all; two members resigned, and eight died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 415; coins and antiquities, 139; letters received, 722; letters, publications, packages, etc., sent, 1740.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

JANUARY 5TH.

Dr. Brinton delivered an address on *The Books of Chilan Balam, the Sacred and Historic Records of the Mayas of Yucatan*. These are a series of manuscripts written by the native Indians of that country, and contain

a great deal that is interesting to the antiquary, ethnologist and linguist. They are in the Maya language, and have never been published, nor even translated into any European tongue. Their contents relate to the ancient history of the Yucatan Indians before the discovery of America, the methods they adopted in computing time, their hieroglyphics and mythology, their system of numeration, the prophecies of their priests, their medical treatment of disease, descriptions of their first intercourse with the whites, and other such matters. The name Chilan Balam is the title of the priest who was the official augur in the ancient religion, and was appointed to declare the character of the year or epoch when it began.

Some of these books are partly written in the sacred hieroglyphic characters of the ancient Mayas. Dr. Brinton stated that he had compared these hieroglyphics with those found in some Maya manuscripts written long before the Conquest, and that they were clearly identical, though with variations in form.

Dr. Brinton added that he had in his possession copies made in facsimile of several of these sacred books, and that no other copies, he believed, were to be found in the United States, and even in Yucatan they are very rare. This address has been printed and distributed by the Society.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, N. Y., a corresponding member of the Society, on December 17th, 1881, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber exhibited a large and interesting series of photographs of Peruvian pottery.

Dr. Brinton made a further communication in reference to the chromo-photographic printing of the Dresden codex.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following preamble and resolution :

*Whereas, The 1st day of January, A. D. 1883, will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of our Society ; therefore be it*

*Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider and report to the Society the best manner of celebrating this auspicious event.*

The consideration of these resolutions was postponed till the next meeting.

## FEBRUARY 2D.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Lundy read a paper on the subject of *Antique Coin-Symbols*, founded on three old coins obtained at Paestum in February, 1860. These coins were genuine antiques, illustrating three stages of the art of coinage, as well as three corresponding stages of mythological development. The first coinage of the world being hieratic, of which these three coins are undoubted specimens, we see on the first of them traces of a Sybarite origin, which Millingen, who made these coins a special study, places at 600 B. C. The coin is brass, delicately wrought; and bears on the obverse a finely proportioned nude human figure seated. A line runs across the coin just below this figure, probably indicating the surface of the sea; and below this line, in old Greek letters, is the name of Posidonia. The nude figure is probably Venus. On the reverse, we can trace what seems to be a serpent coiled round the edge, and enclosing a prominence which may be a tortoise or a seal, or possibly, a dolphin and his rider.

The second coin was copper, the first material of all known coinage. The obverse presents what seems to be a seal or dolphin among rocks or islands. The reverse bears the legend of *Aegina* in old Greek characters. Its date, notwithstanding Millingen, is probably 800 years B. C., inasmuch as the island of *Aegina* was then the great naval and commercial power of the Mediterranean, and coined money for the King of Argos at a later date. Its own coinage must have been earlier, and according to Humphreys, at the date just given.

The third and last coin exhibited was a rude, thick copper one, stamped on one side only. It bears the device of an ass-headed man, probably Midas of Phrygia. It marks a transition period between the purely animal and human devices of other coinage, by a combination of both. It illustrates that change in hieratic sentiment which was rising to the more rational conception of the Divine Power, as best represented in man as his own image and counterpart.

This man-ass or mammon worship was traced back to India, and forward to Christian Europe, until the Renaissance of the 16th century put an end to it in the Churches, and remanded it to the Stock Exchanges of the great cities of the world. The paper concluded with a sarcasm on

the great silver dollars of the U. S. coinage, suggesting that instead of the American eagle or the goddess of liberty, a man-ass with a peacock's tail be substituted as a fitting device illustrative of Congressional wisdom.

#### MARCH 2D.

Among the donations were various coins and medals, one of which was a copy of an early *Gnostic Amulet*, bearing on the obverse the helmeted head of a mailed warrior, from whose temple curled a horn; on the collar of his dress was the Hebrew word "Moshe" (Moses); on the reverse was in Hebrew the beginning of the first of the Ten Commandments, arranged in four lines, the letters in the last lines being separated without regarding the words of which they formed part. The reverse reads, "Lo yiyeh lekha alohim ngal panai." "There shall be no other God before me."

Mr. Chandler exhibited two very valuable and interesting manuscripts, being the register of visitors at the parish church of Huckwall, where Lord Byron was buried. These registers run to 1847, and contain the names of many well-known persons, including Washington Irving, Martin Van Buren and Lady Leigh, the poet's sister, whose memory vampires and ghouls lately have been bespattering. The sexton gave these volumes to an American, who left them in his will to a relation who became unfortunate in business and was compelled to give them as collateral to a Philadelphia merchant.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a paper entitled the *Lying of the Stars*, exhibiting some amusing phases of astrological superstition.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Henry William Henfrey, author of *Numismata Cromwelliana*, a corresponding member of the Society, as having taken place at Bromley, Kent, England, July 31, 1881, in the 29th year of his age. Also, the death of Niels Frederick Sehested, a corresponding member of the Society, at Broholm, Denmark, on January 15, 1882, in his sixty-ninth year.

Messrs. Henry Phillips, Jr., Robert C. Davis and John R. Baker were appointed a committee to report on the proper manner of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society.

Specimens were shown of the coinage issued by Belgium commemorating the semi-centennial anniversary of the independence of that king-

dom, 1880. It bears on the obverse the accolated heads of Leopold I. and Leopold II., the first monarch and the reigning monarch, and is a piece of historic interest. Also some notes issued by the celebrated bank of John Law, in Paris, in the early part of the last century; an invitation to Benjamin Franklin while in Paris, in 1778, to meet a Masonic lodge and sup with it; a notice from the King of France to Franklin as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, that no levee would be held on a certain day; and an engraving by James Peller Malcom, (his business card) an early Philadelphia engraver. Also, a series of coins issued by the Empress Maria Theresa, showing her as a young girl, as a woman, and in old age; also, one of her consort Joseph.

A letter was read from Professor Butler asking information as to the purchasing power of money *tempore* Raphael as compared with the present day; the weight of the ducat in 1520, how much gold, how much silver; if the grain was a weight which did not vary; if the Italian scudo of that era was silver or gold, and what its value was; the weight and value of the gold florin in Raphael's day.

Professor Butler presented to the society a photograph of a silver medal, weighing 7.76 grains, diameter 140 by the scale of the Society, usually known as the American scale, which was found in a mound near Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi. The legend is obliterated, but the head on the obverse is similar to that on the coinage of Carolus III. and Carolus IV., of Spain. On the reverse is a cactus wreath surrounding a partly-obliterated inscription, of which the last word seems to be "Merito."

A photograph was exhibited of a cameo representing the triumphal procession of Magnentius at Mursa, A. D., 351. The Emperor is represented in a quadriga, holding in his right hand a scroll and pointing to the labarum. It is an agate-onyx, remarkable both for its unusual size (six inches by four inches) and the beauty of its workmanship. It is now in the cabinet of Herr Bichler, of Baden bei Wien.

A large bronze medal was presented, struck in 1864, in honor of the gallant services of General Henry M. Naglee. On the obverse is a figure of the General leading on his men to the attack of a fortification inscription, "Fair Oaks;" exergue, "31 May, 1862." Reverse, "To General H. M. Naglee, a token of admiration and respect for his gallant

services." Surrounding the inscription are the words, "The Peninsula, Chickahominy, the Carolinas."

APRIL 6TH.

Attention was called to the work which has been done by the Archaeological Institute of America, a society formed in Boston, in 1879, for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research by sending out expeditions for special investigations, by aiding the efforts of intelligent explorers, and by other means. During the past year investigations were carried on at its instance at Cholula and Mitla, in Mexico, and at Assos, in the Grecian Archipelago. The results obtained in this place have been very interesting and important, and it is of the greatest consequence that the work should continue. The work of the association was commended to the Society and to the public in general.

Dr. Brinton spoke of two recent works—one by Dr. Le Plongeon, the other by Mr. Ignatius Donnelly—both upon the ancient history of America. Dr. Brinton expressed the hope that these productions would not be looked upon at home or abroad as fair specimens of American scholarship in the field of archaeology and linguistics, as they are both characterized by extravagant and ridiculous theories, and a positive absence of scientific research. They are calculated to bring sound antiquarian study into contempt, and to retard the recognition of real labor in that branch. He wished, therefore, in the name of the Society, to enter a protest against any such books as these being classed among the products of American science.

The Society adopted the following resolution :

*Resolved*, It is the opinion of this Society that the hasty generalizations contained in the works above mentioned are not a correct expression of the position taken by American scholars with reference to the subjects discussed.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Dr. George Smith, of Darby, Pa., an honorary member of the Society, on March 10th, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a paper entitled "Remarks upon a Coin of Sicyon."

A photograph copy was exhibited of the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*. It is No. CLXXIII. of the Parker collection, in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and came originally from Canterbury, where it had belonged to the monastery of Christ Church. It contains the annals of England from the invasion by Julius Caesar, down to A. D. 1070. The first handwriting ends at page 33, at the year 891 A. D.; this part was probably composed under the influence, if not by the authorship, of King Alfred. It is certainly of West Saxon origin.

#### MAY 4TH.

Among the donations received were the following plaster moulds from Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff:

1. A coronation medal of Alexander VI.
2. A cast from a zinc medallion representing the head of Christ, whose workmanship evidently proved it to be contemporaneous with Albert Dürer.
3. A mould from a very early brass which was first cast in metal and then chiselled (not chased).

A magnificent missal of the twelfth century was exhibited, the beauty of the mechanical execution and color of the subjects illuminated, was only equalled by the remarkable freedom of treatment of the subjects illustrated, which no modern ideas could tolerate in a prayer-book. The missal itself was considered by the members of the Society the finest which has ever come under their notice.

Mr. J. Davis Duffield read a paper entitled *Are Man and Ape akin?* translated by him from the German of Prof. Rauschenbusch, of Rochester, N. Y., in which the Darwinian theory of descent and selection was attacked.

Dr. Robert Patterson Robins read a communication on the first tramway ever built in the United States, in which he proved that the first of such roads was built in 1809, in Philadelphia, and had been in process of incubation since 1807. *The Aurora* of July, 1809, contains the full particulars of the successful experiment of Mr. Leiper, who was therefore the first in America to engage in such a work.

Mr. J. C. Chandler, of Bristol, England, presented through Mr. Thomas, four small bronze Roman coins, which are a portion of a hoard discovered about ten years ago near Tintern, in Monmouthshire, England.

Mr. A. E. Richards, of Firenze, Italia, presented three Roman bronze coins.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Hon. Elisha R. Potter, of Kingston, R. I., a corresponding member of the Society, on April 10th, 1882, in his seventy-first year. Also the death of Hon. Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, Tenn., a corresponding member of the Society, on May 3d, 1882, in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Hart read memoirs which he had prepared of the late Lewis H. Morgan and Dr. George Smith.

Mr. Victor Duruy, Membre de l'Institut de France, presented to the Society his colossal work on the History of the Romans, superbly illustrated and bound, for which an especial vote of thanks was ordered to be conveyed to him.

During the summer months it is not customary to hold meetings, and none were called until

#### OCTOBER 5TH.

The committee on the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society reported that addresses would be delivered by Vice-President Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., and by the Rev. John P. Lundy, D. D.

On motion, the committee was continued.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., called to the attention of the Society some very fine aboriginal stone implements found last spring on the grounds of George G. Lobdell, Esq., of Wilmington, near the mouth of the Christina river, some six feet below the surface, in a soft, peat-like soil; that in last July he had, by the invitation of Mr. Lobdell, visited the place of the find. The stone of which the implements are made is dissimilar to any other within miles of the location of the discovery.

A number of fine impressions from antique gems in the possession of Rev. S. S. Lewis, M. A., F. S. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, were exhibited.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a description of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

A synopsis of a paper by Mr. Horatio Hale, a corresponding member of the Society, upon the subject of *Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language*, was read and discussed.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of William S. Vaux, senior Vice-President of the Society, on May 5th, 1882, aged seventy-one.

The Treasurer reported that the lease of the Society's hall had been extended for a year from November 1, at the same rent.

Among the coins donated were four of the late Imperial Alexandrian series, presented by J. B. Trott, Esq.; six Roman coins, found at Tintern, Monmouthshire, England, by J. C. Chandler, Esq., of Bristol, England, presented by him through Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, Wales; a medal, presented to the Mayor of Cardiff (Alfred Thomas, Esq.) on the occasion of the opening of the new free library and School of Art Museum at that city. The latter was given to the Society by Thomas H. Thomas, Esq. of Cardiff, the well-known artist.

Mr. William S. Baker exhibited a very remarkable brass medal struck during the first Presidency of Washington. The obverse bears his bust, with wig, and in uniform; inscription, "George Washington, of Virginia." Reverse, fifteen cannon balls arranged pyramidically in five rows above two crossed swords; inscription, "General of the Army, 1775, resigned the command 1783, elected President of the United States 1789." Only four of this medal are known to exist; one in lead, two in copper, and the present one in brass.

#### NOVEMBER 2D.

A letter was read from Mr. Horatio Hale in reference to the synopsis of his paper on *Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language*, read at the last meeting, in which he asked that the Society should not come to any definite conclusion on its merits until the paper itself as a whole had been published.

An account was read of the late discovery of a Roman town near Poitiers.

The Garfield, Diplomatic, and Great Seal medals were exhibited, and placed in the cabinets of the Society.

Messrs. Charles Henry Hart, William S. Baker and Robert Coulton Davis were appointed a committee to nominate officers and committees for the ensuing year.

A number of donations were received, including Conder's Tokens and the Virtuoso's Guide, from A. B. Taylor, Esq., of this city.

Mr. Isaac Myer read an essay on the "Theoretical Kabbalah of the Hebrews," of which the following is a synopsis furnished by himself. He defined it to be a traditional and esoteric, religious, metaphysical and physical philosophy, received for ages by the initiated from mouth to ear. The first is grouped around the *Merkaba* or Chariot Throne mentioned in Ezekiel, and is an *Arcana Judaica*, and the latter, around the Sepher Yetzira or Book of Creation.

He referred to the number of scholars who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of the kabbalah, and to the disciples of the Rose-Cross or Rosicrucians, and the modern theosophist, Jacob Böhme. He ascribed the germs of the Kabbalah to the archaic Oriental Wisdom religion, that they were to be found in the writings of ancient Aryans, Akkadians, Chaldeans, Hindus, Buddhists, Egyptians, Arabians, and probably those of the Chinese, also in the doctrines of the Nasareans or Christians of St. John, the Sethites, Sabeans, the sect of the Sufi, Parsees and the Gnostics, Ophites, &c. That the Kabbalah was to be found in the doctrines of both the Old and New Testament, in the latter, in the writings of John and Paul. He referred to the origin, &c. of the Sepher Yetzira and the Zohar or Book of Light, the Kabbalist Bible. He then read an analysis and translation of the Siphra Detziutha or Book of Secrets, the oldest treatise in the Zohar. In it the transition from the infinite to the finite, from absolute unity to multiplicity, pure intelligence to matter, is portrayed under the image of the Balance, the Spirit and Matter, Male and Female, Positive and Negative held together by the Attraction or Harmony in the material universe, as is the Good and Evil, by man's Free-will, in the Spiritual and Moral. Then follow numerous mysteries and explanations which cannot be detailed or explained in the present publication.

DECEMBER 7TH.

Signor Niccolo Scarselli, of Firenze, presented to the Society a photograph of the medal just issued in commemoration of Giuseppe Garibaldi. The obverse bears his name and a finely executed portrait bust; reverse,

a bundle of fasces, &c., in a wreath surrounded by the inscription "Al Campione Invitto del Popolo. Morto a Caprera II Giugno MDCCCLXXXII."

Mr. Thomas H. Thomas, of Cardiff, Wales, presented a sketch (executed by himself) of a cup-and-ring-marked granite boulder at Humewood Castle, County Wicklow, Ireland. It was discovered in a copse of the castle park, several feet under the earth. Mr. Thomas called especial attention in his communication to the fact that the boulder was of no great size (4 feet x 2 feet), while usually such markings occur upon fixed rocks. The design is so symmetrical that it might almost be called a pattern. He suggested that perhaps in these curious works might be discerned the germ of serpentine ornament.

Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber presented to the Society a set of rude tools used by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico in making and decorating their pottery. They include small brushes made from the succa, a trowel made from a piece of gourd, smoothing-stone for polishing the surface of the pottery, &c., from Laguna, N. M. Also portions of broken pottery, unbaked, showing process of manufacture and ornamentation. Also clays from which Pueblo pottery is made, and Kaolin and coloring minerals used in decorating the Pueblo wares all from Laguna, N. M. Also specimens of catlinite, from the Great Red Pipestone Quarry at Coteau des Prairies, Minnesota, from which the modern Indians make their pipes or calumets.

Among the objects exhibited were a very finely preserved deed dated 1583, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, and one of Charles I., 1632; also a gilt electrotype copy of the broad seal of the Confederate States of America. Among the donations were from Mr. E. A. Barber eight photographs of Chiriqui and Peruvian bronze, silver and golden objects, and a Peruvian flute pierced with five holes.

Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber, Chairman of the Committee on Antiquities, presented the following report on the Archaeology of the year 1882:

While the past twelve months have not been particularly rich in anthropological results of a startling nature, a number of interesting minor discoveries have been made within the limits of the United States, as well as abroad. The Peabody Museum of Ethnology and Archaeology at Cambridge has continued its explorations of the stone graves of Ten-

nessee with gratifying results. The Archaeological Section of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, has shown signs of increased activity, and has made preparations for the collection and permanent preservation of the contents of the Missouri mounds. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, has examined a number of ancient earthworks, within a radius of a hundred miles, one of which promises to reveal a method of mound building hitherto unknown. Mr. Frank H. Cushing, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, has continued his studies amongst the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico. The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, has made arrangements for the investigation of an important, but neglected, branch of American Ethnology,—the study of native American music. Prof. Charles Rau, of the Smithsonian, has collected material for an elaborate work on *Pre-historic fishing in Europe and North America*, and the Government has issued several valuable works bearing upon the Anthropology of the United States. In brief, the work which has been done by the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum and the Bureau of Ethnology, during the past year, is immense in every line of investigation.

During the month of September, Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge, explored several artificial shell-heaps on the coast of Maine. Bones of the moose, deer, bear, wolf, beaver, seal and porpoise, were found amongst the debris of shells, which included large numbers of a species of oysters which is now rarely seen in that locality. Amongst many arrow-points and flint knives, one polished stone celt was discovered, and implements of bone were found in abundance, including a harpoon-head, such as is common on the northwest coast, but of rare occurrence along the shores of the Atlantic.

The recent discovery in California of what were believed to be human foot-prints, in a layer of shale, beneath fifteen feet of solid rock, was received by some anthropologists as conclusive proof of the high antiquity of man in America; but Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale, a corresponding member of the Society, has demonstrated that the foot-prints are those of some member of the family of sloth. The Calaveras skull which was found under Table Mountain is now generally believed to be authentic.

Through Dr. Brinton, who has placed us in communication with Miss Margaretta Bowles, of Tennessee, we learn of the discovery of ancient

Chinese coins in the cairns of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia. In answer to a letter asking for the particulars of this discovery, Miss Bowles has kindly furnished the following information:

On Vancouver's Island there are believed to be about 3000 ancient graves, or cairns, as they are generally called, a number of which have been opened by Mr. James Deans, on whose property several occur. In the majority of those examined were human bones, while others contained only traces of fire. They are generally low, in some cases projecting above the surface not more than a few inches. In one of them and scattered in the near vicinity, Mr. Deans found twenty-six Chinese coins. Two of these he presented to Miss Bowles. One was lost, and a cast of the other has been sent to Dr. Brinton for examination. The original was submitted to several intelligent Chinese, who pronounced it very old. Efforts are now being made to procure at least one good specimen from the discoverer for the Society's collection. From Dr. Brinton we also learn of recent discoveries of large quantities of pottery, stone implements and idols, in the cuttings of the Central Mexican railroad. The collection included several fine terra-cotta vases, one of which is a portrait vase found near Toluca, of which I exhibit a photograph. It is a human figure, with characteristic head and face, showing the manner of ornamenting the ears. Some of the vases are caricatures of men and animals, indicating a keen sense of humor and a remarkable degree of culture on the part of the Aztecs. There are also several copper needles obtained from the sepulchres of San Juan Teotihuacan, probably the most ancient monuments in Mexico.

In South America, interesting discoveries have also been made. A collection of antiquities, embracing two groups of objects, has been sent to Brooklyn by Mr. Randall, consul at Sabanilla, United States of Columbia. The first series consists of objects of aboriginal workmanship, such as gold and silver images and personal ornaments, nose-rings, ear-rings, breast-plates and belts, a clay figure, said to contain thirty per cent. of solid dust in its composition, and a jar with cover, which when found enclosed two golden figures, all from *huacas*, or ancient Indian graves. The remaining objects in the collection are Spanish relics of the 16th century, including gold coins, bells and pendants, a pearl necklace, diamond and pearl ear-rings, a gold locket, an emerald cross, opal and

emerald rings, a silver plate, cup, saucer and bowls and some feather-work on glass, besides many other quaint and curious things.

In concluding this brief and incomplete report, the committee would respectfully suggest that the Society order a circular letter prepared for distribution amongst consuls and scientific men in foreign countries, soliciting their aid in gathering information relating to aboriginal peoples and in collecting objects of native workmanship for our museum. It is believed that an official request of this nature would elicit many new facts and materially increase our collection of antiquities, which results could not be attained through individual enterprise.

Dr. Brinton presented his newly published works entitled *The American Hero Myths* and *The Maya Chronicle*.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Henry C. Murphy, a corresponding member of the Society, as having taken place at Brooklyn on December 1, in the seventy third year of his age.

On motion, the Committee on Archaeology was requested to consider the propriety of placing in Memorial Hall the archaeological collections of the Society, and ordered to report at the next meeting.

On motion, the Curator of Archaeology was directed to prepare a circular to be sent to kindred societies, asking for exchange of information on germane subjects.

An impression of a remarkable Chinese coin, found in the cairns at Vancouver's Island, B. C., was presented to the Society. Intelligent and educated Chinese have pronounced it 3,000 years old.

The Committee on celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Society was directed to invite kindred societies to attend the celebration by delegate.

The Secretary is happy to be able to report the continued prosperity of the Society, and that the interest of its members in our labors continues unabated. It may be mentioned as a gratifying fact, that the Manual which he prepared as a hand-book to the coins deposited by and through the Society in the Pennsylvania Museum at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, has already reached its second edition, showing how much the general public are attracted by our exhibition. Our coins have been supplied with new cases, through the liberality of President

Price, and Messrs. L. A. Scott, Rogers, Jüngerich and Culin,—and the display is in process of re-arrangement, Mr. R. Coulton Davis, Curator of Numismatics, and the Corresponding Secretary, spending one day every week at the Hall for that purpose. But it is believed that the arrangement cannot be completed for some months, as there are many details to be completed involving great care and labor.

The Society receives, in exchange for its publications, those of many kindred Societies throughout America and Europe, thus laying the foundation for what it is to be hoped may become in time a specialty library of considerable importance. This end could be furthered if each of our members would each year present to us a work on some subject germane to our organization.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the Society will be celebrated on the first Thursday of January, 1883, and it is intended to publish the proceedings on that occasion, together with the list of members, and the Constitution and By-Laws, of which the edition is at present exhausted.

All which is respectfully submitted by

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,

*Corresponding Secretary.*

## NECROLOGICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer.

## LEWIS H. MORGAN.

Science and literature within the last few months have been robbed of many of their most brilliant intellects and profound exponents; but all of these together are not so serious a loss to the pursuits and investigations we follow, as is borne in the death of Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester. Mr. Morgan was born in the village of Aurora, Cayuga Co., New York, November 21st, 1818, and was the ninth child and seventh son of Hon. Jedediah Morgan, by his second wife, Harriet Steele, daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Hartford, Conn. He was thus a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, of two of the early settlers of New England—paternally from James Morgan, who came to this country from Wales, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1636, and maternally from John Steele, who emigrated from England and settled in what is now Cambridge, Mass., in 1641. James Morgan married in Roxbury, August 6th, 1640, Margery Hill, and ten years later removed to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut. Here his sons and grandsons and great-grandsons for five generations, lived and died, until Thomas Morgan, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, in 1792, when fifty years of age, removed to Scipio, Cayuga County, New York.

Lewis Morgan had the advantage of an excellent preliminary education, and was graduated by Union College, at Schenectady, in the Class of 1840. It was while in college that he adopted from fancy the initial "H" in his name, which, when asked what it stood for, would say "Henry, if anything." He was named "by his sponsors in baptism," simply LEWIS. On leaving college he studied law, was admitted to practice in 1844, and took up his residence in Rochester. He soon attained a prominent position at the bar, and in 1852, became interested in a projected railroad from Marquette, "in the wilds of the West," to the iron region on the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as in the

mines themselves. In both of these enterprises he was so successful that he was enabled, in 1862, to give up his practice, and ten years later to retire from all business, and devote himself to his favorite literary and scientific pursuits. These railroad and mining interests had far wider results than the mere pecuniary benefit derived, as we shall see in the sequel.

Returning from college to Aurora, Mr. Morgan had joined a secret society composed of the young men of the village, and known as the "Grand Order of the Iroquois." This had an immense influence upon his future career and studies. The "Order" was instituted for sport and amusement, but its organization was modelled on the governmental system of the Six Nations; and chiefly under Mr. Morgan's direction and leadership, the objects of the "Order" were extended, if not entirely changed, and its purposes improved. To become better acquainted with the social polity of the Indians, young Morgan visited the Aborigines remaining in New York, a mere remnant, but yet retaining so far as they were able, their ancient laws and customs; and he went so far as to be adopted, as a member, by a tribe of Senecas. Before the "Council of the Order," in the years 1844, '45 and '46, he read a series of papers on the Iroquois, which under the *nom-de-plume* of Skenandoah, were published in 1847, in the *American Quarterly Review*, in the form of letters addressed to Albert Gallatin. From this source they were transferred the following year to the columns of *Olden Time*, a pioneer historical magazine, published in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the late Neville B. Craig. These letters contained the first systematic exposition of the internal structure of Indian society and government and especially of its curious system of tribal intermarriages. The following year Mr. Morgan addressed a letter, October 31, 1848, to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, advocating the formation of a cabinet of aboriginal specimens, and suggesting certain persons in the State who had small collections which they would be likely to contribute. Subsequently he presented a valuable collection of fifty choice and selected New York specimens, accompanying them with a report upon their names and the localities where they were found. This was printed in the *Second Report of the Regents*, 1849, and illustrated by five plans of ancient fortifications. He later interested himself in bringing together an exhi-

bition of the manufactures of the Indian tribes then resident in New York State, a detailed account of which, embellished by seventeen beautifully-colored plates, was published by the Regents of the University, in their famous *Third Report*, 1850. He succeeded in gathering eighty-eight specimens, all the product of their own handicraft. In January, 1851, he made, to the same body, an extended *Report on the Fabrics, Inventions, Implements and Utensils of the Iroquois*. This was printed as an Appendix to the *Fifth Report of the Regents*, in 1852, with twenty elaborate plates by Richard H. Pease, of Albany. Of these three publications last mentioned, Mr. Thomas W. Field, in his exhaustive *Essay towards an Indian Bibliography*, 1873, says, "These three essays form such an important body of material relating to the Iroquois, that although not issued as separate works, they are worthy of a place in a bibliography of works upon the American Indians. They are the result of the personal observations of one of the most acute and scrupulous of scholars, and the Indian utensils and manufactures they illustrate are the fruits of his own untiring zeal in collecting."

These preparatory papers were followed, in 1851, by the publication of his first great work, *The League of the Ho-dé-no-sau-nee, or Iroquois*, a large octavo volume of nearly five hundred pages and richly illustrated. This work at once put Mr. Morgan in the front rank of Indian authorities, and it has kept its position with remarkable persistency in the face of subsequent investigations. The volume is dedicated to Ely S. Parker, an educated Seneca Indian, who, it will be remembered, was on Grant's staff during the latter part of the war of the rebellion, and who aided Mr. Morgan materially in his researches, by his intelligent and accurate knowledge of the institutions of his forefathers. The laws of descent among the Iroquois, first received Mr. Morgan's attention, and his treatise fully exhibits that marvellous and sagacious legislative restriction by which tribal and national rank was always derived from the mother. Not the least valuable feature of this work, crowded as it is with the result of original investigation, is the map of the territory belonging to or once occupied by the Six Nations, on which all the localities of their numerous villages are shown, with the aboriginal names of the streams, lakes, valleys, and other geographical features. There is also an Appendix, entitled, "Schedule explanatory of the Indian Map." It is a table covering

a dozen pages, and giving the English names of the geographical localities on the map, with the Indian name opposite, and its signification in a third column. Nearly four hundred geographical names are thus rendered and interpreted. Interesting accounts of the daily life, customs and superstitions of these Indians are also given, and it was the first scientific account of an Indian tribe ever given to the world. This work is in much demand, and it has become exceedingly scarce and difficult to obtain.

In 1856, Mr. Morgan became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the following year attended the meeting of the Association, which was held in Montreal, and read before it a paper entitled *The Laws of Descent of the Iroquois*. This paper awakened great interest in the subject treated, and was the means of Mr. Morgan's first receiving the co-operation of Professor Henry and the Smithsonian Institution in his pursuits. It was printed in the *Proceedings of the Eleventh Meeting of the Association. Cambridge, 1858.*

We have already referred to the railroad and mining enterprises in which Mr. Morgan was so considerably interested. These interests first called him to Marquette in the summer of 1855, and thereafter for more than a dozen years, he annually visited this region at the same season. Ever alert to gain knowledge upon his favorite theme, he had the good fortune, in 1858, during one of these excursions, to come across an encampment of Objibway Indians, and discovered, to his surprise, that although the language of the tribe was essentially different, the organization and system of government was precisely the same as those of the Iroquois. This suggested to him that the characteristics of tribal government which he had heretofore considered as peculiar to the Iroquois, might extend to all the American Indians and, possibly, to the nations of the whole world. He accordingly determined to pursue his investigations among other Indians and other races. With this object in view, he carefully examined the English and Roman systems and finally prepared a circular letter of inquiry, with schedules, for circulation among missionaries, army officers and others conversant with Indian life in this country and with the natives of Asia, the Pacific Islands and those Scythic peoples generally—the Mongolian, Tungusian, Turkish and Finnish families—with whom it has been supposed the Red race of America would affili-

ate, if ever successfully traced to an Asiatic original. This *Circular in reference to the Degrees of Relationship among Different Nations*, was issued by the Smithsonian Institution in January, 1860, as No. 138 of its *Miscellaneous Collections*, and received the endorsement of Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Institution, and of Lewis Cass, the Secretary of State of the United States.

In order to expedite his researches, he determined to make further personal investigations. With this object he made an expedition through Kansas and Nebraska, in the summers of 1859 and 1860. In 1861, he visited the Red River settlements in the Hudson's Bay Territory, and in 1862, ascended the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. Everywhere he sought the native tribes, and by the aid of interpreters gathered a vast amount of information and enlarged his knowledge of the social life and government of the Indians.

The first result of these personal observations was his *Suggestions relative to an Ethnological Map of North America*, which appeared in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1861. But this was a mere spirit. The material collected during these researches and the replies he received to his circular and schedules from all quarters of the globe, were thoroughly systematized, and finally published to the world by the Smithsonian Institution, as Volume XVII. of its *Contributions to Knowledge*, in a massive quarto volume of six hundred pages, entitled *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family*. Although this volume did not appear until 1873, it was accepted for publication upon the recommendation of the American Oriental Society, by its committee, Messrs. Hadley, Trumbull and Whitney, in January, 1868, and the preface bears date even two years earlier. The work is divided into three parts. In the first part, after discussing the elements of a system of relationship considered in the abstract, the Roman form of consanguinity and affinity is taken up and explained with fulness, and particularly as typical of the system of the Aryan family. The systems of the Semitic and Uralian families are then treated in the same manner and compared with the Aryan form. The second part, after presenting certain preliminary facts, explains with minuteness and detail the Seneca-Iroquois form of relationship as typical of the system of the American Indian family. In the third and concluding part, the Tamilian form is given as typical of the system of the

Turanian family, after which the forms that prevail among the other Asiatic nations represented in the tables are considered and compared in the typical form. After this the systems of the Malayan family, of which the Hawaiian form is typical, is presented and explained in the same manner. The Eskimo system concludes the series. The work is a monument of indefatigable and patient study, and in it the kinship systems of eighty tribes of North America, together with numerous nations and tribes of the old world and the islands of the sea are recorded. It exhibits a remarkable identity, before unsuspected, between the primitive institution of kinship of the American Indians and the great Turanian and Malayan families, and the publication marks a most important epoch in anthropologic research.

Before the actual publication of this great work, Mr. Morgan prepared a synoptical, or rather epitomized, exposition of the general facts and inductions of his work, entitled *Conjectural Solution of the Origin of the Classificatory System of Relationship*, which he read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in February, 1868, and subsequently published in the Academy's Proceedings. Immediately connected with the same theme were his *Indian Mode of Bestowing and Changing Names*, 1859; *Australian Kinship*, 1872, and *Ethnical Periods*, 1875.

Another important publication, but of a very different character, arose out of Mr. Morgan's railroad and mining interests in the Lake Superior region. From the first he became deeply interested in that most intelligent and industrious animal, the American beaver. During his visits to the mines, "it was," he says, "impossible to withstand the temptation to brook-trout fishing, which the streams traversing the intermediate and adjacent districts offered in ample measure. \* \* \* Our course, in passing up and down, was obstructed by beaver dams at short intervals, from two to three feet high, over which we were compelled to draw our boat. Their numbers and magnitude could not fail to surprise, as well as interest, any observer. Although constructed in the solitude of the wilderness, when the forces of nature were still actively at work, it was evident that they had existed and been maintained for centuries, by the permanent impression produced upon the rugged features of the country. The result of the persevering labors of the beaver were suggestive of human industry. The streams were bordered continuously with beaver

meadows, formed by overflows by means of these dams, which had destroyed the timber upon the adjacent lands. Fallen trees, excavated canals, lodges and burrows, filled up the measure of these works. These together seemed to me to afford a much greater promise of pleasure than could be gained with the fish-pole, and very soon, accordingly, the beaver was substituted for the trout. I took up the subject as I did fishing, for summer recreation." Year after year he pursued his new-found pleasure until the information derived from it seemed worthy of arrangement for publication. This resulted in *The American Beaver and his Works*. It issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, in 1868, and was not only an exhaustive, but a highly readable monograph, in which, to use the words of the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, in *The Nation*, Mr Morgan, "with a zeal and patience worthy of Réaumur, the Huber or of Darwin, re-examined the whole subject, and largely increased our knowledge," and which "justly entitled him to an honorable place in the higher ranks of original observers." The volume was made additionally valuable by profuse illustrations from photographs taken during the author's tours.

The same year as appeared his work on the Beaver, Mr. Morgan made a report to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, on *The Stone and Bone Implements of the Arickarees*. In it he gives an account of a collection obtained by the writer in 1862, at the old village of the Mandans, on the Upper Missouri, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, the Arickarees. It covered twenty-two pages, and was published with six plates in the *Twenty-first Report of the Regents*.

About this period Mr. Morgan began his valuable contributions to the *North American Review*, with his interesting paper on *The Seven Cities of Cibola*, in which he claims for the notable group of ruined stone structures in the cañon of the Rio Chaco, about one hundred miles northeast of Zuni, (the generally accepted site of these cities), as the true place of Coronado's famous march. This appeared in April, 1869, and was followed by *Indian Migrations*, October, 1869, and January, 1870; *Montezuma's Dinner*, a review of the second volume of *Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific Coast*, April, 1876, and *Houses of the Mound Builders*, July, 1876.

In 1877, appeared his most generally known work, and that which gave him his most extended reputation—*Ancient Society ; or Researches in the*

*Lines of Human Progress from Savagery, through Barbarism to Civilization.* It was the residuum from all of his former researches and observations as sifted carefully through his earlier writings. The book is divided into four parts: *first*, Growth of Intelligence through Inventions and Discoveries; *second*, Growth of the Idea of Government; *third*, Growth of the Idea of the Family; *fourth*, Growth of the Idea of Property. His chief proposition is the development of the science of social and governmental institutions through evolution. He takes for granted the great antiquity of mankind upon the earth as conclusively established, thrusting them back to the glacial periods or prior geological age. He also adopts the theory of the unity of the human race, that all mankind were one in origin. It is needless to say that his theories, as developed in these treatises upon the human family, have many opponents among acute students of anthropology; yet at the same time some of the most conservative and erudite have enrolled themselves among his supporters. The light that he throws upon the early institutions of the Greeks and Romans is of the greatest value. A very competent authority has said, "Just what was needed for the understanding of these was what Mr. Morgan has done; to approach them from the point of view, not of what they grew into, but of what they grew out of; not of the classic ages, but of pre-historic antiquity; not of historical record, but of archaeological science. No person before him has ever possessed the materials for this work, for no person has ever brought to the study of the Greek and Roman institutions so comprehensive and accurate a knowledge of the society and government of savage and barbarous peoples."

This work concluded Mr. Morgan's published contributions to the great general subject he had so long industriously studied—the human family. But he still continued his investigations into a co-ordinate branch of the same topic and a highly interesting one—the homes and houses of the native races of America. We have already noted his last two papers in the *North American Review*—*Montezuma's Dinner* and the *Houses of the Mound Builders*. Pursuing this subject, he had prepared a fifth part to his *Ancient Society*, under the title *Growth of the Idea of House Architecture*, but the complete manuscript proved too bulky for a single volume, and this intended fifth part was lopped off and the book appeared without it. A summary of it was given to *Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia* in the

article on the *Architecture of the American Aborigines*. From it also, Mr. Morgan prepared a paper for the first report of the Archaeological Institute of America (1880), entitled *A Study of the Houses and House Life of the Indian Tribes*, with a scheme for the exploration of the ruins in New Mexico, Arizona, the San Juan region, Yucatan and Central America. This same year he contributed to the Twelfth Annual Report of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, an account and description of *The Ruins of a Stone Pueblo on the Animas River in New Mexico*, which he had visited a couple of years before. These isolated chapters were soon brought into one homogeneous whole for the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, and published by the Government as the fourth volume of *Contributions to North American Ethnology*. It is entitled *Houses and House-life of the American Aborigines*, a beautiful quarto volume of upward of three hundred pages, appropriately illustrated. The preface is dated "Rochester, N. Y., June 1881," and in it the author says, "I regret to add that I have not been able, from failing health, to give to this manuscript the continuous thought which a work of any kind should receive from its author. But I could not resist the invitation of my friend, Major J. W. Powell, the Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, to put these chapters together as well as I might be able, that they might be published by that Bureau. As it will undoubtedly be my last work, I part with it under some solicitude for the reason named, but submit it cheerfully to the indulgence of my readers."

The apprehension with which he closed this preface was only too well founded, and soon was to receive its seal. On his death-bed he received this, his last work, completed, from the printer. "He feebly turned the pages, and as feebly murmured, 'My book.' This was almost his last intelligent act." He had been chosen President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for the year 1879-80, and presided over the Boston meeting in August of the last named year. His health was then rapidly failing, and he felt that his period of usefulness was drawing to a close, and when the time for the next meeting came around he was unable to join his co-workers at Cincinnati. His absence meant the end was near at hand. He died at his home in Rochester, of a complication of disorders, on the 17th of December, 1881, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mr. Morgan was married August 13th, 1851, to Mary E., daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Albany, N. Y. This lady, to whom we are indebted for many of the facts in this sketch, with one son, survive him. Mr. Morgan was a member of all the leading scientific associations in this country and of several in Europe. He was elected a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia April 6th, 1871. Mr. Morgan was in politics originally a Whig, but joined the Republicans upon the organization of that party. Although in no sense a politician, he was a member of the State Assembly of New York in 1861 and of the State Senate in 1868-69. He travelled extensively over this country, and made the tour of Europe in 1870-71. His *Alma mater* conferred upon him the Doctorate of Laws, in 1873.

Mr. Morgan is assured a permanent place among the few names entitled to be written down as original investigators, and his writings cannot but increase in value as the studies to which he devoted himself are more generally and scientifically observed. He has presented, certainly, some of the problems of aboriginal character and habits, in a firm and vigorous manner, but he can hardly be accorded the position he claims,—to have discovered the entire secret of pre-historic life on this continent.

#### NIELS FREDERICK BERNHARD DE SEHESTED.

Mr. Sehested was born in Broholm, Denmark, February 20th, 1813. He was of noble family and was the son of Major Niels Sehested, by his wife Henriette Nørkerkrone. He held several important positions, among others, that of Amtsraad, Sogneraad and member of the Rigsdag. He traveled much over Europe, and published some half dozen books and pamphlets, the most important of which was a superb quarto volume with many plates descriptive of various antiquities from Egner, entitled *Fortidsminder og Oldsager fra Egnen om Broholm af F. Sehested til Broholm. Kjobenhavn 1878.* There is an abridged description of the antiquities, in French, at the end of the volume. Mr. Sehested was elected a corresponding member of this Society May 6th, 1880, and presented to our Library, as a mark of his appreciation, copies of all of his writings. He died at Broholm, January 15th, 1882, having nearly completed his sixty-ninth year.

## GEORGE SMITH.

Dr. George Smith, well known as the author of the History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Pa., March 10th, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born February 12th, 1804, in Haverford Township, Delaware County, Pa., and was the youngest child and only son of Benjamin Hayes Smith, and Margaret Dunn, his wife. His father was fourth in descent, maternally, from Richard Hayes, a Friend, who emigrated from Ilmiston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1687, and settled on the tract of land in Haverford Township, yet owned by his descendants, the family of the late Dr. Smith. Richard Hayes died in 1697, and his grand-daughter Elizabeth married George Smith, son of Thomas Smith, who emigrated to Pennsylvania, from Ilkley, England; and they were the grandparents of the subject of this notice. Dr. Smith's father, represented Delaware County in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, from 1801 to 1804. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor McKean, although politically opposed to him, and continued until his death, in 1806, to hold that as well as other positions of honor and trust.

Dr. Smith was brought up in Haverford and Radnor. He received his early education in the day schools of the neighborhood, and subsequently passed some time at the boarding school of Jonathan Gause, in Chester County. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree as Doctor of Medicine April 7th, 1826. His active connection with the profession was, however, of short duration. He retired in about five years, and devoted his time to farming and attending to the numerous public and private trusts that were forced upon him. From 1832 to 1836, he represented the district, composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, in the State Senate, retiring December 8, 1836, to accept the appointment tendered to him by Governor Joseph Ritner, of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his native county, an office he was chosen to fill again for five years from the first Monday in December, 1861, by the suffrages of his fellow men. He not being bred to the law, his position was that of lay-judge. In June, 1854, he was made Superintendent of Common Schools for Delaware County—the first person to hold the office—and for twenty-five years held the

position of President of the School Board of Upper Darby School District. "His connection," says his son, A. Lewis Smith, to whom I am indebted for the material for this sketch, "with the organization of the common school system of Pennsylvania, was one of the earliest and perhaps the most noteworthy incident of his mature years. At the time he was elected a member of the State Senate, the effort to introduce this system received but half-hearted support from its professed friends, and encountered most violent opposition in every part of the State. Previous efforts had failed to secure the enactments of a permanent law of the necessary scope to provide for the free education of the people, and as he was an earnest advocate of the measure, he at once united with those of similar views in endeavoring to secure the passage of a proper bill for the purpose. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, he was called upon to draw up a bill embracing the entire subject. Supported by the powerful advocacy of Thaddeus Stevens, and the wide influence of Governor Wolf, this bill was passed substantially as reported, and proved to be the first practical and efficient measure on the subject of general education in the State of Pennsylvania."

In addition to these matters of public importance, Dr. Smith was devoted to scientific pursuits, giving considerable attention to botany and geology, especially the former; a taste generated, no doubt, by his medical studies. This brought him into intimate relations with prominent scientists, such as John Cassin, the ornithologist; Dr. William Darlington, the botanist; Professor Joseph Liedy, the paleontologist, and many others of similar pursuits. To foster these tastes and promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge and the establishment of a museum, he, with John Cassin, George Miller, Minshall Painter and John Miller, founded, in September, 1833, "The Delaware County Institute of Science." The membership gradually increased, and the Institute was incorporated February 8, 1836. The following year a hall was built in Upper Providence, where the meetings of the Institute have since been held and its Museum located. The latter embraces an important collection of specimens in every department of the Natural Sciences, particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. To perfect this collection, Dr. Smith, a few years since, presented to the Museum his valuable herbarium.

It was in connection with this body, of which Dr. Smith was President from its foundation until his death, and under its auspices, that he prepared and published the *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time. With a notice of the Geology of the County and Catalogues of its minerals, plants, quadrupeds and birds.* This work is an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations, and was issued in the year 1862. It is a model county history, and one of the best local histories yet produced in this country. It is minute and thorough yet not dry and tiresome. It is not only well written, but it is exceedingly interesting, made so by the mode in which the subject is presented to the reader. In addition to the contents as set forth in the title, the volume contains seventy-six pages of biographical notices of persons identified with the county. A vast deal of information is thus preserved which can not be found elsewhere, and the admirable method of placing them by themselves in dictionary form, instead of distributing them through the body of the work, makes them readily accessible and does not interrupt the narrative of the text. Dr. Smith held the pen of a ready writer and contributed numerous controversial articles to the local press on the removal of the seat of Justice from Chester to Media, and upon other subjects. He also published *An Account of the great Rainstorm and Flood of 1843,* and *An Essay demonstrating the fitness of the stone quarried at Leiper's Quarry, in Delaware County, for use in erecting the Delaware Breakwater.*

Dr. Smith was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, and his handsome presence and genial manners will be missed alike by his acquaintances and friends. He was married February 26th, 1829, in the presence of the Hon. George M. Dallas, Mayor of Philadelphia, to Mary Lewis, only child of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. Of this marriage eight children were born, five of whom survive the father. The eldest, Abraham Lewis Smith, a much respected member of the Philadelphia bar, and the youngest, Clement Lawrence Smith, a Professor in Harvard College, who has just recently been chosen Dean of the faculty.

Dr. George Smith was elected an Honorary member of this Society, April 2d, 1868, upon the nomination of his old friend, our much respected President Mr. Price I regret that my opportunities do not afford me

the facilities for presenting a more extended sketch of his life and character.

#### ELISHA REYNOLDS POTTER.

Judge Potter was born in Kingston, R. I., June 20, 1811, and was the son of the Hon. Elisha Reynolds and Mary [Mawney] Potter. His father was a man of much prominence in Rhode Island, and was a Federalist member of Congress in 1796 and 1797, and from 1809 to 1815, as well as a member of the General Assembly of the State for upwards of forty years. Judge Potter was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1830, having for a classmate Charles Sumner. On leaving college, he began the study of the law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1832, and soon attained eminence in his profession. He was Adjutant-General of the State, 1835-6; member of the Constitutional Convention, 1841; member of Congress, 1843-5; Commissioner of Public Schools, 1849 to 1854; and, for a number of years, a member of the State Legislature. In 1868, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, a position he filled with dignity and honor until his death.

Judge Potter was not only a learned and conscientious lawyer and jurist, but he also devoted much time to general literature and historical pursuits. In 1835, he published *The Early History of Narragansett*; in 1837, *A brief Account of the emissions of Paper Money made by the Colony of Rhode Island*; in 1839, a *Report on the affairs of the Narragansett Indian Tribe*; in 1851, *An Address before the Rhode Island Historical Society*; in 1855, *Reports and Documents upon Public Schools and Education in the State of Rhode Island*, a volume of seven hundred pages; and in 1879, *Memoir concerning the French Settlement and French Settlers in the Colony of Rhode Island*. His account of the *Bills of Credit* has been twice reprinted; first in 1865, in Mr. Phillips' *Colonial Currency*, and last in 1880, as No. 8 of *Rhode Island Historical Tracts*, with additions by the publisher, Mr. Sidney S. Rider.

Judge Potter was elected a corresponding member of this Society, April 7th, 1881, and he died of pneumonia, after only two days' illness, at his home in Kingston, on the 10th of April, 1882. He was a man of vast erudition and vigor of intellect. Daniel Webster once said, when

asked how he knew there was such a town in Rhode Island as South Kingston, replied: "Elisha R. Potter lives there; everybody knows Elisha R. Potter."

#### HORACE MAYNARD.

Mr. Maynard was born in Westboro', Worcester Co., Mass., August 30, 1814. He was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from two prominent Puritans—paternally from Sir John Maynard, and maternally from the Rev. John Cotton. He was graduated by Amherst College, in the class of 1838, with high honors. Upon leaving college he was called to the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, where he remained nearly six years; first as tutor and instructor in modern languages and then as professor of mathematics. During this period he studied law under Judge Reese, of Knoxville, and was admitted to the bar March 1st, 1844. In 1852 Mr. Maynard began his political career as a member of the Whig National Convention. In 1857 he was elected a member of Congress and continued in the House until 1875, with the exception of the period from 1863 to 1865, when he held the position of Attorney General of Tennessee, by appointment from Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor. He was a staunch loyalist during the war of secession. In March, 1875, immediately after his retirement from Congress, Mr. Maynard was appointed, by President Grant, Minister Resident at Constantinople, and represented this country in Turkey until July 16, 1880. Two months previously he had been nominated by President Hayes, to succeed Mr. Key, as Postmaster General. He assumed the duties of this office August 25, 1880, and up to the close of the administration retained his seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Maynard was elected a corresponding member of this Society May 1, 1879, and while in Turkey contributed to our cabinet some fine oriental coins. He delivered several literary addresses, and many of his political speeches were printed. He died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home in Knoxville, during the night of the 3d of May, 1882. Mr. Maynard was a man of large stature and swarthy complexion, with long black locks falling on his shoulders. When he was presented to the Sultan, that potentate turned to Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who stood beside him, and inquired, "Is this gentleman an American dervish?"

**WILLIAM SANSOM VAUX.**

Mr. Vaux was the eldest son of George and Eliza H. Vaux, and was born in Philadelphia May 19, 1811. He was one of the eight founders of this Society, on the 1st of January, 1858, and at the time of his death its senior Vice-President, a position he had held for many years. He died May 5, 1882, leaving a large fortune.

**HENRY CRUSE MURPHY.**

Mr. Murphy was the eldest son of John G. Murphy, and was born in what was then the village of Brooklyn, L. I., on July 1st, 1810. He was graduated from Columbia College, New York, in the Class of 1830, and at once began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon afterward became a member of the law firm of Lott, Murphy & Vanderbilt. When Brooklyn was incorporated in 1834, Mr. Murphy was made City Attorney and afterwards Corporation Counsel. In 1842 he was chosen Mayor, and the same year was elected to Congress, a position to which he was re-elected in 1847. In 1852, when the Democratic Convention nominated General Pierce for President, Mr. Murphy came within one vote of receiving the nomination. After the inauguration of President Buchanan in 1857, Mr. Murphy was appointed Minister to the Netherlands, at the Hague, where he remained until recalled by Mr. Lincoln. Upon his return home in 1861, he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected for six consecutive terms. He was much interested in the project for building a bridge across the East River, and in 1875, when the two cities, Brooklyn and New York, took charge of the matter, he was appointed one of the twenty trustees and chosen by his associates as president, an office he held continuously until his death.

Mr. Murphy was a man of considerable learning, and during his residence abroad devoted his leisure to original investigations among the Dutch archives respecting the early settlement of his native State. The result of these studies is shown in his many important contributions to historical literature. In addition to his articles in *The North American Review*, *The Democratic Review*, and *The Historical Magazine*, he translated from the Dutch *De Vries' Voyages from Holland to America*, 1632.

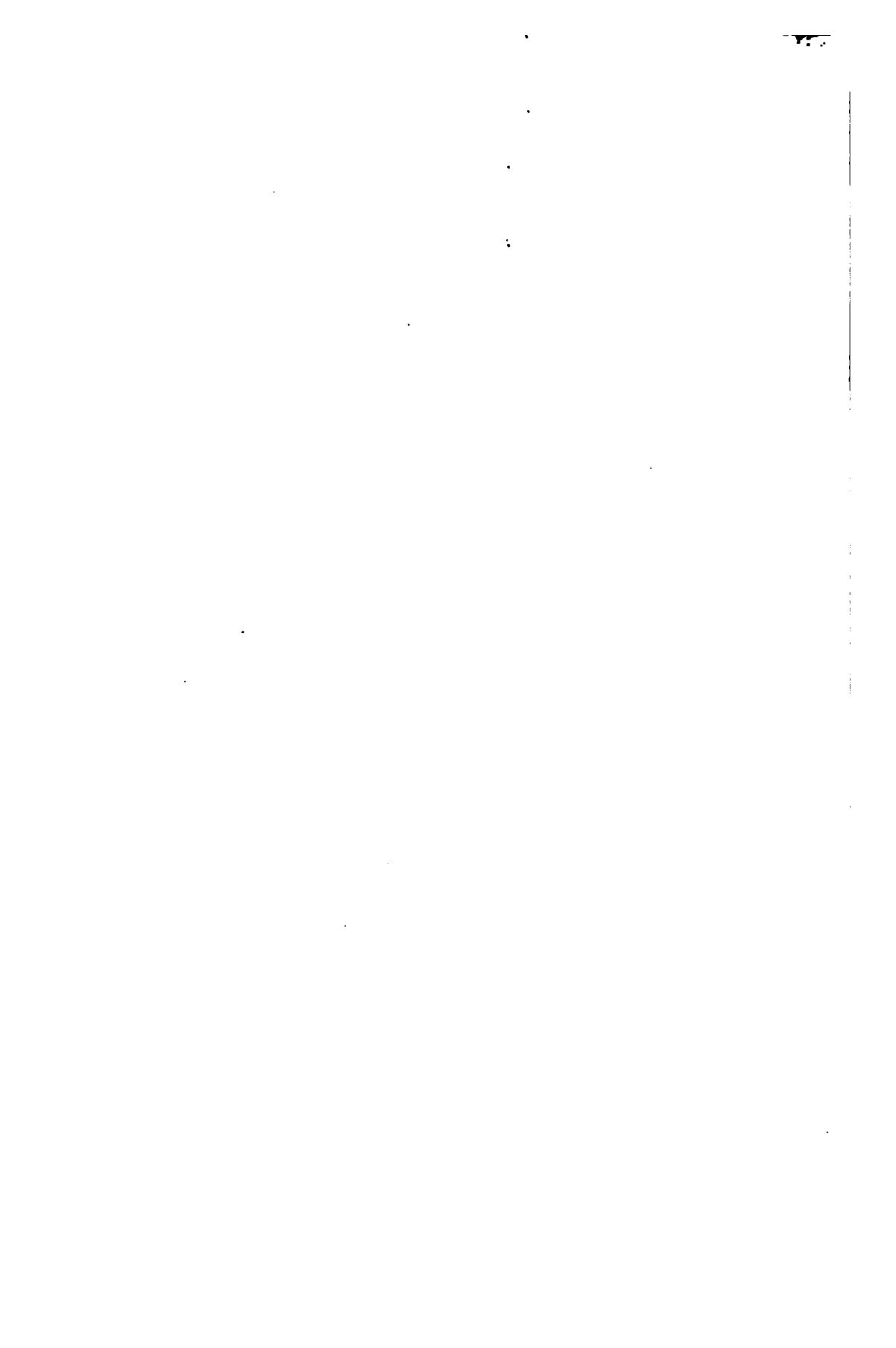
to 1644, which was printed in a beautiful quarto volume, in 1853, at the cost of Mr. James Lenox. The original of this work is among the rarest books to be found. At the time Mr. Murphy translated it, the copy he used, which belonged to Mr. Lenox, was the only one known to be in this country. Subsequently Mr. Murphy acquired a copy, and later one or two others found their way into private hands at extravagant prices. The introduction contains a biographical sketch of De Vries by the translator. The next year, Mr. Murphy translated and published in one volume, *Representations concerning the Situation, Fruifulness and poor condition of the New Netherlands, Hague, 1650, and Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces made and arranged from divers true and trusty memories, Antwerp, 1649.*

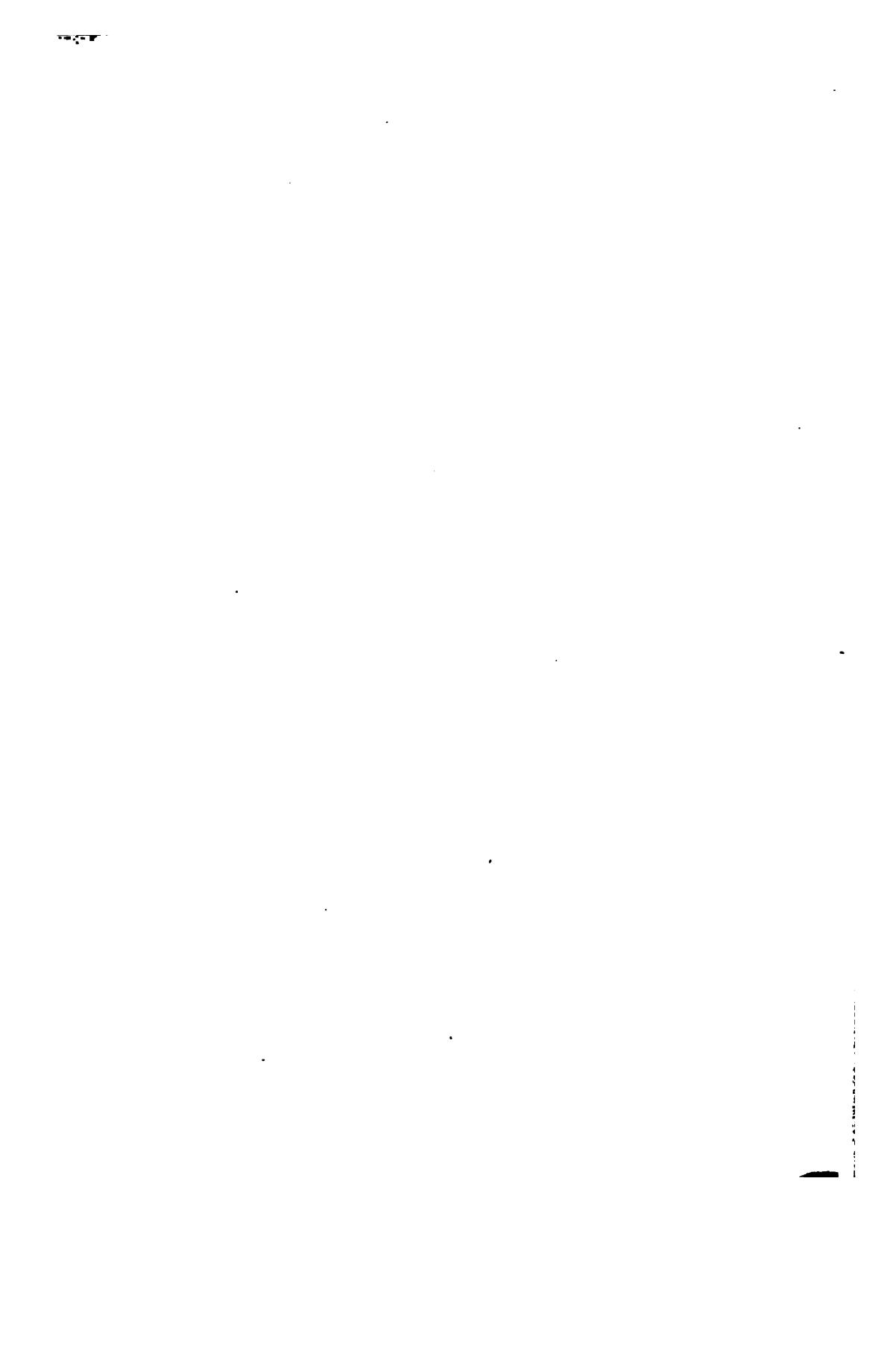
While at the Hague he printed for private distribution, in a very limited edition, *Henry Hudson in Holland; origin and objects of the voyage which led to the discovery of the Hudson river, 1859*, and *Jacob Steendam, Noch Vaster. A memoir of the First Poet in New Netherland, with his Poems descriptive of the Colony, 1861*. Both of these were original and valuable monographs, and the latter was reprinted, with many additions, in his *Anthology of New Netherland*. In 1863, he delivered the Fourth of July oration at Tammany Hall, N. Y., and the following year there appeared, with the imprint *Williamstadt*, his *Poetry of Nieuw-Nederlandt: comprising translations of Early Dutch Poems relating to New York, with memoirs of the authors by the translator*. This was followed in 1867, by *Danker's and Sluyter's Journal of a Voyage to New York, and a Tour in several of the American Colonies in 1679-'80*. This volume was issued as the first publication of the Long Island Historical Society, and contains an introductory account of the Labadists and their colony, in this country. In 1875, the Bradford Club printed, as its fourth issue, Mr. Murphy's *Anthology of New Netherland; or, Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs of their Lives*. These poets were the dominies, Steendam and Selyns, and the counsellor De Sille. All of these translations by Mr. Murphy were enriched with learned annotations, making them of equal, if not superior, value with original works.

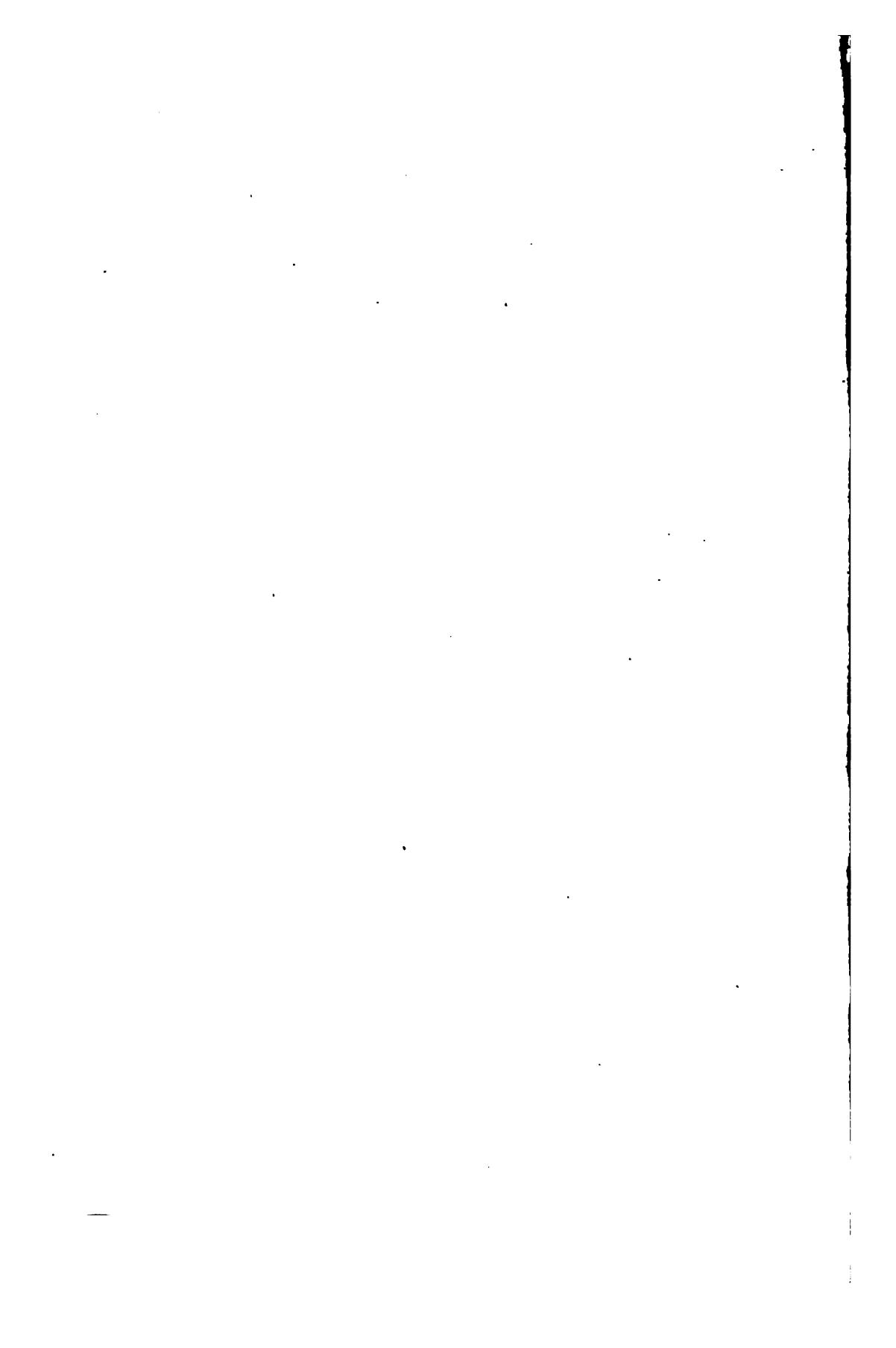
For many years Mr. Murphy was at work upon *A History of Early Maritime Discovery in America*, the earliest explorations of the coast which have led to the settlement of the United States by Europeans.

This work is unfortunately left incomplete, and how great the loss is we know from the chapter he gave us in 1875, on *The Voyage of Verrazzano*, in which he shows, pretty conclusively, the claim of discovery in America, by Verrazzano, to be without any real foundation. This is one of the most mooted points in our early history, and we regret that our space will not afford a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Murphy was elected a corresponding member of this Society, May 6th, 1869, and he died at his residence in Brooklyn, of aneurism of the heart, on Friday, December 1, 1882. His library of *Americana* was one of the richest and most valuable in the country, ranking with the collections of the late Messrs. James Lenox and John Carter Brown. A catalogue of it, chronologically arranged 1480-1800, was printed in 1850, since which time, however, the collection has more than doubled in size, completeness and value.









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*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*

*HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., Cor. Secretary,*

*209 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

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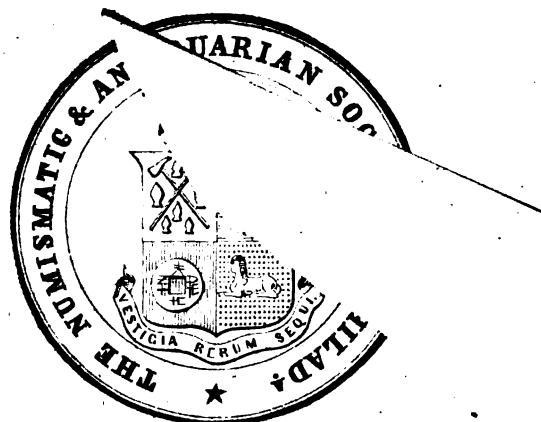
IN CELEBRATION OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION

JANUARY 1 1858

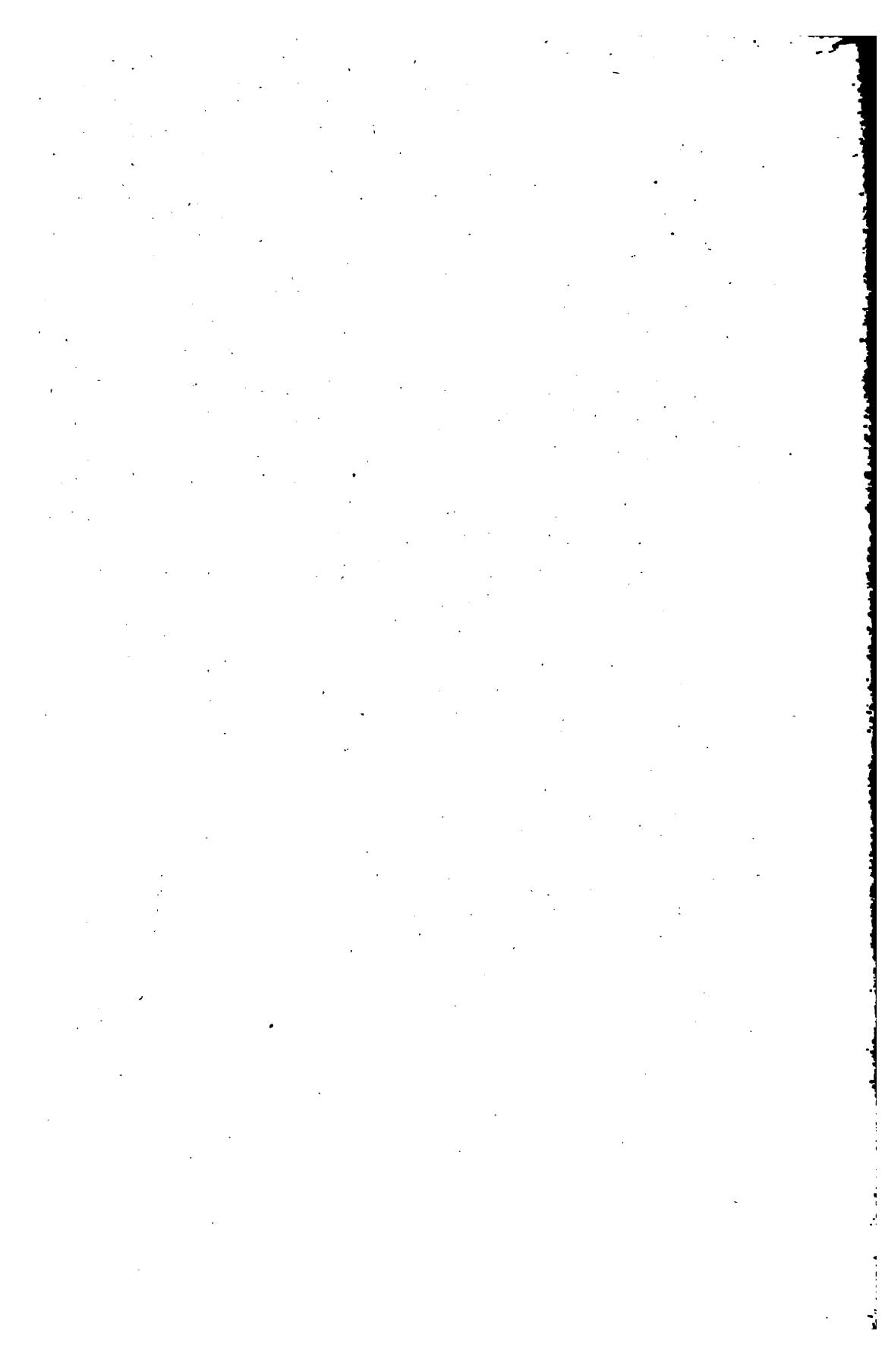
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THURSDAY EVENING JANUARY 4 1883



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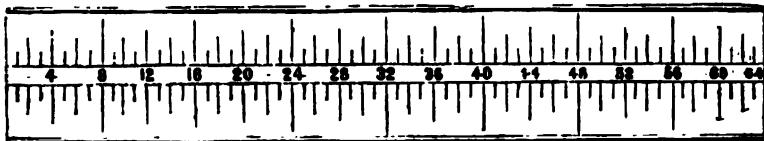
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## PRELIMINARY NOTE.

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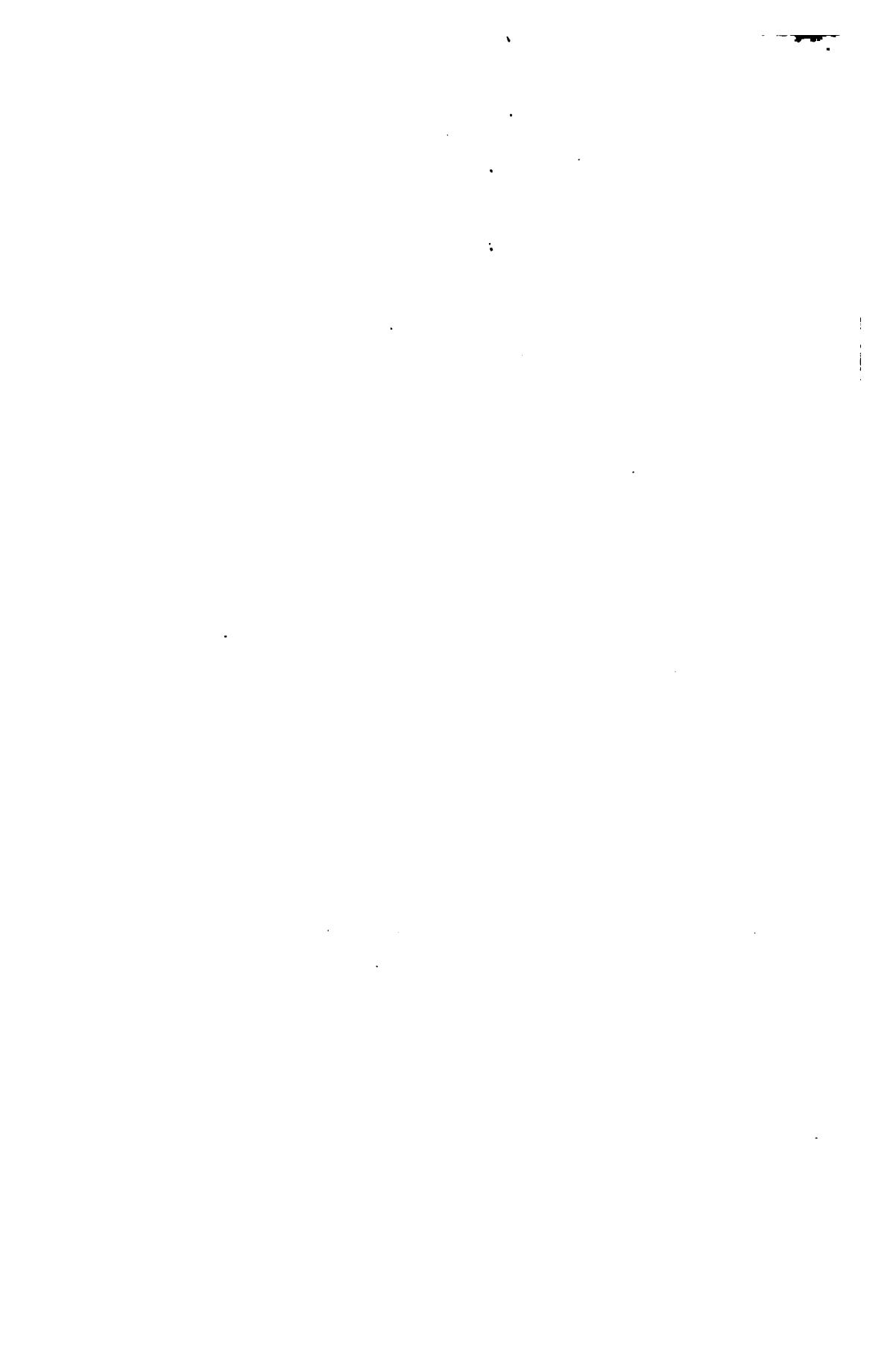
The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society occurred on January 1, 1883, but, as this day was a public holiday, it was deemed advisable to defer the formal celebration of the event until the next regular meeting, the first Thursday, in January.

Invitations were extended to kindred Societies, but arrived too late to permit, except in one instance, a delegate being present.

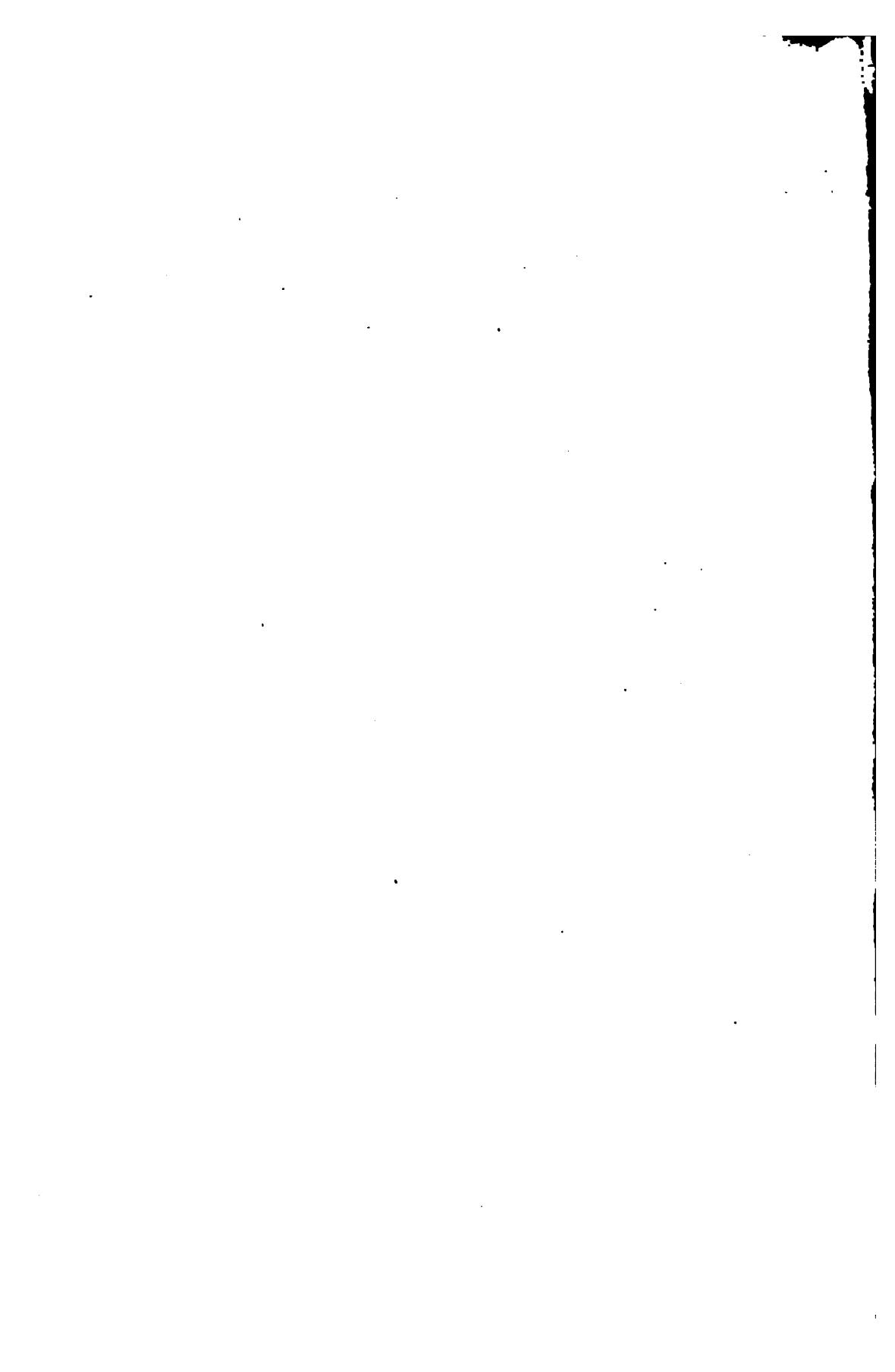
Letters were read from Messrs. Appleton, North, Williams, Morse, Koehler, Smith, Winsor, Colburn, Evans, Le Moine, Holmes, Wilson, Norton, Whittlesey, Winthrop, Westcott, Arnold, Toppan, Brock, Perry, Greenleaf, Jones, Baird, Furness, Hanna, Whitehead, Harden, Harzfeld, Quaglia, Andrews, Hayden, and other corresponding members of the Society, regretting their inability to be present and expressing their best wishes for the future of the Society; likewise letters to the same tenor from Essex Institute, Georgia and Rhode Island Historical Societies, Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Association, Boston Numismatic Society, and the Archaeological Association of America.

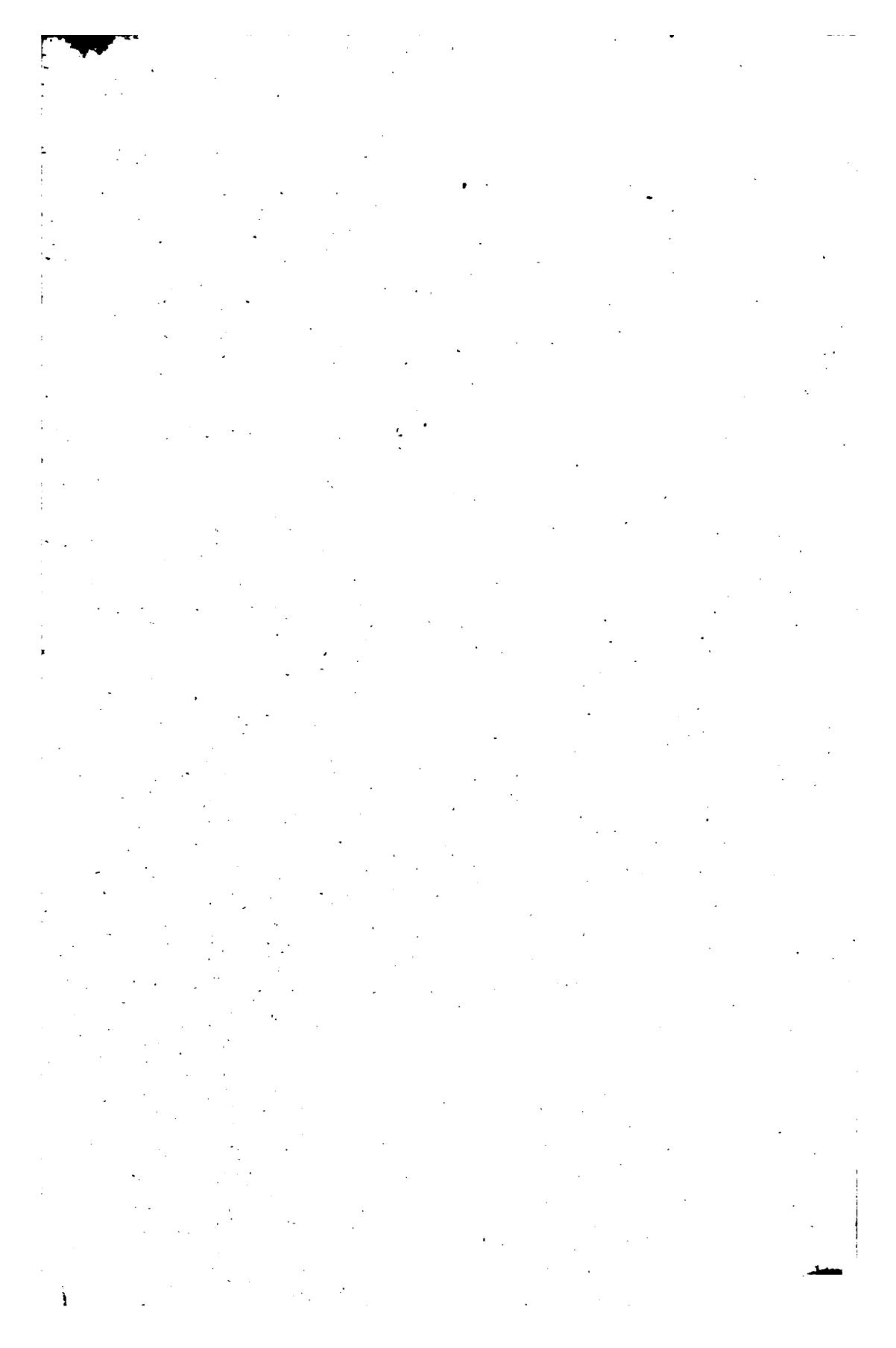
A brief history of the Society may not be inappropriate.

On the 27th day of December, 1857, seven gentlemen of culture, who saw that on the whole American continent there existed no society devoted to numismatic research, and burning with the violent "coin-fever" which raged fiercely in those days, met together and resolved to fill the void by the creation of such a body. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, which reported at a special meeting held January 1st, 1858, and the Society came into existence. On February 19th of the same year the State granted a









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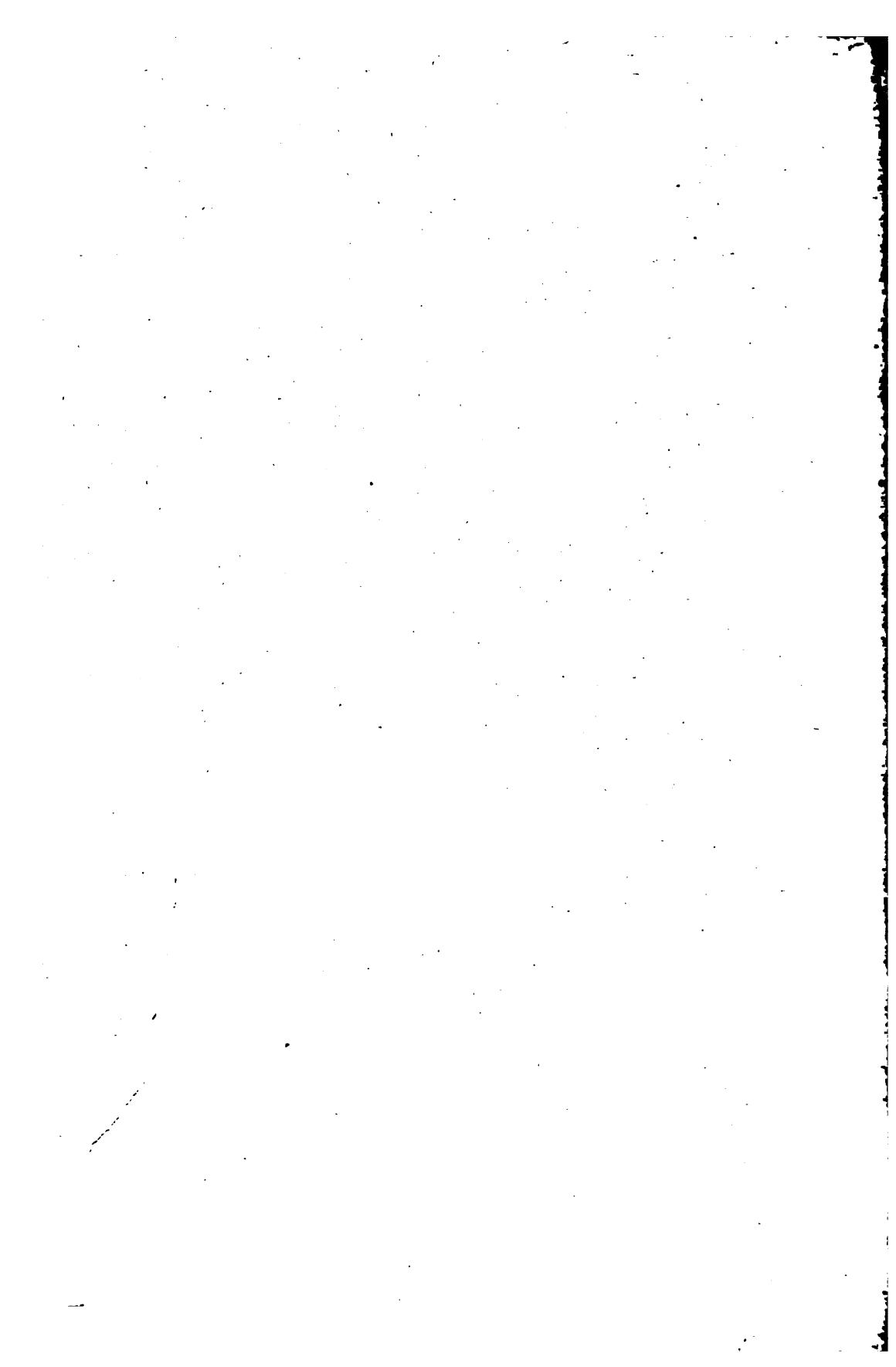
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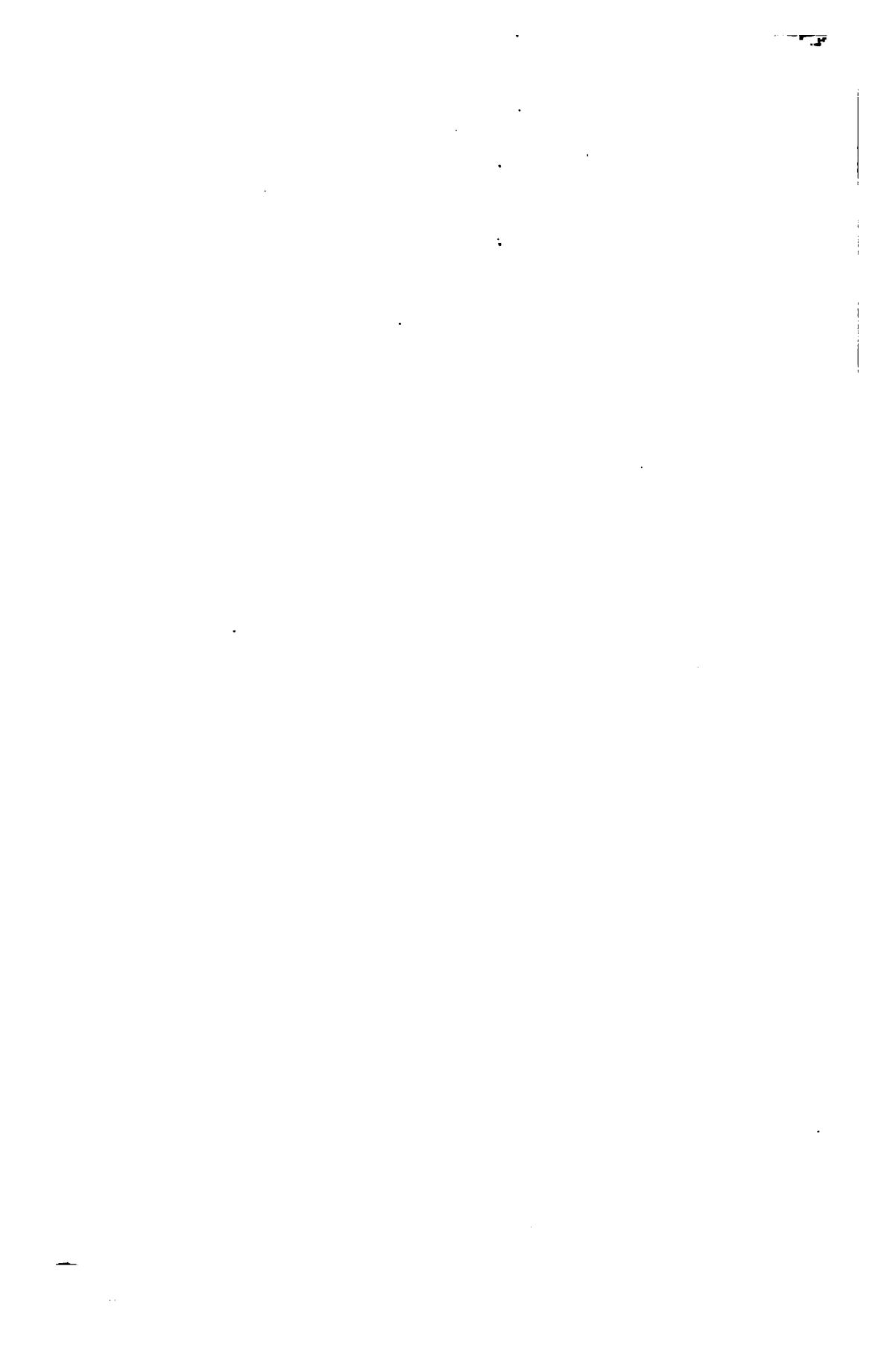
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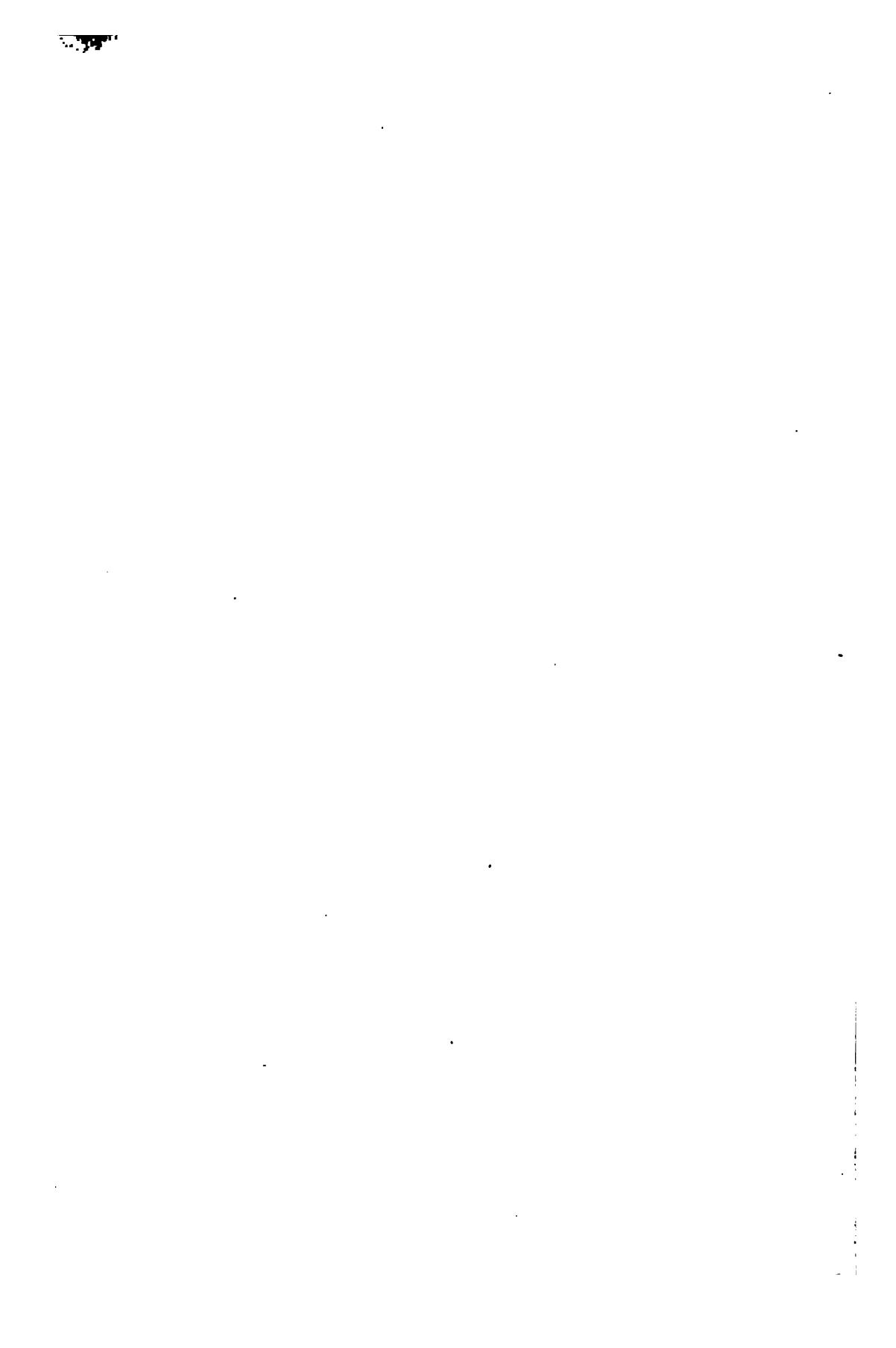
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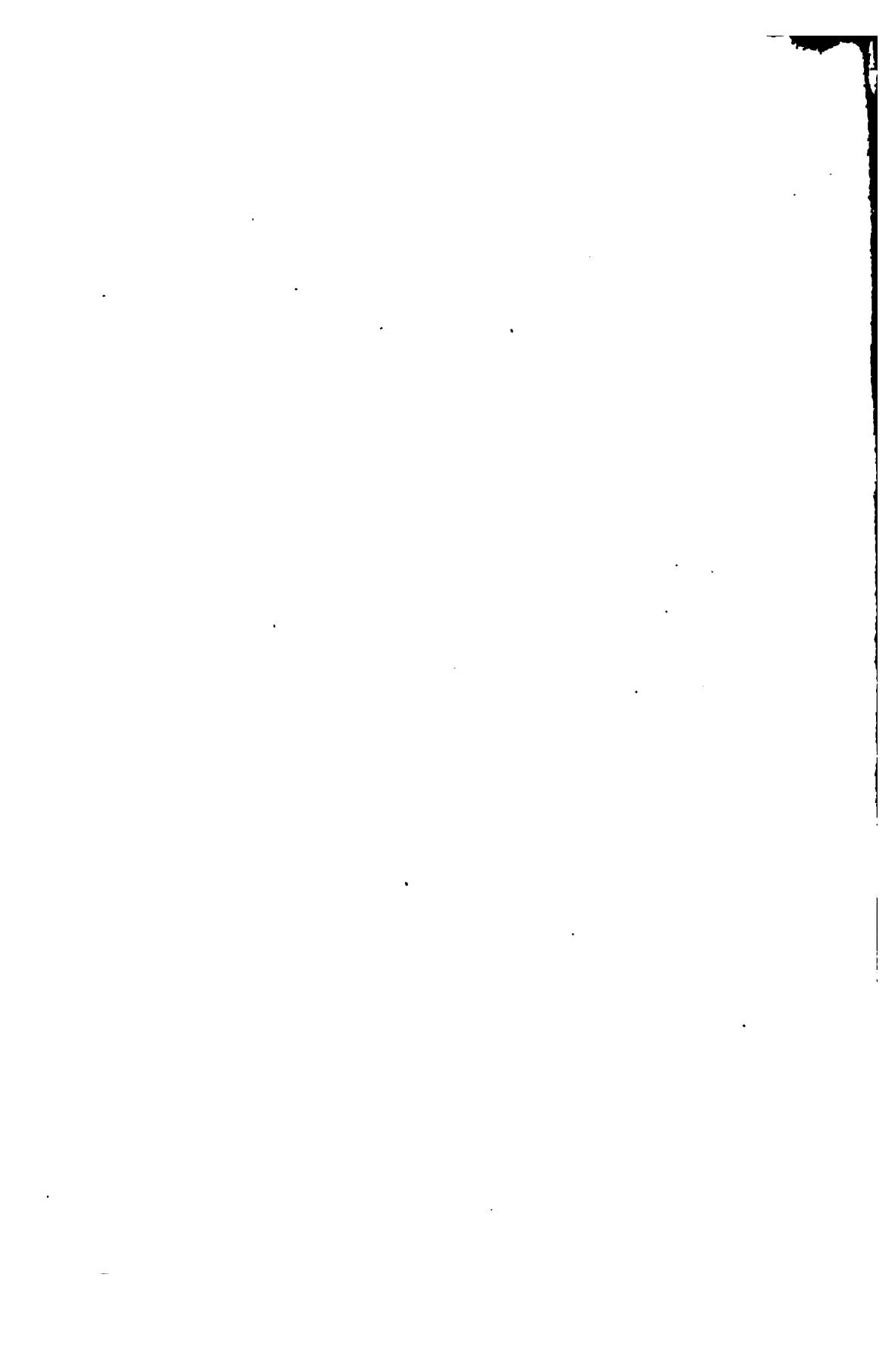
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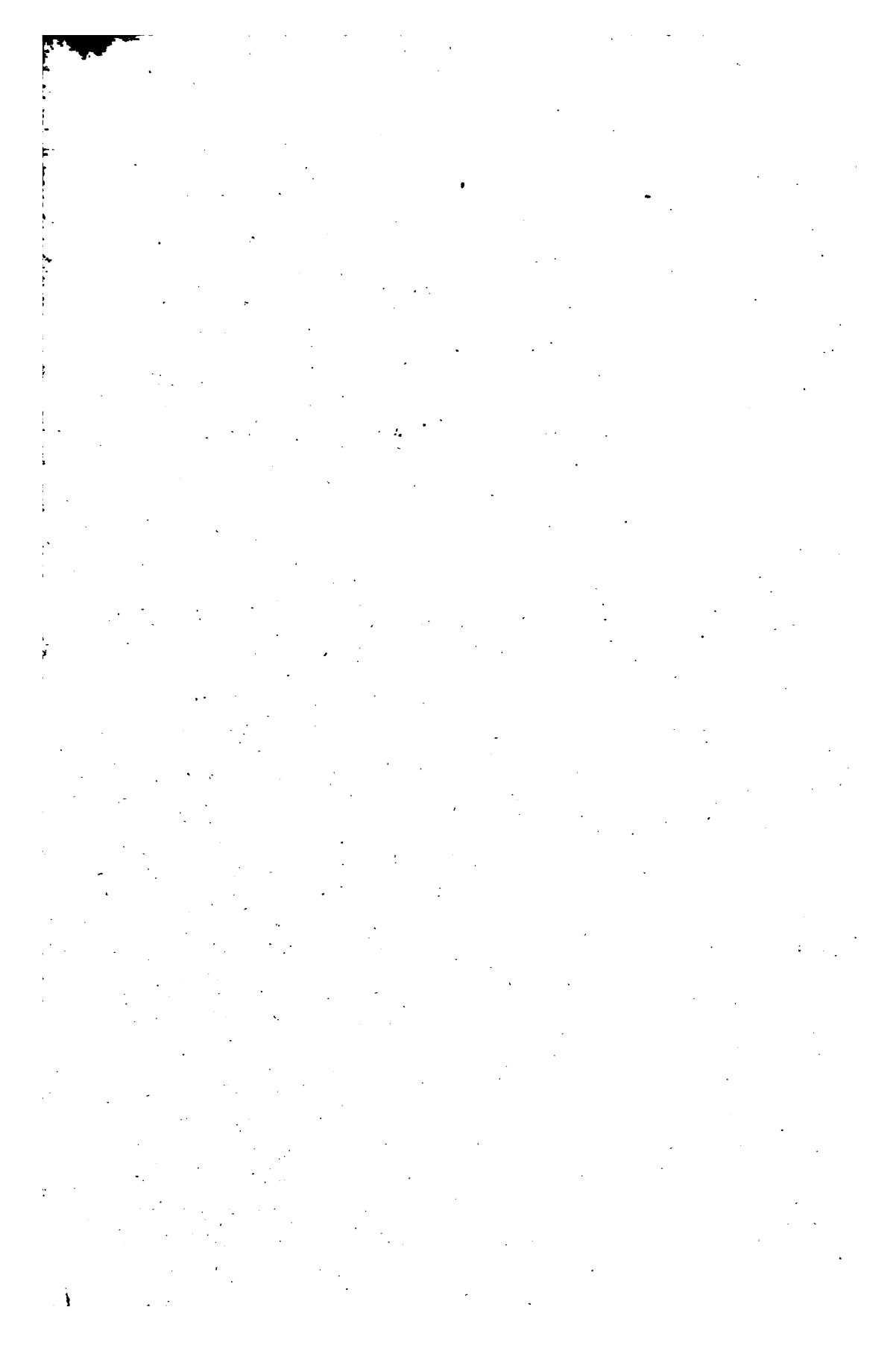


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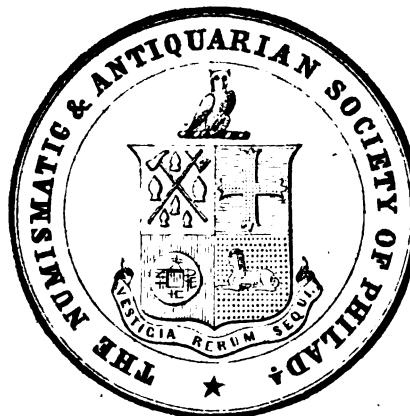
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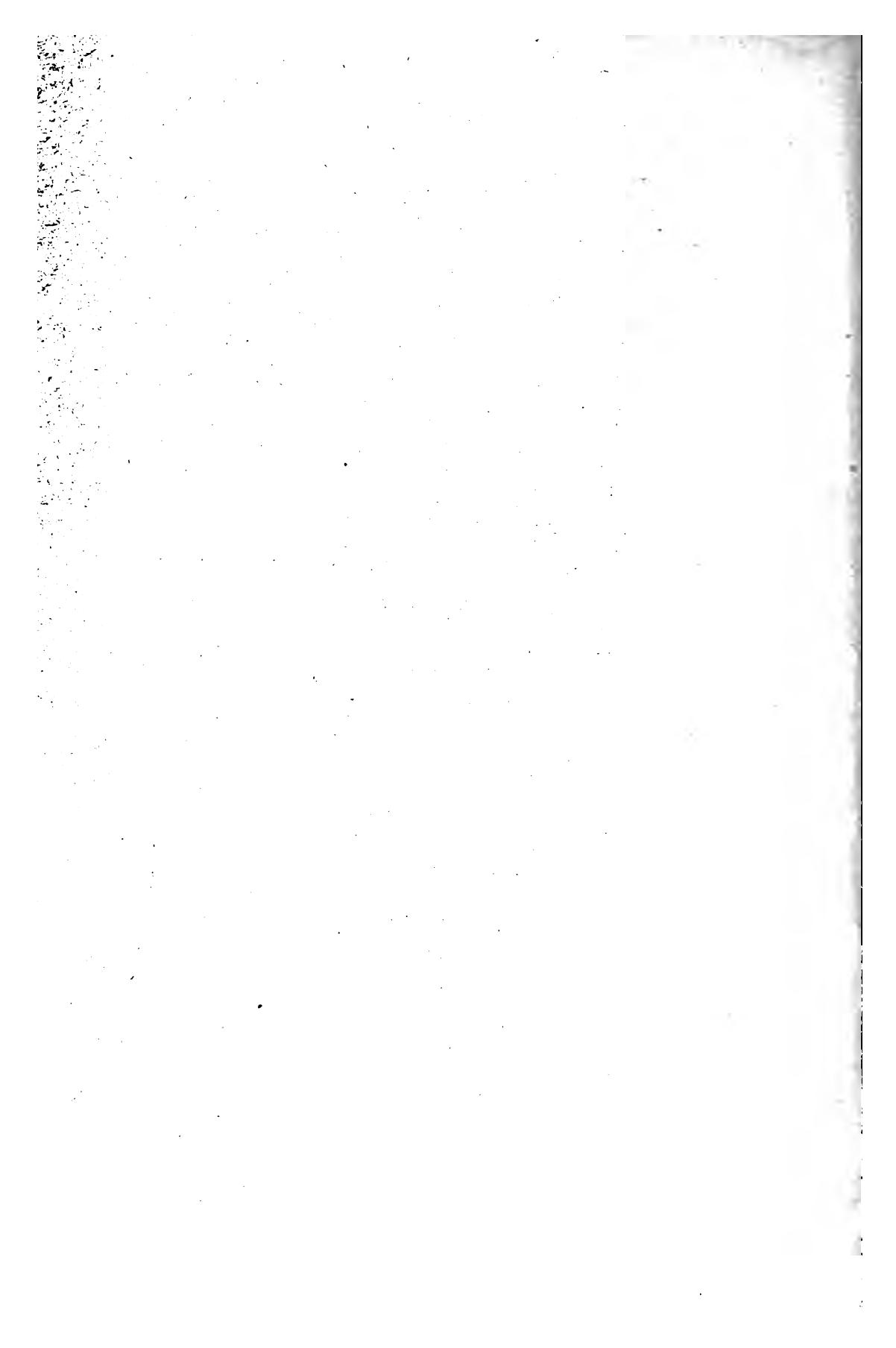
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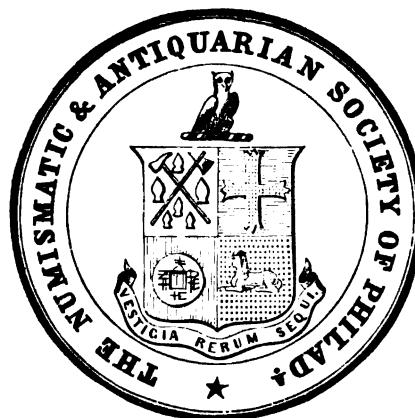
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can find, is in the *Life of Columbus* by his son, and was made on the 5th of November, 1492. This is the record: "There was a great deal of tilled land, some sowed with those roots of which the natives gave the Spaniards a part as their principal food, viz., a sort of beans (ground-nuts), and a sort of grain they call maize, which was well-tasted, baked or dried, and made into flour." The only distinction which Peter Martyr makes between the *panicum* of the dukedom of Milan, where he says it grew in great abundance, is about the same which Pliny had already made long before, and is this: "They (American aborigines) make bread of a certain pulse called *panicum*, much like wheat, but longer by a span, somewhat sharp toward the end, and as big as a man's arm in the brawn; the grains are set in a marvellous order, and are in form somewhat like peas. While they be unripe, they are white; but when ripe they be very black; when they are broken they are whiter than snow. This kind of grain they call maize." (First Decade, Lok's Trans. in *Hakluyt's Supplement*). This evidence as to the color of the West Indian maize is valuable because it agrees with Pliny's as to the black color of the *milium* brought from East India into Italy.

Raleigh's unhappy colonists first encountered maize in Virginia under the native designation of *pagatour*, which these Englishmen called "Guinea wheat, or Turkey wheat," according to the names of the countries from which the like kind had been brought. They found three varieties of this grain; two of which ripened in eleven or twelve weeks, the stalks of which were six or seven feet high; the other, which ripened in about fourteen weeks, with stalks ten or eleven feet high, the grains being white, red, yellow and blue in all. With the aid of hops good beer was made of this maize, as a like drink had long before been made by the aborigines of Peru and Mexico.

The late Hon. Albert Gallatin, while of the received opposite opinion that maize is exclusively of American origin, says this: "It is highly important that the presumed fact of maize being exclusively an American plant should be thoroughly investigated, in order to a true history of agriculture as the first step from barbarism to civilization. For if it can be proved that maize is wholly indigenous to America, and was the foundation of its aboriginal civilization, then this civilization was the result of the natural progress of the Red Race, and first appeared in America.

Humboldt considered maize as exclusively American; and it seems incredible that a grain so eminently useful should not have been imported into Europe and Western Asia, at an early day, if it had been cultivated in any part of Eastern Asia." Manifestly Gallatin had not read Pliny's account of such importation into Italy; nor had he probably seen any of the tunicated maize from the tombs of ancient Egypt, Paraguay, or the Rocky Mountains.

Pickering, Johnson, Figuier, Simmons and other writers on this subject, assert the exclusive American origin of maize on the negative evidence of its non-cultivation in other countries as in America, and on the positive evidence of its American names after that cultivation began abroad. Our maize may have been superior and more prolific than the oriental, and therefore preferred. There is such a scientific fact as the degeneration of all cultivated plants and vegetables, a tendency in them to revert to their original wild native types, as the Darwinian Lankester has shown; and I am positively assured, on the competent authority of the ex-Chief of the *Agricultural Department* of our late Centennial Exposition, Mr. B. Landreth, that he has found in his own fields of maize, grains covered by glumes, and sometimes appearing even upon the tassels. This, he regards, as a reversion to the original wild type. This fresh native type transferred to the warmer countries of Europe, like the potato, might well be considered distinctly and exclusively American, inasmuch as the Portuguese must have been the first to introduce it from Brazil and Paraguay, Bosman expressly informing us, as above, that one variety on the Guinea-coast of Africa was precisely this kind, which the Portuguese called maize.

The Red Race is not exclusively American. The root-meaning of Adam, whom we are accustomed to regard as the first man, is simply *red* or *ruddy*. Belzoni first discovered in an ancient tomb of Egypt, four races of men depicted on the wall, red, black, yellow and white. Champollion first deciphered the hieroglyphic description of them, which proved them to be four such distinct races then known to the old Egyptians, of which they regarded themselves as the first and foremost of all—the men *par excellence*. This great race is represented as red; and how long ago their civilization began in the Nile valley, on corn bread, nobody knows. The aborigines of India, some of whose tribes still remain, are a dark red

race, with fine straight black hair, and good regular features, like the ancient Egyptians and our own Indians. The traditions of all these red races point to the north as their ancient home. This fact, together with Asiatic and American traditions of some great flood which destroyed nearly all of human kind, points to a Glacial Era that drove the remnants of these red races from what was once an earthly paradise, in the northern zone, down to the tropical regions of both hemispheres, where all historical civilization had its inception.

These views, Mr. President and gentlemen, I give for what they are worth, and hope that the subject may have a more complete investigation.

At the conclusion of the papers, the venerable President of the Society, Hon. Eli K. Price, spoke as follows:

I. To Dr. D. G. Brinton and Rev. Dr. Lundy:

Members of the Society have requested me to express to you their thanks, for the interesting addresses you have just delivered to them. They mark an interesting step of progress in the history of the Society.

Though I have premeditated nothing to say, I will make a few remarks upon what has been said. The addresses of both speakers have much interested me. I wish first specially to notice the last position of the last speaker, that Indian Corn is native to the Eastern Hemisphere. This is contrary to the general opinion of antiquarian botanists. Dr. Lundy admits that Humboldt, Gallatin, Agassiz and others held that Indian Corn was only native to our Western Hemisphere; to which list I add the name of the historian of antiquity, Niebhur, Prussia's Minister to Rome, during the last generation, who wrote, that the Almighty first gave to the Asiatics wheat; but to the Americans maize.

All the specimens of corn produced here, from Egypt and elsewhere, appear to be of other species; all having separated grains, with separate envelopes for each grain, that make chaff when threshed, and not attached closely in dense rows to a cob, nor always enclosed together in a common husk round the ear of corn, attached to the stock by one stem. These other species instead of growing the corn on the middle of the

stock, grow it at the top, on separate small branches, though these with their seeds lie touching each other, in a crowning bunch.

I have in my study a representative of the ancient Egyptian corn, from a seed said to have been taken from a mummy, grown by Mrs. John L. Kennedy, of Bryn Mawr, and from her seed I have grown several stocks, to the height of about five feet, in stock and leaf like our Indian Corn, but without its separate tassel and ear; and without its cob and silk.

This Maize is one of the most wonderful exhibitions of vegetable fructification. A silken tube rises from each germ of a grain of corn; rises to the top of the sheath that incloses the young ear, and presents a glutinous point for the reception of the pollen dust that falls from the tassel; and this starts a new inside tube that carries the fructifying grain of pollen to the incipient grain of corn, without which process, not one grain would be developed. Yet, so true is this very delicate proceeding, that as a rule, nearly every grain of every ear is perfected, one of them containing some six to eight hundred grains, in eight to eighteen rows, and often more.

Such is the care of the Creator to feed nearly all animate life; with an intelligent supervision, as wonderful as a miracle; only surpassed by the varied animal growth, and the phenomena of instinct and mind. The area of this prolific production is under the sun, both sides of the equator, in a belt of one hundred degrees, in quantities that defy computation, now increasing beyond all past example.

It is difficult to believe that so remarkable and beneficent a production could have existed in the eastern Hemisphere, before the discovery of America by Columbus, without having left a trace of its existence, in Pyramid, Temple, Tomb or history, or on Obelisk; as fossil, or possibly in the stratified rocks. The subject seems to deserve further investigation. It seems warrantable to suggest a paleontological test of the question, when it appears that Leo Lesquereux has found in the rocks specimens of *Cordiates*, where the grains of pollen are seen as making their tubular progress in succession towards the ova for their fructification of the latter in the chamber of the pistil, when fixed in place by the sand. (Pro. Am Ph. Soc. June No. 81, p. 288.) And mark the curious arithmetic that rules the structure of every ear of maize that has

ever been grown; no one having had an odd number of rows. Safely did the master offer freedom to his slave, if he would find one ear with an odd row. Verily, there is a Designer ever working in creation.

Dr. Darlington wrote, "I have seen a singular variety in which every seed on the receptacle appeared to have its own husk, or spathe-like covering, in addition to the general envelope;" and further of Indian Corn, "No other species of the genus is known in the United States." (*Flora Cestrica*, 94, Ed. 1837.) Professor Beal of the Agricultural College, at Lansing, in Michigan, said, in a recent address on "Indian Corn," "Indian Corn is not known to grow wild anywhere, yet we have a variety known as 'Wild Corn,' 'Rocky Mountain Corn,' 'Oregan Corn,' 'Texas Wild Corn.' In this case, each kernel is enveloped in a husk.' The cob is very small and weak ; so weak that it often separates spontaneously before the kernels are ripe. The entire ear is enveloped in a husk.'" This seems to be the same as the "Rocky Mountain Corn" produced here, and seen by Dr. Darlington. Paleontologists may, perhaps, some time tell us whether the "Wild Corn" was parent to our maize.

At the next meeting Mr. Barber produced several small corn cobs, about five inches long, gathered by himself from the waste heap, in the ancient city of the Zuni people.

II. Dr. Brinton has carried us back to remote mythical times; seemingly to the infancy of nations; yet with a prior antiquity greater than all time since. We seem authorized to infer that our race had a long declension from a happier beginning. Its condition was low as described in all written history, and as described by St. Paul, and in the profane literature of the same age. The good in all those ages was mingled with ignorance, superstition and many evils. Mankind were desperately wicked. To every people advanced in civilization, every other people were held to be barbarian; and battle was always the arbiter, whether they should exist, or be enslaved. There was no law of nations then; none but the defensive fought for the right. To the strong, might made the right.

Three of the most civilized of the ancient nations, on three continents, are chosen by Dr. Brinton, to prove man's early faith in the conception of his own immortality; and that, before he was instructed in the books of the Bible. The Egyptians and Greeks, had inherited their mythology

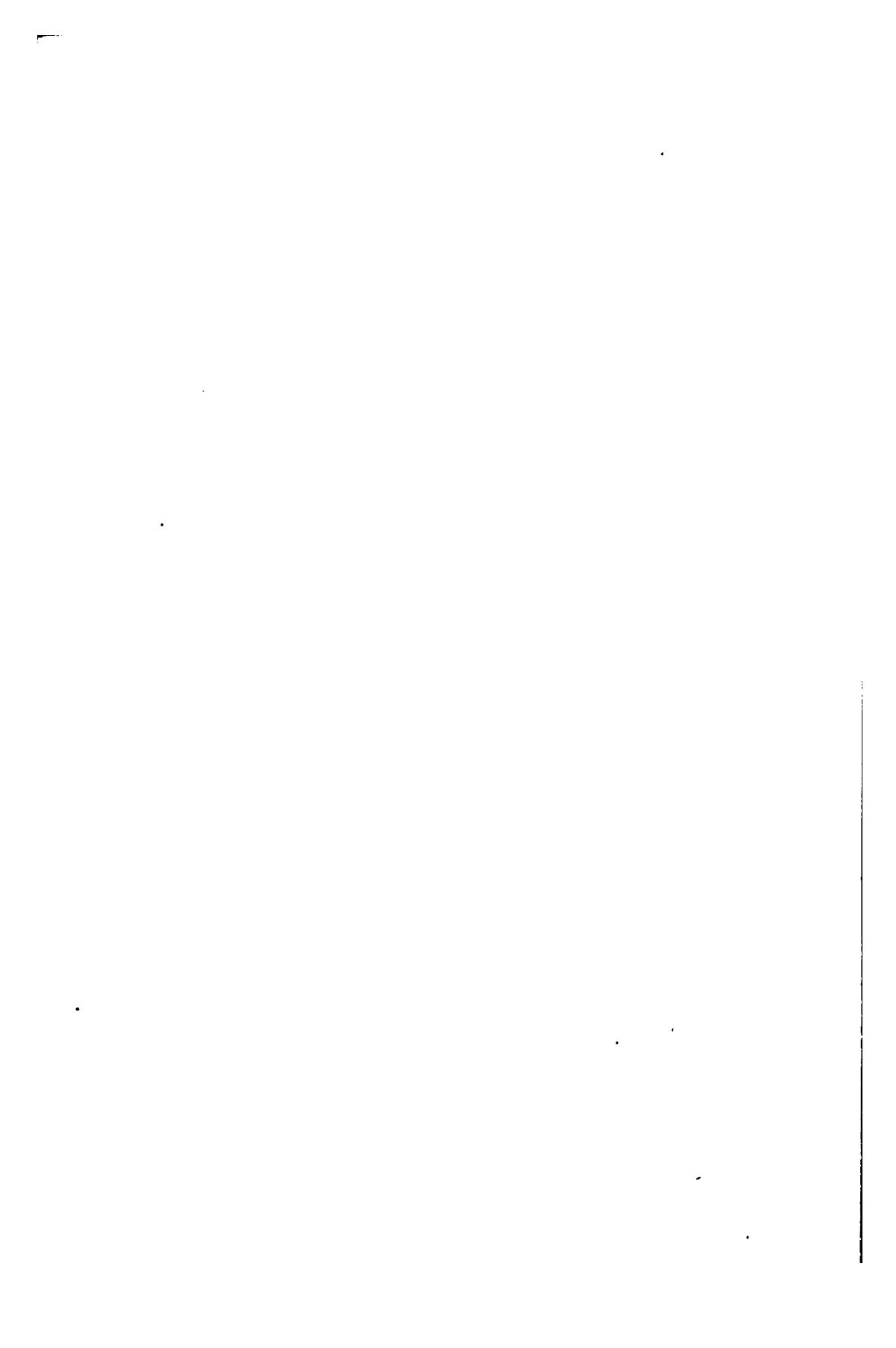
and civilizations from Asia. The Aztecs from whom? Between the latter and the other two, there was no intercourse before the arrival here of Columbus. Yet all had conceived the most important thought man can conceive, that of his own soul's immortal being.

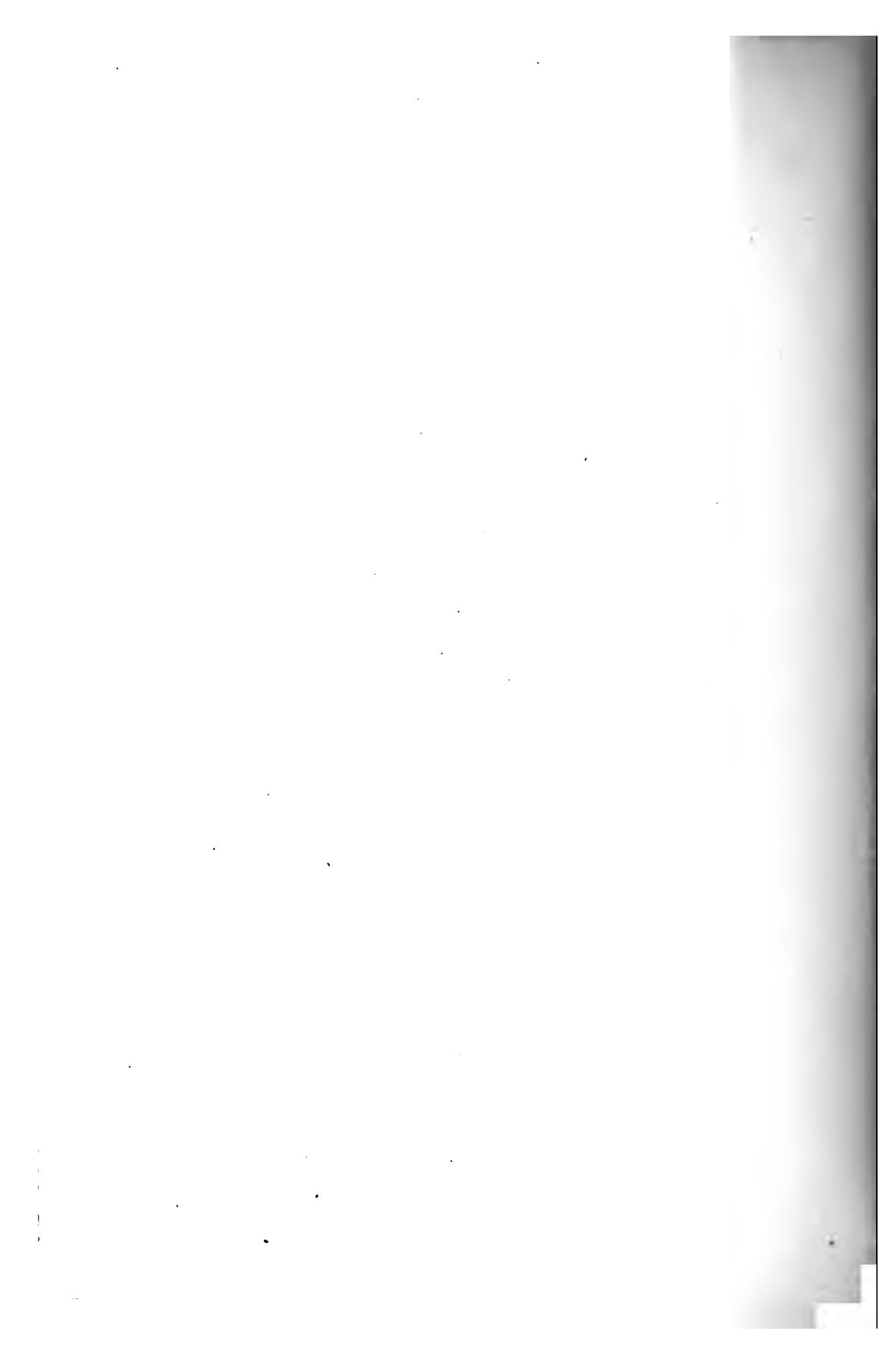
They conceived that faith, but with materialistic investments and erroneous incidents. Their knowledge did not suffice for the clear development of the conception with which they were inspired. Their highest object of worship was the material sun; seen to be the proximate cause of all life, and of all happiness. The sun they would follow in his rise, transit and in his setting glory; and conceived the thought that they must reach him as their subterranean abode, yet to be effected, but by material means; aided by the game and weapons of the chase, and food piously placed in their graves. They had not truly conceived of the immaterial nature of the mind or soul, that was to have a "celestial habitation;" that needed neither food, nor to be rowed in boats over the waters. The light of that higher conception was to dawn, and shine upon later centuries, except as men suffer its eclipse.

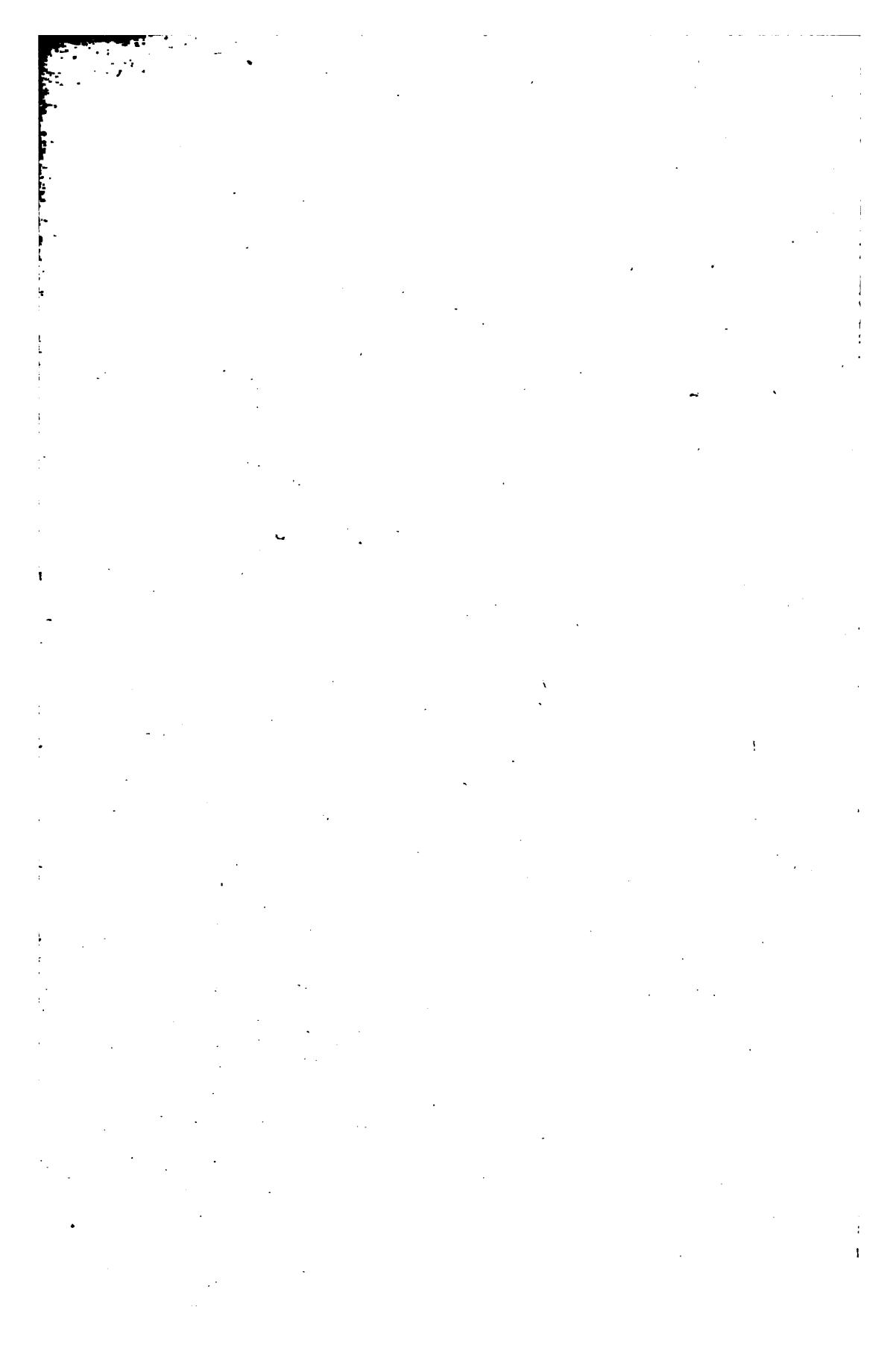
Still their sun-god and other gods, were conceived to have minds and passions, as variable and strong as the human; and when evils came upon the people, some god supposed to be angered, was conceived to require to be propitiated by sacrifices, even to the offering of human victims. The seemingly unavoidable wars, the authorized infanticides, and the sacrifices of human lives, made the life of man, in all ancient nations, dreadful to live and more dreadful when they died. We see, as far as we can see, that mankind were helpless of recovery from evils so dire, yet were thereby struggling through them towards a higher truth and a brighter light; and these myths, that Dr. Brinton has done so much to make known to the world, are the proofs not only of that struggle towards the light, but also of the contrast between that darkness and our light. It is a most important part of the study of the human mind and the history of human society; is proof indeed, that in all ages the true God has striven with man in his ignorance and wickedness; and when Abraham, would have slain, in sacrifice, his beloved son, to a true God; sacrificed that one life that was promised to be father of the countless Israel, his hand was stayed, it was a great step of advancement towards a happier human existence; yet is evidence to us how gloomy

and fearful was yet the conception of the best of Mankind ; and how derogatory to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and of all Christians, the true love of whom and of His perfect attributes, crowned by that of His boundless love, should cast out all fear.' We disparage that truest conception whenever we fail to commit ourselves with entirest trust to His absolute disposal, and sincerely pray "Thy will be done." With this our faith we have no right to fear God, except to fear the sacrilege of failing to sufficiently love Him.

The mythic conceptions of antiquity were indeed materialistic, both as to gods and the soul, who were to live by food and move by muscle. The heathen peoples were in this consistent. They had excuse that our materialists have not. Their traditions became fixed, and inveterate by long hereditary practice and repetitions. Their minds were thus held down to the level of materialism, and did not soar to seek to understand the immaterial nature of the human mind, nor of that of the true Deity ; and did not know that the immortal soul should not need material instruments for transport, nor that the immortal life did not require material food. Yet in our day, of highest mental culture, many nearest and in the seats of learning, fail to rise to such conception of mind, divine or human, but take a retrograde direction. They see in the merely physical, no mind nor feeling, yet they ascribe to mere matter the power to create all mind and feeling. And how could dead matter ever get the first thought towards contriving the first life, or form of any being, or give the laws of their being ? Of the two grand divisions of creation, one is, but the dead, that is, wholly subservient to the other ; that other the living, feeling mental, which alone is of value, and the alone reason for both. The reverse process is to make the inferior cause of the superior ; and illogically to leave creation without a Creator. The logic of a sound mind exacts the conception of a Creator who can know the nature of the mind He creates, and have the power to give the life that lives and prescribe the action of all living creatures ; and the good human mind, is the highest natural evidence we have of the nature of the Creator ; but that mind to be conceived as infinitely transcending in all goodness and power. Doing this we may be able to trust Him with a perfect trust of the understanding, and love Him with an ardent adoration ; and our philosophy and religion be in accord.







*Please acknowledge to*

*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*

*HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., Cor. Secretary,*

*209 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*



## REPORT

OF

## THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA

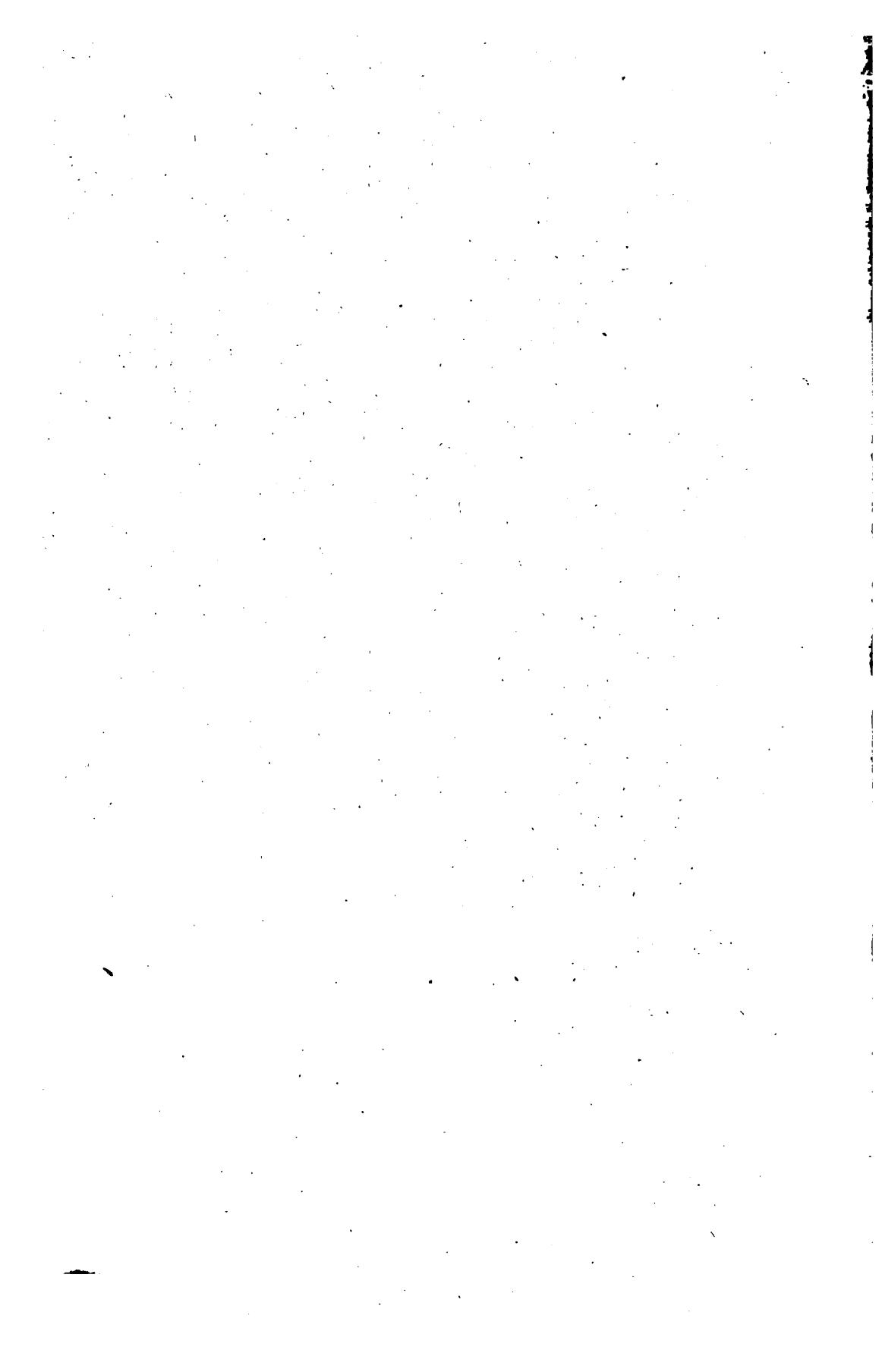
FOR THE YEAR 1883

WITH NECROLOGICAL NOTICES



PHILADELPHIA  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

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**Grant, Faires & Rodgers,  
Printers.**

# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1884.

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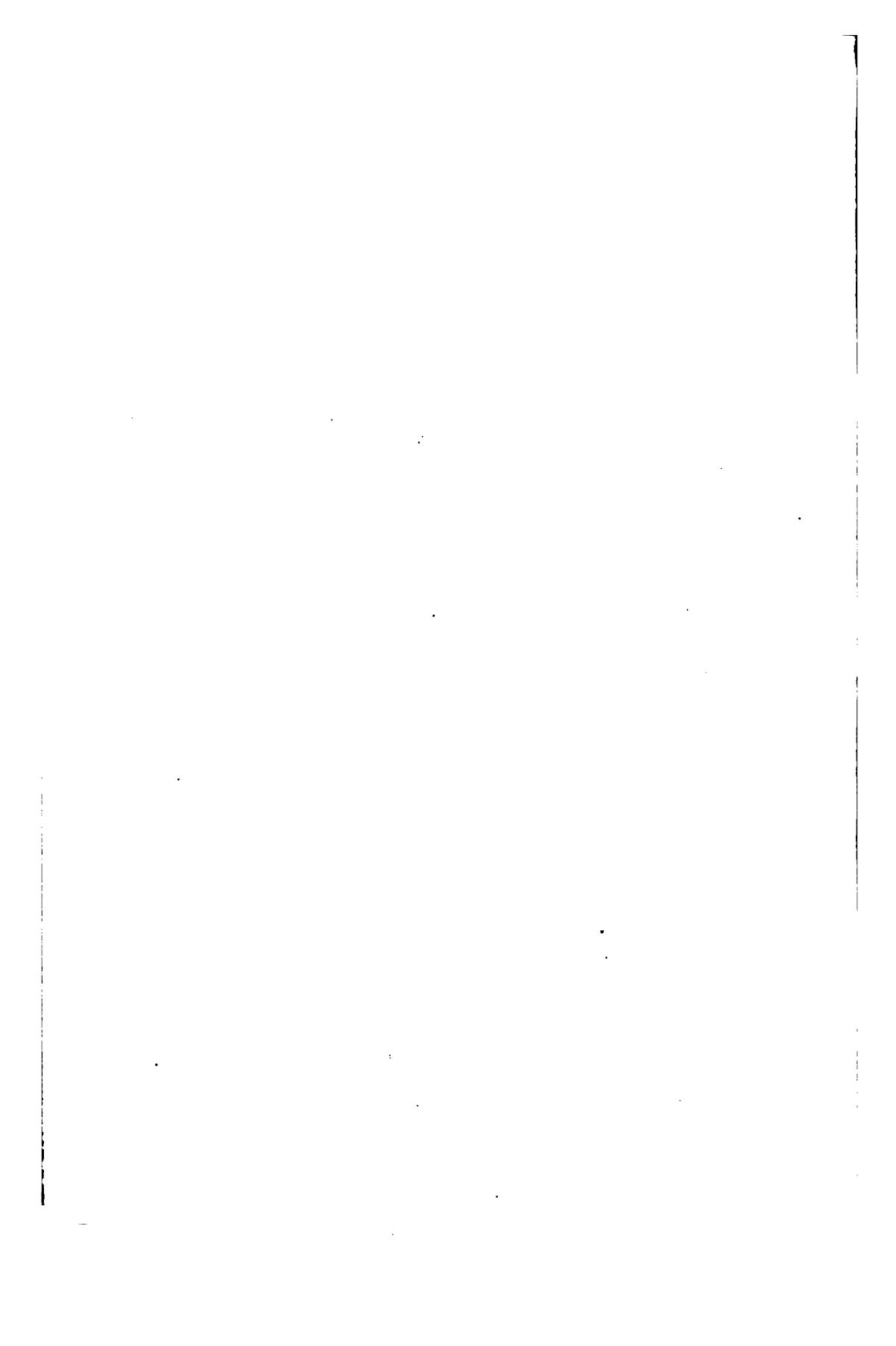
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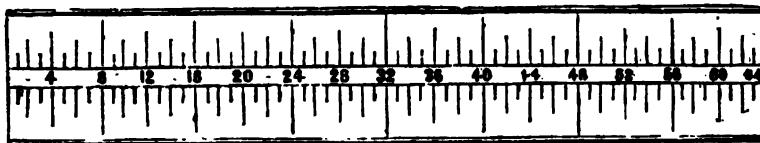
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*Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.*

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October, November and December.  
Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society  
of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1883. During the year there were held eight meetings, at which eighteen papers and communications were read; six resident and fourteen corresponding members were elected, making twenty in all; three members resigned, and three died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 278; coins and antiquities, 674; letters received, 213; letters, publications, packages, etc. sent, 1327.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

#### JANUARY 4TH.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society, (Thursday, January 1, 1858), was celebrated this evening. The proceedings, together with the addresses delivered on the occasion, have been already printed and distributed by the Society.

#### FEBRUARY 1ST.

Among the donations were the following from Mr. Barber:

Four "Fairy Pipes" from the vicinity of London, England, (seventeenth century).

Piece of Catlinite, roughly blocked in form of pipe by Indians. Found at the Great Red Pipestone Quarry in Minnesota, thirty years ago.

Two old English pipe-bowls found in an Indian grave, Lancaster county, Pa.

Corncobs from ancient Pueblo ruins in Utah. One showing grains of corn.

Eleven arrow-heads from New Jersey.

Two white quartz arrow-heads from Chester county, Pa.

One flint point from San Miguel Island, California.

Fractured pebbles from the Haldeman Rock Retreat at Chickies, Lancaster county, Pa.

Seventy pamphlets on archaeological, philological and ethnological subjects.

Dr. Brinton mentioned the recent sale to parties in Europe, of the library of the late Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg, as increased by M. Pinard. In many respects this was one of the most valuable collections in existence of books and manuscripts on American archaeology and linguistics, and Dr. Brinton stigmatized it as a discredit to this country that such a library had not found purchasers in the United States.

Messrs. D. G. Brinton and Henry Phillips, Jr., were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the approaching Congress of Americanists, to be held at Copenhagen in the coming autumn.

The new 5-cent piece was laid before the Society, and it was resolved that the Society was gratified to observe the improvement of the coinage of the United States as exhibited thereon.

Mr. Edwin Atlee Barber, from the Committee on Archaeology, reported that the removal of the Society's archaeological possessions from the Hall of the Society, would not be advisable at the present time.

A communication was read from Mr. Horatio Hale, of Ontario, Canada, a corresponding member of the Society, on "The Poetry and Songs of the North American Indians," after which a discussion ensued on the morals and manners of the Indians, and their capacity for civilization.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Charles Perrin Smith, of Trenton, N. J., a corresponding member of the Society, which took place on January 27, 1883, in his sixty-fourth year.

#### MARCH 1ST.

Among the donations received at this meeting were several rare coins of the short-lived Roman and Venetian Republics of 1849.

Mr. Horatio Hale read a paper on the migrations of the Amerian Indians, as evidenced by language, which was followed by a discussion on the subject. Attention was called to the alleged discovery of prehistoric maps or plans in Switzerland, inscribed on stones with marks and dots.

Rev. John P. Lundy made a communication upon a remarkable fact which he had just discovered after long study, viz., that the Mongolian symbolism of writing was to be found on the rock sculptures of Mexico and Central America, and that by the aid of the former the latter could be readily and easily deciphered; that these latter were evidently of Mongolian origin, and that he had interpreted some of the symbols in Stephens' *Yucatan* by means of Mongolian symbols. Dr. Lundy, in announcing his discovery, stated he would go fully into the subject at the next meeting of the Society.

Dr. Brinton read a paper on the recent European contributions to the study of American Archæology, in which he passed high eulogy upon the recent labors of Professor Leon de Rosny, the Comte de Charency, Dr. Hamy, the Marquis de Nadaillac, and others. This paper has been printed.

#### APRIL 5TH.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an account of recent discoveries near the river Euphrates.

Rev. John P. Lundy read an essay upon the celebrated Dighton Rock inscription, which he had translated by means of Chinese radicals, to the following effect:

"A chain or band of folk from the sunrising (or East), after a long and stormy voyage, found the harbor of a great island. It was wild, uninhabited, green and fruitful. On landing and tying up our boats, we first gave thanks and adoration to God, Shang-Ti, the Supreme Ruler of the universe. We then sacrificed a human head to the moon, burning it and the body on a round sun-altar. The next morning a bright sun shone auspiciously on all things below; the heavenly omens and prognostics, duly consulted, were all favorable. We then struck across the tangled forest-land westward. Our mouths hankered after something to eat and drink. We found the blue-black maize of our native land and wild fruit. We filled our rice-kettles. We dug a pit under the rocks of a hill-side, put in our corn and fruit, and cooked them. We sat down under the shady trees, covered with wild grapes, and ate our fill. When the moon rose, we retired to our hut or bough-house, and slept. The next day we pushed on westward through the tangle, guided by the sun.

The chief gave the orders and led the way. We all followed in close march. We crossed some low hills and came to green meadows, filled with wild rice or oats. A stream of water came down from the hills. We stopped; we made a great feast; we sang and danced around our big kettle; its sweet odors curled up high to Shang-Ti, our God and Father in heaven. This memorial-stone or altar is dedicated to Shang-Ti, our Ruler and Guide to this newly-found island."

Mr. Outerbridge called to the attention of the Society, a novel conjecture as to the manner in which the hieroglyphs were engraved on the obelisk. Mr. Chandler exhibited an antique ring from the ruins of Carthage, on which was engraved a remarkable animal, something between an elk and a rhinoceros. Mr. Myer exhibited the Penn Bi-Centennial medal in brass.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus Elmer, a corresponding member of the Society, as having taken place at his home, Bridgeton, N. J., on March 11th, in the ninety-first year of his age.

A communication was read from Alfred Sharpless, of West Chester, in relation to collections of American archæology formed by himself from relics found in Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties. But very few burial-places were found in the section of country examined, and these were mostly modern. Very few caves and no human-made mounds have been found in Chester county. The camping-grounds of the Indians were generally sharply defined by the débris left behind them. They were invariably near a spring of good water, and on ground sufficiently elevated to be out of the reach of floods and freshets. He spoke of the old "Indian trail" from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, and of the island near Peach Bottom, on the latter river, known as "Caldwell's Island," formerly a favorite camping-ground of the aborigines. The slate-stone of the vicinity furnished the material for making their implements and weapons. Three or four miles south of this island, at a point known as Bald Friars, there are some sculptured rocks, on which the markings are still quite plain, and are evidently of very ancient origin, and apparently historical in character. Steatite quarries are also in the neighborhood.

## MAY 3D.

Mr. W. S. Baker exhibited a very fine Washington medal, of which only two are known to exist. It bears on the obverse a full-face bust, with the inscription, "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," and underneath the name "George Washington." On the reverse, "In remembrance of the Centennial, July 4, 1876," above a view of Independence Hall; exergue, "Independence Hall as in 1776." The medal is said to be of English origin.

Mr. E. A. Barber exhibited some antique Japanese tobacco pipes, which he had recently received as a gift from the Imperial University of Tokio. Among the collection are several very curious examples of the early part of the seventeenth century, which are amongst the earliest Japanese pipes made. Some of them have twisted stems; others are beautifully engraved, and all of them are made of metal,—nickel, silver, iron, brass, or bronze.

A letter was read from the physician at the Round Valley Agency, Civelio, California, giving an account of the native tribes in that vicinity, of which he writes, there are seven, entirely distinct in customs, languages, ceremonies, and traditional history. Among them there is something of a church organization, to which only the most prominent members of the tribe are admitted, and all their traditional history and knowledge are preserved sacred within this narrow circle from outsiders. Those Indians who do not belong to the "Sweat-house," know nothing of their traditions.

A communication was read from Señor Chazara, of Tlacitaplan, Mexico, offering to send the Society accounts of aboriginal antiquities and customs.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an account of the finding of a hoard of Roman coins near Cremona, Italy, on the 5th of last February.

A communication was read from Mr. John Deans, of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, a corresponding member of the Society, on the Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

It is not the custom of the Society to hold meetings during the summer months, and therefore the next meeting was not held till

## OCTOBER 4TH.

At this meeting a large number of donations were placed before the Society, among which were an interesting collection of coins, catalogued and arranged in a handsome cabinet, from Dr. and Mrs. Kingston Goddard; and a wooden pipe, representing a grotesque head, from Señor Don Vicente Fernandez, of Mexico. Dr. Brinton, from the delegation appointed by the Society to attend the Congrès des Americanistes at Copenhagen in August, gave an account of the events that had taken place there, and described several valuable collections of American antiquities seen by him at Hamburg and Cologne. Professor H. Carvill Lewis, presented a "natural" palæolithic implement from Chester county, Pa., which so closely resembled an artificial production, as easily to be mistaken for one, and spoke of the error into which archæologists have often fallen on that account.

Mr. Isaac Myer exhibited an intaglio copy and impressions in wax of an antique seal, two-thirds of an inch long by half an inch wide, the size of a small thumb-nail, on which was engraved with great beauty, a horse and fifteen full-length figures. He described the original as known in Europe as the seal of Michael Angelo, and that it is said to have been engraved on sard by Pyrogetes, of the time of Alexander the Great, (circa 300 B. C.) He also showed a copper-plate engraving of the same, greatly enlarged, to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751.

The Treasurer reported that the Hall of the Society had been leased to it for another year, from November 1, 1883, at the same rent.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of the Hon. George Sharswood, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, an honorary member of the Society, who died in this city, May 28, 1883, in his seventy-third year.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber, exhibited an antique iron pipe, lately sent him from Zurich, which had been found with some Roman remains of the second century. But the pipe itself is evidently a Dutch pipe of the seventeenth century.

The following communication was read from Dr. Macedo, of Lima, Peru, on the aborigines of that country, their history and customs, presenting some new views.

"At the present date, two small collections of Peruvian antiquities only can be found in Lima. One is owned by Don Nicolas Sanz, and the other by Don Manuel Espantoso. Both contain from 800 to 1000 pieces of pottery, among which, according to my estimate, about 20 per cent. are of great value, the remainder being little above ordinary.

In the neighborhood of Lima, the Port of Ancon, which is situated about eighteen miles to the northeast, is the locality where the most important specimens in cloth, silver, gold, copper, wooden instruments and mummies have been discovered. The jars in this place are of common clay, and the idols of mud or of wood. A good idea may be had of the excavations made at Ancon, prosecuted by Messrs. W. Reiss and A. Stube, who have published five volumes, under the title of "Peruvian Antiquities; the Necropolis of Ancon in Peru." Judging Ancon from its cemeteries, it must have been a populous city. The cloth from this place is so varied and fine, and with such varied colors, that some of it, although more than four hundred (400) years under ground, seems to have been manufactured at the present day, such is the freshness of its tints, particularly the red, black and yellow. The articles of which the high colors are most conspicuous, are those which the Indians called Uncufias, a kind of small handkerchief in which the women kept the coca, also the CHUSPAS, a sort of bag with braces, in which the Indians used to prepare their choice coca. The cloth varies according to the use to be made of it. Some specimens are CHUCOS, a kind of shirt without sleeves, which was the garment used by the Indians; it is adorned with idols, birds and triangular figures. Another variety looks like net or crochet lace in the form of a shawl, and still another fabric ornamented with two-faced idols of different colors. The weaving is so even and close that it looks like poplin. Two horizontal posts were stuck in the ground which the Indians call FACARPUS; horizontal threads were stretched along and across the piece to be woven: in the centre was a species of weaver's reed which they called MAGUA, the object of which was to pack the horizontal threads up or down in order to cross the texture. The thread for weaving was rolled up on a sort of wooden spool. To tighten the texture, a small bone instrument with a sharp point was employed, which was called HUICHUNA. With this simple and rudimentary apparatus they were able to leave us the relics which are now found: During the long years I have spent in antiquarian

researches, I have not been able to obtain cloth like that of Ancon. Specimens in silver and gold have been also excavated in abundance from this place, and it is surprising that the Incas, without being acquainted with the use of cylinders, have been able to laminate some metals to the consistency of paper, sometimes representing idols, ornaments for dresses or vases, girdles and animals. Light silver vases with double base have been found and it is impossible to tell where the joining is made. The wooden idols are rough and imperfect, but as the Incas knew nothing of the use of iron or steel, it is easy to understand that having no instruments to overcome the woody fibre, they could not leave us any notable works of this material. We may also notice that the tints for dying their colors were extracted only from the vegetable kingdom.

The Incas were buried in a sitting posture, with their garments, utensils and some food, such as Indian corn, beans and chicha acca, a kind of sweet liquor; showing that they believed in a voyage to another and distant country after death.

#### INSTRUMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

There were principally three. The **FACUA**; a curved stick, more than a yard long, with a point at one end, and a curved handle at the other, and a cross piece like a stirrup at a certain distance from the pointed end where the force was applied by the right foot to send the point into the ground to raise a clod of it which they called **CHAMPA**. Four, six or eight Indians in file performed this labor.

**RAUCANA.** A hand implement of wood, strong and curved to an angle at one of its extremities, which is pointed; the other is round for the hand. The use is to remove the ground.

**PALETA.** A cylindrical wooden instrument ending in a kind of platter of semi-circular shape, used to till the ground.

#### ARMS.

**HUARACA.** The sling and arrows were the only arms used against the enemy at a distance. The former was made of hemp, cotton and wool, of long strands strongly twisted, with an opening at the centre about a third of a yard long, sunk in the middle. The stone was placed there, and after being repeatedly whirled around, it was discharged by letting

loose one of the sides of the sling held by the little finger of the right hand by a sort of loop attached to it.

The ARROWS. The bows and arrows were of the usual shape, but the points of the arrows instead of being of chipped silica, like those of the Mexicans, were some pointed and toothed on either side, some shaped like a lance, and others round and sharp-pointed; all were made of a black vitreous wood called by the Indians, *Chonta*. The shaft was made of a very light stick, surrounded at the extremity by two feather fringes. There are also some arrows terminating in a little ball, which must have been used to hunt birds.

The MACANA. This implement consists of a spherical stone with a hole through the centre to attach it to the extremity of a strong wooden handle. These clubs are of different forms and material, some being of copper and others of stone. The copper ones are the most varied, some being in the shape of stars with sharp points; others spherical, edged with spirals, others plain and of an oval form. The greatest number of stone specimens are spherical. The Lances and picks are very long and made of a kind of hard polished wood called *Chonta*. These of course were for close combats.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The QUENA is an instrument half a yard long, made of a hollow reed, cylindrical in shape, like a flute, with six notes in the front, one note in the back, and a mouth-piece with a small notch; it produces melancholy sounds and is accompanied by, contralto. In the interior of Peru, it is played upon by the Indians even at the present time, generally late at night. The tunes they play are called *Tristes* or *Yaravies*.

The PINQUILLO is a small flute made of thin bones of animals, with four holes and a mouth-piece. It produces very high sounds. It is an instrument used by shepherds.

The SRCO is an instrument consisting of a series of pipes made of hollow reeds, diminishing in size and bound by two wooden flat pieces, one in front and the other behind, twisted with thread that binds all the pipes like an organ. It produces grave and acute sounds, and the Indians of the Andes make use of this instrument in their dances, which they call *Ayarachis*.

The HUANCAR is a small drum, or a hollow wooden box, whose ends are covered with a piece of vellum or skin well tanned. Before the Huancas were conquered by the Incas, they used for their drum-heads, the tanned skin of their enemies.

The PUTUTU is an instrument made of clay, sometimes in the shape of a snail, others in circular and crooked pipes, and some are made even of the snail itself. It requires a good deal of strength to get out of it a grave and loud sound. It doubtless was employed as a War Trumpet. The Morochucos Indians now make use of it to bring in the wild cattle and to drive the bulls to the localities where they are to fight. Some of these Pututus made of bull-horns have proved to be very effective.

#### DRESS MATERIALS.

The wool of the Vicuña, Llama, Alpaca and the sheep and also cotton were employed in the fabrication of dresses. Vicuña wool, as the choicest, was reserved for the sole use of the Inca and royal family, whose garments were woven by the Virgins of the Sun. The Imperial insignia was the LLAUTU, of a crimson color, the fringe falling over the face and placed as a diadem around the head. The Crown Princes also wore the Llautu of a yellow color, but without any fringe. The cotton fabrics were used by the natives of the east or warm climates; those of the colder climates wore garments of sheep's wool. Llama wool was used to make ropes called *Huasca*, and also large bags.

The Emperor carried a wooden sceptre with gold and silver ornaments, gold earrings, gold knee-buckles and bracelets, with sandals of hemp. The UNGO was a sort of frock without sleeves, with allegorical designs.

#### FOOD.

The Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, beans, hulloco, quinua and havas, were the principal productions. From the corn or Sara, the Indians made and still continue to make, a sort of fermented liquor, Acca, which was greatly esteemed by the Incas. From the same grain they made the bread for the feasts of Ragmy, whom they called Zancu; it was kneaded by the Virgins consecrated to the Sun.

## WRITING.

The Incas were unacquainted with any system of writing by means of letters or of hieroglyphics, but availed themselves of the Quipus or system of knotted strings, to transmit their principal dates of peace or war, the statistics of marriage, death, distribution of land, taxes and labors of their subjects. The Quipucamayocs were charged with its management. The Quipus consisted of a series of strings of different colors, as red, white, black, coffee color and yellow; others of combined colors, and all were attached at the top to a thick cord. In these threads are to be seen knots differing in form and distance, and sometimes a series of knots surrounding a larger one. Many historians believe that this system is applicable only to numerical figures of addition and subtraction. But a passage in the work of Ollanta, page 108, states that the Inca Inpanquis received a dispatch in a bundle of Quipus, which was deciphered by the Astrologer, a Sage Amauta, to the effect that the black knot indicated that Ollanta had been burnt, and the three knots lying together near a fifth one revealed that the Province of Antis was already captured, and in the power of the king; consequently this passage shows that by means of the Quipus, facts have been disclosed, and that if long and complete sentences could not be read on them, at least they furnish more complicated ideas than those of mere addition or subtraction. Although the Aztec civilization in Mexico was contemporary with that of the Incas, we have every reason to believe that the Empires progressed without contact with each other. Their system of conquest, their writing, their architecture, their laws, their utensils and instruments prove this truth. While the Aztec civilization in Mexico or Anahuac extended itself by force and bloody wars, the Incas conquered by persuasion and paternal laws. The Aztecs sacrificed hundreds of prisoners to their divinities; the Incas honored the Sun by sacrificing lambs and llamas. The Aztecs have left us their history by means of hieroglyphics; the Incas by means of their Quipus, architecture, utensils and manner of burial. All were different. In every important locality under the rule of the Incas, may be found in the tombs, Huacos or jars, as well as other utensils, but it is beyond doubt that the best place for these researches was to the north of our present Capital, through the whole extent of the five

provinces, which before the conquest of the Inca Inpanqui, son of Pacha-Cutec, were under the domination of the great CHIMU. These provinces are Paramonga, Huarmey, Santa, Guapiape and Chimu. Near Trujillo are yet to be seen the ruins of the Palace of the CURACA, GRAN CHIMU. The most noted and thoroughly explored Huacos at present in that region are those of Carma Samanco, Chimbote, Chepen, Nepeña, Cajamarca and Trujillo; the clay of which these jars or Huacos were made was generally a light red, seldom black, but very fine and light in weight. The mouldings, as correct in the heads as in their anatomical proportions and expressions, equal those wrought by the chisel of the Renaissance, but it is not so with the proportions of the body and the extremities, which are imperfect and deformed. In this great variety of pottery may be found all sorts of allegorical and mythological groups; reproductions of animals known by them as leopards, llamas, vicuñas, dogs, foxes, bats, crabs, serpents, many kinds of fishes, and birds, as well as fruits; a Penal System similar to the punishment of the Tarpeian Rock; cutaneous diseases even are represented; warriors in their coats of mail, armed with their Macanos, dancing figures, fortresses, figures disguised with faces of animals, Satyrs, Indian corn and fruits; Genii with large wings, human bodies with condor's head, others representing a serpent with human feet and hands, armed with darts and shields; idols in silver, gold, wood, copper and cloth. All of these archaeological riches, or at least three quarters of the private collections, have been dug up in the ancient domain of the Gran Chimu.

It is difficult to decide, if all of the above have been produced before the conquest of the Inca Inpanqui, son of the ninth Emperor of the Incas, or whether the Gran Chimu Indians arrived at this advancement during JAHUANTINSUYO's Empire.

I shall venture to give my opinion based on the following facts:

First: The predominating idea of the Gran Chimu was the love, and even idolatry, of all natural objects which could have any influence on the welfare of the people. This of itself afforded abundant material for reproduction, whilst on the other hand, during MANCO CAPAC's Empire, from its foundation, no other Supreme Being was known but the Sun as their visible, and Pachacamac as their invisible divinity, strictly forbidding all other idolatry.

Second: In Cuzco, the capital of the Inca Empire, and in all the places inhabited by savage and wandering Indians, within any civilization anterior to the laws given by the Incas, the variety of reproductions in clay, above mentioned, are not to be found in any of their tombs.

Third: The Incas or inhabitants of the coast like those of the Gran Chimu, on account of the warm climate, have a fantastic and creative imagination, not as with the race of Aymaraos and Huancas, who, living in colder climates on the other side of the Andes, possess active imagination, though more suitable for reasoning and for strength of mind. For these reasons, I am inclined to believe that the richness and variety of the pottery of the Gran Chimu existed before the influence of the Inca civilization was felt.

In the Department of Ancash, north of Lima, in a place called Recuay, which is six leagues north-east of the capitol, Huaraz, Mr. Icaza, a planter and miner of said place, after four years of excavating, formed a collection of 160 jars or Huacos of special and important significance. All of these are of very fine white and red clay, the general form being spherical, with black and red figures. The animals mostly portrayed are serpents, dragons and fantastical creatures with huge claws, and jaws like those of a crocodile, but the most important thing to be observed is the strong resemblance of the faces, which have a large, straight nose, large mouth and thin lips. This physiognomy is so uniform, that after looking at one, all the rest appear made from the same type and in such uniform manner that it is impossible to confound them with the faces of the other pottery of the Inca Empire. The same thing applies to the painted red and black ornaments. This would induce one to think that the pre-Incarial civilization of this place kept it isolated and independent until the close of that Empire. In this rich collection, which is also now in Berlin forming part of mine, there is a jar which represents an Indian extended and bound, whose bowels are being devoured by two vultures, which recalls the fable of Prometheus in the Greek mythology. Another bears a god Priapus with all the emblems of fecundity, and surrounded by women who implore his protection. There are also Zaramas, war councils, fortresses, dancing figures with Llamas, warriors with shield in hand, Incas seated upon their thrones, etc.

PACHACAMAC, or the dominions of CUYSMANCUS CURACA, before Inca

Lpanqui's conquest, is nine leagues south of Lima, where the ruins of its palaces are yet to be found. Neither from the cemeteries in this locality nor in the excavations which have been made, has it been possible to obtain any valuable objects. Many mummies, *Chuas* or small dishes of clay, ornaments, fine designs of jars and instruments of labor and several varieties of cloth; these are all that have yet been found. I make this statement in order to prove that the ceramics reflect the ideas of a country. There they adored only an invisible god, Pachacamac, and a visible idol, Rimac, by which interpreter they offered their prayers to their creator; with this elevated idea of Divine unity, their pottery could be but ordinary utensils.

From Cuzco, which was the Empire's former capital, I have some Huacos, cloth and various utensils, although but few of any value; some stone mortars well wrought, a few common jars and an Unco sleeveless frock have been the sole fruit of my efforts. Two causes explain the scarcity of the Huacos there:

First: Adoring only the sun with prohibition of any other kind of idolatry, the Huaco-makers mostly employed themselves in manufacturing ordinary ware, such as jars, *Chuas* or dishes, and jars or pots, rather than in representing mythological or allegorical ideas.

Second: Retaining even to the present day great veneration and respect for the relics of their forefathers, the Indians do not permit the excavation of their tombs; and only on Good Friday, through a kind of superstition, it has become permissible to open their burial places. So difficult is it to form a good collection in Cuzco, that in the catalogue published by Mme. Centeno, a respectable lady of that city,—amid a quantity of pots, *Chuas* or jars, there are scarcely twenty-five of any historical importance. Mr. Montes, who also proposed to form a collection in Cuzco, could only obtain at a great price, silver, gold and stone specimens, but of pottery, which is the most important for history, he could obtain very few relics.

In my opinion, the great Chimu burial places are those which contain and have yielded the most important treasures to the Incas archaeology."

#### NOVEMBER 1ST.

Vice-President Brinton in the chair. Among the donations were a series of mediæval coins of various towns of the famous Hansa League,

presented by Mr. Sophus A. Bergsoë, of Copenhagen; also some antique Greek and Roman coins from Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence. The Government of Victoria presented Brough-Smith's great work on the Australian aborigines.

A valuable present of Peruvian pottery was received from Hon. Walton W. Evans, of New Rochelle, N. Y., to whom an especial vote of thanks was directed to be returned. Hon. Washington Townsend presented a package of Confederate and colonial paper money. Mr. Phillips exhibited tracings of two interesting maps of America, of a date early in the sixteenth century, from the Royal Library at Stockholm.

A communication was read from Dr. Melesio Medal, of Patzcuaro, Mexico, inclosing a drawing and description of some early Mexican hieroglyphics in a church at that place.

The hieroglyphics, which were discovered by Dr. Medal in the tower of the Church of Tazacuaro, a small island in the lake of Patzcuaro, inhabited solely by Indians, are thought by the curé, Mr. Arcenio Robledo, to have been invented by the Archbishop Vasco di Quiroga, in order to disseminate the true faith among the natives. According to his ideas the meaning is as follows:—

*First figure*—In a parallelogram a cross with the initial M on the right (Maria) and J (Jesus) on the left, but according to Dr. Medal's opinion, in which he is sustained by the drawing which accompanied his letter, the M should be on the left and the J on the right. On the right of the figure and outside is the full disk of the sun with a human face, surrounded by rays; on the left, outside, is the crescent moon. In the lower right hand corner of the parallelogram, below the cross, is a figure like a nail or spike, probably referring to the Crucifixion.

*Second figure*—A star on the left, and a pair of crossed keys on the right of an eagle on a cactus, holding in his beak and talon a serpent.

In many places in this vicinity there are a number of small mounds of earth and flat stones, known as Vacatos, which according to ancient traditions are looked upon as being tombs of Indian families. In these are often found all manners of odd objects, utensils, images, etc.

Mr. W. S. Baker exhibited the Temple medal to be given by the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as a prize. The dies were

made by Mr. George T. Morgan and the excellence of the workmanship was especially commented on.

A communication was read from Mr. James Deans, of Vancouver's Island, accompanying a photograph of one of the remarkable Chinese coins lately found near there in a deep digging far below the surface of the earth. The best information which he could procure led him to believe it a calendar issued about 2600 B. C.

Mr. Hart exhibited autographs of Gilbert Stuart, the Scotch antiquary, and Gilbert Stuart, the American artist, and commented on a supposed similarity in their handwritings.

Mr. Hart read a memoir of the late Hon. James Madison Porter, of Easton, Pa., which he had prepared, by request, for the New England Historic Genealogical Society Memorial Biographies.

The attention of the Society was called to the wants and merits of the Archæological Institute of America; and also to the new journal of East Indian Folklore, edited at Ambala by Captain Richard Temple, entitled *Punjaub Querieris*.

Dr. Brinton made some remarks on the good work lately done by the Bureau of Ethnology, especially referring to their investigations into American sign language, through the means of which the American rock inscriptions can be easily read. He stated that the sign language can be divided into three centres which agree with the same divisions of rock inscriptions:—

1. The Algonkin, which extends from the Atlantic Ocean to beyond the Rocky Mountains.
2. The New Mexican.
3. The Navajo, which are also found in British America.

By means of the rock centre theory, inscriptions in the Esquimaux tongue two centuries old have been truly deciphered.

Dr. Brinton also spoke of the great works on the Klamath and Omaha languages, which in about two years will be ready, and referred to the peculiar advantages under which they were studied.

Mr. Philip H. Law was requested to read at the March meeting a paper on "Secret Societies, as preservative of rites, laws, and customs."

Vice-President Brinton was requested to deliver the annual address in January, 1884.

Messrs. Hart, Davis, and Baker were appointed a Committee to nominate officers, etc., for 1884.

DECEMBER 6TH.

Mr. John R. Baker exhibited a very fine uncirculated specimen of the so-called "subsidy money," being a thaler struck in 1778 by the Landgrave of Hesse, from the silver which had been paid him by the British Government for the soldiers sold by him to fight against the American Colonists. The coin is not common, and in this uncirculated condition is believed to be unique.

Mr. Barber, Curator of Antiquities, presented the following report on the accessions to the Society's cabinet:

"During the past year the increased interest and activity of the members of the Society have been productive of gratifying results. Through individual exertions, several valuable additions have been made to the cabinet of antiquities. The circular which was ordered to be printed for distribution amongst societies and scientific gentlemen abroad, has been the means of materially increasing the number of objects of archaeological interest, and it may now be safely said that the experiment has proved successful, even beyond expectation. Many correspondents in Central and South America have expressed their intention of forwarding to the Society, at the earliest opportunity, rare and valuable collections of antiquities, of which they are now in possession.

Amongst the donations received during the year, the following are worthy of notice: Flint arrow-heads from the ancient burial places of California; white quartz specimens from Chester County, Pa., and a series of slate points from the shell-heaps of New Jersey. The collections of pottery include some fine pieces of painted and lustred ware, from the prehistoric pueblos of Utah, and ornamented fragments of earthenware from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Amongst the ancient Pueblo pottery are some corrugated specimens, which show the process of manufacture. The vessels, of which the broken pieces originally formed a part, were built up by coiling long strips of clay spirally, a process employed by many of the American tribes. The exterior surface was ornamented by means of the corner of a right angled flat stone,

or stick which was pressed into the plastic clay at regular intervals along the successive bands, each row of incisions breaking joints with the one above. The indentations were then finished by the pressure of the thumb, as is shown by the fine lines of the cuticle which have left very distinct impressions. The effect of this style of ornamentation (which is characteristic of much of the ancient Pueblo ware) is quite artistic. Sometimes two or three bands have been left unornamented, which heightens the effect, and relieves the monotony of the scale-like appearance of the surface. The painted specimens are generally ornamented with geometrical devices in black, on a white ground.

A collection of corn-cobs from these same ruined buildings possesses particular interest. They vary from three to five inches in length, some of them showing grains of the yellow maize which still adhere to them. They were found mostly amongst the *debris* on the floors of the ruins; some were extracted from the mortar of the walls, where they had been imbedded by the architects centuries ago.

A series of specimens of *catlinite*, from the Great Red Pipestone Quarry, in Minnesota, shows the different varieties of that celebrated stone, which has been used for many generations by the Indian tribes of North America, in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Pieces of the finest quality, most highly prized by the natives, are from the centre of the vein, being characterized by a beautiful deep red color, mottled thickly with pink spots. Other fragments are of a light buff or rich cream color, whilst still others are flesh-colored on one side and dark slate on the other. The most interesting specimen in the collection is an L-shaped piece, from the purest portion of the layer. It has been roughly cut into the form of a pipe, and was found, upwards of thirty years ago, in the *debris* of the quarry, where it had evidently been dropped, before being finished, by some native pipe-maker.

A number of early British clay pipes (probably belonging to the seventeenth century) from the vicinity of London, England, possess considerable interest. The bowls are of small size, some of them possessing the marks or initials of their makers on the flat heels. Two similar examples, of probably later date, were found in Indian graves in Lancaster County, Pa. The latter were brought to this country by early English settlers and traded to the Indians.

Señor Don Vicente Fernandez has sent to the Society, a curious tobacco pipe, which is said to have been dug up near Guanajuato, Mexico. It is made of wood, and carved to represent a human head—evidently a caricature or likeness of some particular person. The absence of an eye, the twisted nose and bloated cheeks suggest the possibility of portraiture. The bowl lies in the back of the head, while the stem-hole passes through the neck. The illustration which accompanies this (having been kindly furnished by *Our Continent* Publishing Co.\*), will give some idea of this curious relic. Some doubt exists, however, as to the antiquity of this object. The sharply-cut spiral of the stem orifice, and the striking resemblance of the head to certain representations of Punchinello with cocked hat, strongly indicate a Spanish source. The very fresh appearance of the carving seems to point to a recent origin, possibly not antedating the last century.

From Mr. James Deans of Victoria, British Columbia, the Society has received some specimens of *Hiaqua* shells (a species of *Dentalium* or natural wampum) long, slender tubes, obtained by the natives at a great depth, off Cape Flattery. The tribes of the northwest coast used these extensively as a circulating medium, the value being in a geometrical proportion to the length. A string of forty shells to the fathom, was worth nearly twice as much as a string of fifty to the fathom. The Indians of Vancouver Island, Washington Territory and Oregon, have used these shells as a standard of value for many generations. The specimens presented by Mr. Deans were found on Vancouver Island beneath the branches of a tree, in which the body of a child had been placed, as is the mortuary custom of some tribes. The burial-case having rotted away, the remains were precipitated to the ground.

FIG. 1.

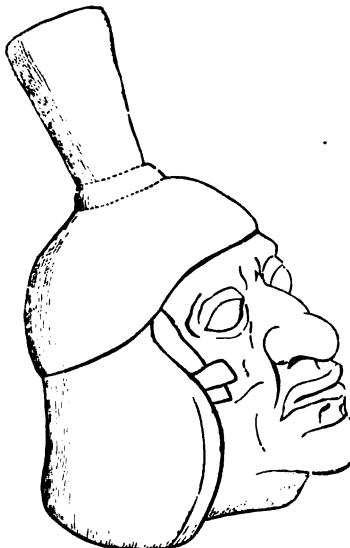


WOODEN PIPE, FROM MEXICO.  
Presented by Sr. Vicente Fernandez.

\* From an article entitled *Native American Caricature*, by E. A. Barber. Vol. IV. No. 86.

Amongst the tribes on the northwest coast of British Columbia and Alaska a copper plate currency was used. The Haidah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands, British Columbia, employ these copper plates as a circulating medium to this day. They are made of pure native copper which is found near the junction of Alaska and British Columbia. The plates are beaten out rudely with stone hammers and some of them are very old. They are called *Thucabs* by the Indians. Mr. Deans informs me that plates of this kind were worth, in 1869, from \$250 to \$500 each. He saw one chief in the possession of 25 or 30 of them which he valued at several thousand dollars. They measure from 18

FIG. 2.



ANCIENT PERUVIAN "PORTRAIT VASE."

*Presented by Hon. Walton W. Evans.*

inches to two feet in length,—a coin obviously inconvenient to handle or use as a pocket piece.

A Peruvian musical instrument, resembling a flageolet, has been received from the Hon. Walton W. Evans of New Rochelle, N. Y. The material is cane, such instruments being still in use by some of the mountain tribes of Peru. The Society has also received from the same gentleman, a valuable collection of ancient Peruvian vases, which were brought by him from Peru about thirty years ago. They were taken from an extensive burial-ground, which extended for about twenty miles along the coast, near the mouth of the Santa River.

Some of these are superb examples of the noted *portrait vases*, which were drinking vessels moulded in the form of human heads, probably after individual models. Others are of the syphon form,—globular bottles surmounted by arched tubes terminating in a straight spout. Some of them are decorated with paintings of animals, and others have mouldings in relief of monkeys, owls and men. In this collection is an old Pueblo meal jar from Laguna, New Mexico. This measures about twelve inches in diameter, and shows traces of long use. It is particularly valuable on account of its peculiar

ornamentation. The surface is decorated with conventionalized paintings of serpents, which, we are informed by Rev. John Menaul, a missionary who has spent many years with the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, possess some symbolical significance, which, at this day, is understood only by the medicine men or priests of the tribe.

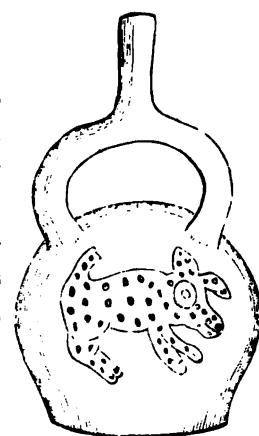
A number of Colonial and Confederate notes have been received from the Hon. Washington Townsend, of West Chester, Pa., and will shortly be framed and exhibited in the Society's room.

Amongst other prospective donations, the Society has been promised some large stone idols from Nicaragua, and several valuable acquisitions to the cabinet may be expected at an early day from Mexico and Peru. A new set of label cards has been procured for the cabinet, and it is believed that in a short time our case room will have become exhausted. Under such circumstances it will be found necessary to increase the number of cases, when their character and arrangement may be changed."

In the discussion upon the report which ensued, Dr Brinton stated that he believed he had made an important discovery in American Ethnology which he would soon make public.

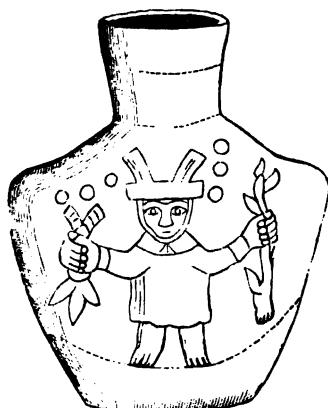
Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., exhibited a valuable manuscript, being the journal of William Sullivan, a private in the British army, who served in America from 1775 to 1778, embracing accounts of the marches, battles, sieges, campaigns, and cities occupied by the British troops during that period. It is a 12mo. of 422 pp., beautifully and clearly printed by the pen in letters simulating type, so that the effect is that of a printed book. It contains muster rolls and maps and descriptions of cities, as well as the personal experiences of the writer.

FIG. 3.



PERUVIAN WATER BOTTLE.  
From Hon. W. W. Evans.

FIG. 4.



PERUVIAN JAR, WITH ORNAMENTATION  
IN LOW RELIEF.  
From Hon. W. W. Evans.

Among the battles narrated, are those of Bunker's Hill, the siege of Boston, Red Bank, Germantown, Long Island, Monmouth, Trenton, the Brandywine, etc. He makes mention of the Conway and Kitwallader (*sic*) duel. The preface is dated Philadelphia, April 22, 1778.

Mr. Sullivan, who appears to have been a man of education, showed his good sense by marrying an American woman, deserting as soon as he could from the invading army, and settled down to become a citizen of the United States.

An especial vote of thanks was tendered by the Society to Mr. J. Hays Carson, who desired to retire from the Recording Secretaryship after long and faithful services.

Dr. Brinton, presented a new work entitled a *Manual of American Aboriginal Literature*, being an amplification of an address by himself, before the Congres des Americanistes, at Copenhagen, this summer.

Mr. Hart, called the attention of the Society to an article, in the last number of the *Magazine of American History*, upon a supposed Aztec coin.

The committee to effect an insurance upon the Society's property at the Hall, was ordered to do so at once, and draw on the Treasurer for the amount.

Rev. J. F. Garrison, mentioned the existence of a manuscript journal, kept by a member of his family two years before the Revolution, and spoke of the singular freedom of manners, etc., which it evinced.

The annual election for officers and committees was held, and a number of resident members were also elected.

The Secretary, whilst congratulating the Society upon its continued prosperity, would respectfully call at the same time to the attention of its members, the necessity for a considerable increase in its permanent funds, for the purpose of obtaining a larger hall, where its property could be more accessible and better displayed, and also for the more frequent issue of the Report of its proceedings, which in that case could be made much more full than at present. The life of a Society lies in its publications, and a stimulus to literary effort, that is now lacking, would be given to our members by the knowledge that their papers, if worthy of diffusion, would be presented by us to the Archaeological world. There is no

Society in this section of the country that occupies the field in which we have labored for the past quarter century, yet our endeavors are not appreciated by this community, as they deserve to be, however, much outside of our own city we have received a proper and merited recognition. Our ranks although wonderfully increased are far from full; our exchequer, while sufficing for our modest wants, does not permit us to be of that full value to Science which we could readily be.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr.  
*Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 31st, 1883.

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NECROLOGICAL NOTICES FOR THE YEAR 1883.

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By CHARLES HENRY HART, Historiographer.

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CHARLES PERRIN SMITH.

Charles Perrin Smith, only son and third child of George Wishart and Hannah Carpenter [Ellet] Smith, was born in the City of Philadelphia, January 5th, 1819. His father was a Virginian, descended from the founders of that state, while his mother was a direct lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, two of Penn's most able coadjutors in the settlement of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were married in Salem, N. J., where Mrs. Smith, then Miss Ellet, resided. Soon after the marriage they removed to Philadelphia, where the subject of this notice was born. Mr. Smith died while Charles Perrin was quite young, and Mrs. Smith returned with her family to her old home at Salem, and her son's future career is identified wholly with New Jersey.

In 1840, on attaining his majority, Charles Perrin Smith purchased a local newspaper called *The Banner*, and changing its name to *The National Standard*, became its editor and proprietor. He conducted it for eleven years, until 1851, when he retired from its management. In 1852 he was elected to represent Salem in the Senate of New Jersey, as an anti-railroad candidate, opposed to the usurpations and encroachments of that hydra-headed monster, the United Companies of New Jersey, now swallowed up by that yet more ravenous and dangerous one, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He served but one term, and in 1857 Governor Newell appointed him Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, when he removed his residence to Trenton, where he continued to reside until his death. He was twice re-appointed Clerk of the Court for terms of five years each, finally retiring in 1872.

In 1870, Mr. Smith printed for private distribution, his only permanent work; all of his many other writings being ephemeral contributions, in prose and verse, to the public press. This work was a quarto volume of eighty-eight pages, entitled *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family*.

*Compiled from authentic sources by Charles Perrin Smith, Trenton, N. J.*  
*For circulation among the Branches of the Family interested. Printed*  
*by S. Chew, Camden, 1870.* Mr. Smith kindly presented me with a copy  
and also placed one in our library. In thanking him for his gift, I  
commented upon the fact that dates were so sparsely given throughout  
the book. In answer to which he writes, October 26, 1870: "I am much  
obliged for your kindly suggestions, and can only say that the omission  
of dates of births and deaths in reference to persons still living was  
intentional, as I am well aware of the sensitiveness manifested by many  
to such publicity. In other words, I desired peace and good will of  
all concerned." In 1871, Mr. Smith cancelled pages 51 and 52 of his  
original publication, substituting therefor, new and corrected matter;  
and in 1873, issued a nineteen page addenda to the *Lloyd Genealogy*, and  
a six page addenda to the *Carpenter Genealogy*.

During the summer of 1873, Mr. Smith, accompanied by his eldest  
daughter, made a journey abroad, and while in England, availed himself  
of an invitation to visit Wales, the ancient seat of the Lloyd family.  
Upon his return home, he wrote out his *Memoranda of a visit to the site*  
*of Mathraval Castle, Powys Castle, Valle Crucis Abbey, Pilar of Elisig,*  
*etc.,* which he issued in 1875, as a second addenda to the *Lloyd Lineage*.  
It covered twenty-four quarto pages, and was accompanied with a genea-  
logical chart showing the descent of Thomas Lloyd from the ancient  
kings and princes of England and Wales. Mr. Smith subsequently made  
a second visit to England, in the hope that his broken health might be  
restored, but to no avail, and he died at his home in Trenton on the  
twenty-seventh of January, 1883.

Mr. Smith early identified himself with the old Whig party and took  
an active part in the Harrison Presidential campaign. About this time  
he travelled extensively through the West and Northwest, going over  
some six thousand miles, a graphic account of which he gave in a series  
of letters to the newspapers. He was active in the furtherance of  
all measures for the good of his adopted State, and during the war for  
the Union, rendered effective aid, as secret agent of the State, by appoint-  
ment of Governor Olden. He was fond of aquatic sports, and during  
the summer usually cruised around in his own yacht. He had, too, con-  
siderable artistic taste, and his house was adorned with works of art, and

graced with a fine library. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for several years a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

In 1843, Mr. Smith was married at Salem to Hester A., daughter of Matthew Driver, of Caroline county, Maryland. Mrs. Smith, with two daughters, survive. Mr. Smith was elected a corresponding member of this Society, April 6th, 1871.

#### LUCIUS QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS ELMER.

Judge Elmer was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, New Jersey, February 3d, 1793. He was the oldest child and only son of General Ebenezer Elmer, a revolutionary patriot, by his wife Hannah Seeley, daughter of Colonel Ephraim and Hannah [Fithian] Seeley. General Elmer died October 18th, 1843, in his ninety second year, and was the last survivor of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, of which he was, for several years prior to his death, the President. It was owing to his interest in and connection with this society, that he named his son after the Roman Dictator from whom the Society took its name. The family name was originally Almyer, of whom one was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1535. John Alymer was tutor to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, and in 1568, was made Bishop of London by the name of John Elmer. The emigrant ancestor in this country was Edward Elmer, who came from England in 1632, with the company of forty-seven persons, comprising the church of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut. He was killed by a straggling band of Indians during King Philip's war, in 1676. His second son Samuel (b. 1649. d. April 1691) had four children, the youngest of whom Daniel (b. 1689. d. Jan. 14, 1755) was one of the graduates from Yale College, at Saybrook, in 1713. The next year he removed to West Springfield, Mass., married and became a Presbyterian minister. About 1729 he came to Fairfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey, where he died. His eldest son, also Daniel (b. 1715 d. May 2, 1761) was the father of General Ebenezer Elmer, and grandfather of the subject of this notice.

L. Q. C. Elmer received his early education at the schools of Bridgeton. During the winter of 1803, he was sent to Woodbury to school, and the next year spent nine months at the boarding school of

Rev. Dr. Allison, at Bordentown. In 1804, when eleven years old, he witnessed the first exhibition of a magic-lantern he had ever seen. He had accompanied his father to Trenton to make a visit to Governor Bloomfield and his wife, who were childless, and for the entertainment of the youthful visitor, the magic-lantern was exhibited. In the winter of 1811-12 he attended a partial course in this city at the University of Pennsylvania, and while there Dr. Jones was experimenting with Nitrous-oxide or laughing gas, which Dr. Redman Coxe had failed in. William M. Meredith was one of the party, and he stepped up to be experimented upon with the gas, but either did not take it properly or something occurred which caused a failure, and Elmer was selected as the second subject and upon him it was entirely successful, so that he was the first person in the city to take nitrous-oxide gas—now so universally used as an anæsthetic agent—with success. The year previous to this Mr. Elmer had been entered as a student at law in the office of his cousin, Daniel Elmer, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, for the term of five years required by the rules of court. On returning from his studies at Philadelphia, the war then recently declared against England was the exciting topic, and Mr. Elmer enrolled himself in the militia, became lieutenant of artillery, then Judge Advocate and later, Brigade Major and Inspector. In May, 1815, he came up for examination for his license as an Attorney, before the Supreme Court, when Andrew Kirkpatrick was Chief Justice, and according to the usage at that period, called in person upon the Governor, who was also Chancellor, with his recommendation signed by the justices, and the Governor signed his commission. In May, 1818, he was licensed as a Counsellor and in 1834, called to be a Sergeant.

In the fall of 1820, Mr. Elmer was elected a member of the Assembly from the County of Cumberland, on a union ticket formed, in opposition to the regular democratic ticket, as an expression of adherence to the policy of President Monroe. He was re-elected in 1821, 1822 and 1823, the last year being chosen Speaker. In 1824, President Monroe appointed him United States Attorney for New Jersey, which position he held until 1829, when he was superseded by President Jackson. The duties of the office were not very onerous, for in the five years he was District Attorney he had occasion to draw only one indictment, which

was for obstructing the mail—the obstruction being that the defendant's horse could not trot so fast as Reeside's splendid team of full bloods, between Elizabeth and Newark. In 1843, Mr. Elmer was nominated by the democratic party as their candidate to represent the first district in Congress. At the preceding election the Whigs had succeeded in the district by about 1200 majority, and at the contest between Clay and Polk in 1844, carried it by 1500 majority. Mr. Elmer was elected by a majority of nearly 300, but was defeated at the following election. In 1850, he was made Attorney-General of the State, and held the position until 1852, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and served the Constitutional term of seven years. After the death of Judge Clawson, in 1861, he was recalled to the same position by Gov. Olden, and continued in the active discharge of the duties of the office until 1869, when, his commission expiring, he declined a reappointment on account of advancing years, and withdrew entirely from public life and business. In addition to the positions already mentioned as filled by Judge Elmer, he was for many years Prosecutor of the Pleas for the counties of Cumberland and Cape May. He was also one of the joint commissioners with Richard Stockton, Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker and John Rutherford, appointed in 1827, by the Governor of New Jersey, for the settlement of the dispute with New York, respecting the waters dividing the two states. These commissioners had several conferences with the New York Commissioners, but failed to agree upon any terms of settlement. In 1833, new commissioners were appointed on the part of New York, and Frelinghuysen, Parker and Elmer were re-appointed for New Jersey. Judge Elmer was the one to propose the middle of the river as the true boundary line, and upon this basis the adjustment was made and ratified by the legislatures of both the States, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

Judge Elmer also made several important contributions to historical literature. In 1851, he delivered by request, before the Bench and Bar of New Jersey, an *Address upon the Life and Character of Hon. Garret D. Wall*. In 1860, he printed, in limited edition for the use of the family, *Genealogy [sic] and Biography of the Elmer Family*, which has been much sought after and has become so excessively scarce, that it was unknown to Mr. Whitmore when he published his *American Genealogist* in 1868.

In sending me a copy in 1871, he wrote: "I have been applied to for copies, even from London, which I could not send." In 1869, he published his *History of the Early Settlement and Progress of Cumberland County, New Jersey: and of the Currency of this and the adjoining Colonies*. Before the New Jersey Historical Society in May, 1870, he read a *History of the Constitution of New Jersey, adopted in 1776, and of the Government under it*, and by request of the same organization, he prepared a volume of five hundred pages entitled *The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845, and Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar during more than half a century*, which was published in 1872, as Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society. He also published a *Digest of the Laws of New Jersey*, a *Book of Law Forms*, and contributed a short account of the *Titles to Land as held in New Jersey* to a new edition of his *Digest*, prepared by his son-in-law, the present United States District Judge, Hon. John T. Nixon. To a volume of local history entitled *The Pastor of the Old Stone Church*, he added a *Eulogy on Father Osborne*, as he was called, who when he died, May 1, 1858, lacked but three months and twenty days of being one hundred years old. At the Bi-Centennial celebration of the Old Stone Church, at Fairfield, September 29, 1880, he presided and made the opening address. He was then in his eighty-eighth year.

Judge Elmer did not have, as has been seen, a Collegiate education, but the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1825, and in 1865 gave him the Doctorate of Laws. He was chosen a Trustee of the College in 1829, and continued to serve until 1864, when he resigned. He was admitted to succeed his father in the Society of the Cincinnati, July 4th, 1845, and at the time of his death was its President. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society, April 6th, 1871, and showed his interest in us by sending to our library, copies of his recent historical publications.

Judge Elmer was married in this city on October 6th, 1818, by the Rev. Mr. McCartee, Pastor of the Spruce Street Scotch Presbyterian Church, to Miss Catharine Hay. Her parents were from Dundee, who came over, after being married there, directly upon the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled in Philadelphia, where her father died of the

yellow fever in 1793. Judge and Mrs. Elmer celebrated their Golden Wedding, or fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, in 1868, having present with them, on the occasion, all their children, (four daughters, two married and two single), and grand-children. He survived nearly fifteen years, and died of old age at his residence in Bridgeton, Sunday, March 11th, 1883, in his ninety-first year. The combined lives of father and son thus covered the great period of one hundred and eighty-two years. Judge Elmer in politics was a Democrat, but never was a strong partisan, and in religion, was as his family had been, a Presbyterian. He was a man of large information, genial in social intercourse, and was possessed of a strikingly handsome presence. I had the favor of his friendship for a number of years, and kept up an interesting correspondence with him for some time. The last time I had the pleasure of seeing him, was one day during the Centennial Exposition, when he came into my office to rest and chat. It was on this last occasion that I gleaned some of the data incorporated in this sketch. Many of the letters that I have received from him would be most interesting to print, but want of space forbids it here.

#### GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

George Sharswood was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1810. His ancestor, George Sharswood, an English emigrant, settled in New London, Connecticut, about 1665. The family subsequently removed to Cape May, New Jersey, and here George Sharswood, the great-grandfather of the subject of this notice and the grandson of the emigrant, was born October 18th, 1696. When a boy of ten he was brought to Philadelphia, and August 17, 1722, was married, at the First Presbyterian Church, to Mary Whatley. He married a second time April 30, 1747, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Anne Topp, and his eldest child by his second marriage, James Sharswood, was born in Philadelphia, March 27, 1748. He received his education at the Philadelphia Academy, under the Rev. Mr. Beveridge, and then, as it was the custom in those days to bring young men up to a trade, was apprenticed to a house carpenter. He did not however follow his trade, but engaged largely in the lumber business and amassed a considerable fortune. He married April 2d, 1775, Elizabeth daughter of Joseph Bredin of Abington, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a man of consideration and commanded a company of Associates in the brilliant movement against Trenton in December 1776.

He was one of the original members of the Democratic, then called Republican, party, the first regular organization of which was in Philadelphia in 1796, in an unsuccessful attempt to oust the Federalists from the City Government. He was a member of Select Council and afterwards of the State Legislature; and Governor Snyder offered him, in 1809, the Commission of associate or lay Judge of the Common Pleas Court. He was the author of various articles adverse to the Bank of the United States, which were published in *The Aurora* newspaper, in 1817, under the signature of *Nestor*, and afterward collected into a pamphlet. He died September 14th, 1836, in his eighty-ninth year. He had several children, but only two reached maturity, one of whom was George, the father of the subject of this notice, who died February 2d, 1810, at the early age of 22, five months and five days before the birth of his son.

George Sharswood, familiarly known for more than a third of a century as Judge Sharswood, was brought up and educated under the immediate care of his grandfather; and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, on the 31st of July, 1828, with the highest honors, delivering the Greek salutatory. In less than a month after leaving college, he was entered as a student of law in the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to practice September 5, 1831, two months after he attained his majority. In 1834, he published the first of a long series of contributions from his pen to the literature and learning of his profession, being an article in the *American Quarterly Review* for June, on *The Revised Code of Pennsylvania*. The year following he was elected President of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. The same year he gave to the profession the first fruit of his editorial labors, in an annotated edition of *Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases*, which has since gone through seven editions. In 1837, he was elected a member of the legislature of the State, and this service was followed by a term of three years in the Select Council of Philadelphia. In 1841 and 1842, he was again sent to the legislature, and the *Journal of the House of Representatives* shows him to have been one of the active working members of that body. The affairs of the United States Bank having about this time become much involved, a committee of stockholders was chosen to examine its condition, of which George Sharswood was made Secretary. He prepared the report and was also

the author of the second report of this committee, designed to answer attacks upon the former report.

The main labors of his life however, were connected with the bench, which he adorned by his ability, scholarship and impartial spirit. His publications, his public service and his growing reputation as a lawyer, made him warmly welcomed by the bar and the people, when Governor Shunk nominated him on April 8, 1845, as associate Justice of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia. The nomination was immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and the next day he took his seat upon the bench, being not quite thirty-five years of age. Upon the resignation of Judge Joel Jones in February, 1848, to accept the presidency of Girard College, Judge Sharswood was created President Judge of the Court. In 1851, the judiciary having been made elective, he was returned to the bench by the unanimous vote of all parties, having been nominated by five conventions successively, the Democrats, Whigs, Native Americans, and the Temperance and Workingmen's parties. He was re-elected for a second term of ten years in 1861, but before he had served out his term, he was elevated to the Supreme Court. On April 2d, 1850, Judge Sharswood was selected by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor of Law, and his first lecture was delivered in the old University building on Ninth Street, September 30th, 1850, on the *Profession of the Law*. The chair had not been filled for a quarter of a century, and the duties entailed the building up of the school. Mr. Carson in his *Historical Sketch of the Law Department of the University*, prefaced to the Catalogue of the Alumni says: "The interest awakened by the revival of the department was greater than could have been anticipated. The reputation of the lecturer at once re-established the school, and he found himself attended by members of the bar in active practice, as well as by undergraduates." The duties soon became too onerous for one man to discharge and it was determined to increase the faculty to three, and on May 4th, 1852, Judge Sharswood was elected Professor of the Institutes of Law, and Dean of the Faculty; Mr. Peter McCall, Professor of Pleading Practice and Evidence, and Mr. E. Spencer Miller, Professor of the Law of Real Estate and Equity Jurisprudence. Judge Sharswood continued his lectures twice a week, the course extending over two years, until, when upon

taking his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, he resigned, January 23, 1868. He, however, continued his course of lectures until it became necessary for him to leave the city to sit with the Supreme Court at Harrisburg, and his final lecture was delivered on the last day of April, 1868. The occasion was both impressive and interesting. At the conclusion of the lecture the classes of 1867 and '68 presented to the lecturer a massive silver fruit dish, as a token of their esteem, together with a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation, not only of the instruction they had received, but of the uniform courtesy and kindness he had ever extended to them. These were received in a most feeling manner, coupled with the request that he might be permitted to clasp the hand of each one present before parting. So closed his professional connection with the University of Pennsylvania.

Judge Sharswood was a great common-law lawyer and a great judge at *Nisi Prius*, and many have doubted, notwithstanding his immense learning and eminent judicial qualifications, whether his usefulness was not impaired by his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. It was, however, a fitting complement to his judicial life, and a fitting recognition of his attainments as a jurist, when the people of the State at large chose him, in the fall of 1867, to succeed Chief Justice Woodward. He was nominated by the Democratic party; and in a year of Republican majorities all over the country and in his own state, he was elected over his Republican opponent, who held a like position to his own in Allegheny County. He took his seat upon the Supreme bench the first Monday in January, 1868, and on January 6th, 1879, by priority of commission became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a worthy successor of Tilghman and Gibson. His commission, for the period he was elected, fifteen years, expired with the last day of last year, and Chief Justice Sharswood retired from public life. Upon this occasion the bar of Philadelphia tendered him a complimentary reception and dinner, which was given at the Academy of Music on December 20th, 1882, and was one of the most notable social gatherings ever held in this city. The proceedings on this occasion have been preserved in a beautiful pamphlet, prefixed to which is a striking likeness of the Judge.

Judge Sharswood was now in his seventy-third year and for many,

many years had been an intense sufferer from a terrible malady—indeed, during his last fifteen years of official life, he said himself, he never had a waking hour that he was free from suffering. This was physical pain ; added to it he had deep mental suffering. He had married November 27th, 1849, Mary, daughter of the Hon. George Chambers of Chambersburg, Pa., sometime a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. She died November 8th, 1857, leaving him an only child, a son, for whom he had the brightest hopes. He told our venerated President (Eli K. Price), who was also his examiner for admission to the bar, soon after his election to the Supreme Court, that he should not live through his term ; that his sufferings were so great that he had no desire to live longer than the five years that would bring his son to lawful age and to the bar. His hopes here too, were not to be fulfilled. The son fell a victim to the ravages of consumption and preceeded his father to the grave. His venerable mother, whose maiden name was Esther Dunn, and who had always been one of his household, died January 13th, 1865, at the ripe age of eighty-three. Therefore, considering his years and his trials, and his sufferings it was no surprise to his friends—and they were all who knew him or had come in contact with him—to hear, that with the untying of his buckler and the laying aside of his official robes, his health was rapidly failing ; and when on the 28th of May, 1883, it was announced that Judge Sharswood was dead, the members of the Philadelphia bar, old and young, each individually felt he had met with a personal loss that could not readily be repaired ; the universal feeling was, that *he was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.*

Judge Sharswood's kindness to the young men who were entering the profession was proverbial, and he made them feel that he was their friend and would be their counsellor. I first knew him when in the fall of 1866, I was enrolled a student-at-law and attended his lectures at the University, and from that time until his death my intercourse with him, both professional and social, was of the most agreeable character. When I entered upon my professional career, from him I received my first substantial encouragement. From *Nisi Prius*, soon after my admission, he referred to me an equity cause as Examiner, and subsequently enlarged my powers to that of Master. When I began dallying with letters he

was among the first to give me warm encouragement. To show the genial, kindly, yet critical spirit he conveyed it in, I transcribe extracts from two of his letters. In the first, written in the spring of 1868, he says: "I thank you for your Memoir of Prescott. It is written with great justice and discrimination in the thoughts, and with an elegant simplicity of style which is truly Addisonian. I trust you will continue in the course on which you have entered with so much promise." The second came to me in the fall of 1871. He writes: "I thank you for a copy of your Memoir of George Ticknor, which you have had the politeness to send to me, and for the kind manner in which it has been done. I have read it with great interest and pleasure as a very earnest and eloquent tribute to the Memory of one of whom, as Americans, we must all feel proud. I trust you will continue in the course you have so honorably begun—turning aside occasionally from the rugged road of the profession to the pleasant side walks of literature." Such words as these coming from such a fountain source are not to be forgotten.

Judge Sharwood always took a deep interest in the Law Academy of Philadelphia. He early became a member, and as has already been stated, was elected President for the season 1836-37. In 1838, he was elected one of the Vice-Provosts, which position he held until 1855, when he was chosen Provost to succeed Judge Sergeant, an office he continued to hold through life. On the 19th of September, 1855, he delivered before the Academy, a lecture on *The Common Law of Pennsylvania*, and his last appearance in public, was when on March 13th, 1883, he addressed the members again, by special request, on *The Origin, History and Objects of the Law Academy of Philadelphia*. It was while he was preparing this address, that I saw him for the last time, except afterward casually on the street. He came to me to know if I could help him with some data respecting Judge Thomas Sergeant, a brief sketch of whom he wanted to incorporate in his address. Unfortunately, I had nothing that was new to him.

Judge Sharwood was emphatically a student, and his views upon the best methods of study, both for the teacher and the learner, are embodied in three carefully considered and well thought out addresses before his *Alma Mater*; December 10th, 1856, and again January 18th, 1869, before the Society of the Alumni, and December 17th, 1872, before the Philo-

mathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania. These have been printed, and will well repay a perusal. His other literary essays not immediately connected with his profession, are three necrologies read before the American Philosophical Society, one in October, 1860, upon Judge Joel Jones, another in October, 1863, upon Charles J. Ingersoll, and the third in December, 1868, upon his preceptor in the law, the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Judge Sharswood's literary work was chiefly as an annotator. His original contributions to legal literature—excepting of course the enormous number of his judicial opinions during a career of nearly thirty-eight years upon the Bench—are merely gatherings from his lectures. In 1854, he published his essay on *Professional Ethics: a Compend of Lectures on the Aims and Duties of the Profession of the Law*, which was "To my honored master, Joseph R. Ingersoll, LL. D. Inscribed as a testimony of respect and gratitude." A second edition was issued in 1860, with an introduction prefixed on the *Importance of the Profession of the Law in a Public point of View*. In my copy of this edition, I have the pleasure of reading, in his peculiar hand-writing, "*Charles H. Hart, Esq., from Geo. Sharswood.*" I need not add how much I prize it. He gave it to me one day after lecture, saying that I might find in it some thoughts that would be useful to me, and needless to say, that I, in common with all who have read this masterly thesis on a not very easy theme, have found many thoughts of much use and ever increasing importance to be disseminated throughout the Bar. Two subsequent editions of *Professional Ethics* have appeared. In 1856, was published his *Popular Lectures on Commercial Law*, which had originally been prepared for the students of Crittenden's Commercial College. While professor in the University, he delivered many introductory lectures, a selection of which was published in 1870, under the title of *Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law*.

As has been said, Judge Sharswood's literary work was chiefly as an annotator, but his annotations have made known and valuable some text books that would have been unknown on this side of Ocean without them. Not so however with his chiefest work, which is too, his chiefest glory. In 1859, after many years of assiduous labor, he published his edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Notes and a Life of the Author*. It was prepared with special reference to the

use of American lawyers, and was immediately adopted as the edition of Blackstone to be used throughout the breadth and length of the land, by all students of the law. Nor did it stop here. It crossed the water and took its place along side of the editions of Archbold, Christian and Chitty in the libraries of British lawyers. The number of copies printed and sold of this work must count by the tens of thousands. He annotated also *Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanors*, 1836; *Leigh's Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius*, 1838; *Stephens' Law of Nisi Prius Evidence*, 1844; *Byles' Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes*, 1853, his preface and notes to which were republished by the author in the eighth English edition of his work, and acknowledged in high terms of commendation. *Smith's Law of Contracts*, 1856; *Starkie's Law of Evidence*, 1860; and *Tudor's Leading Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law, with American Notes and References*, 1873. All of these works have gone through several editions. In addition to the above, in conjunction with his early and life-long friend, Mr. George W. Biddle, he prepared an index to the first forty-seven volumes of the *English Common Law Reports*, 1847. In 1853, he began editing the *English Common Law Reports*, and annotated the volumes from 66 to 90. He also edited volumes 4, 5 and 6 of the *British Crown Cases*, and a continuation of *Story's Public and General Statutes passed by the Congress of the United States*, from 1828 to 1846, volumes 4 and 5. At the time of his decease, he was engaged with Mr. Henry Budd, upon *Leading Cases in the American Law of Real Property*, the first volume of which he lived to see published.

He was for many years President of the Philadelphia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and in 1872, was elected a Trustee of his *Alma Mater*. From 1872, to the time of his death he was also President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1856, the University of the City of New York and Columbia College, honored themselves by conferring upon him the Doctorate of Law. In 1875, the Alumni of the Law Department of the University, founded a money prize for the best essay, by the graduating class, each year and appropriately named it in his honor, "the Sharswood Prize." Shortly after he had left the Chief Justiceship, and the present administration of the State came into power, it was thought well to appoint a Commission to codify the Acts of Assembly, and Judge Sharswood was placed at its

head. Judge Sharwood was an earnest member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Trustee of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, in this city, from 1832 until 1872, serving a portion of the time as Secretary, and then President of the Board. He was a Trustee of the General Assembly of the Church, and Director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton. He was elected an Honorary Member of this Society, April 2nd, 1868, being only the second resident of this city so enrolled; the other being the eminent bibliographer, Dr. S. Austin Allibone, now residing in New York.

This is but an outline of his career. To fill up the skeleton would require a volume, rather than these scant pages.

DONATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR  
FROM THE FOLLOWING:

I.—INDIVIDUALS.

* Ambrosoli, Solone . . . . .	Como, Italy.
Allen, John K. . . . .	Lansing, Michigan.
* Arnold, Isaac N. . . . .	Chicago, Illinois.
* Adams, Herbert B. . . . .	Baltimore, Maryland.
Ambiveri, Luigi . . . . .	Piacenza, Italy.
* Brooks, Rev. W. H. . . . .	Hanover, New Hampshire.
* Black, Wm. George . . . . .	Glasgow, Scotland.
* Brown, Miss Marie A. . . . .	Stockholm, Sweden.
Burns, C. de F. . . . .	New York City, N. Y.
Beers, W. A. . . . .	Fairfield, Connecticut.
Bahrfeldt, M. . . . .	Berlin, Prussia.
* Burchard, Horatio C., Director U. S. Mint. . . . .	Washington, D. C.
* Butler, James D. . . . .	Madison, Wisconsin.
* Bergsoē, Sophus A. . . . .	Copenhagen, Denmark.
* Bojinovic, Ivan von . . . . .	Agram, Austria.
* Barber, Edwin Atlee . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Bradlee, Rev. Caleb Davis . . . . .	Boston, Massachusetts.
* Baker, John R. . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Brinton, Dr. Daniel G. . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Culin, R. Stewart . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Da Silva, Chev. J. P. . . . .	Lisbon, Portugal.
* Devilliers, Leopold . . . . .	Mons, Belgium.
* De Cleve, Jules . . . . .	Mons, Belgium.
* Davis, Robert Coulton . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Evans, John . . . . .	Hemel Hempstead, England.
* _____, Walton W. . . . .	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eaton, John . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
Gebert, C. F. . . . .	Nurnberg, Baiern.
* Galati, the Prince of . . . . .	Palermo, Italy.
* Gatschet, Dr. Albert S. . . . .	Washington, D. C.
Goddard, Dr. and Mrs. Kingston . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Homes, Henry A. . . . .	Albany, N. Y.
* Horner, Dr. Frederick . . . . .	Salem, Virginia.
Hess, Adolph, . . . . .	Fkft. a m.

* Horstman, G. Harry . . . . .	Nurnberg, Bavaria.
* Hale, Horatio . . . . .	Clinton, Canada.
Hahlo, Julius . . . . .	Fkft. a m.
* Harden, Wm. . . . .	Savannah, Georgia.
* Hart, Charles Henry . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Haseltine, Jno. W. . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Haynes, Henry W. . . . .	Boston, Mass.
* Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin . . . . .	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
* Hockley, Thomas . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Hildebrand, Bror Emil . . . . .	Stockholm, Sweden.
* Imhoof-Blumer, Dr. F. . . . .	Winterthur, Switzerland.
* Jones, Charles C., Jr. . . . .	Augusta, Georgia.
* _____, Dr. Joseph . . . . .	New Orleans, Louisiana.
* Jenkins, Howard M. . . . .	West Chester, Pennsylvania.
* Koehler, S. R. . . . .	Roxbury, Massachusetts.
_____, K. F. . . . .	Leipzig.
* Lundy, Rev. John P. . . . .	Philadelphia.
Lawrence, Rd. Hoe . . . . .	New York City, N. Y.
* Lewis, H. Carvill . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Le Moine, J. M. . . . .	Quebec, Canada.
Littlefield, G. E. . . . .	Boston, Massachusetts.
Medal, Dr. Melasio . . . . .	Patzacuar, Mexico.
* Muoni, Cav. Damiano . . . . .	Milan, Italy.
* Macedo, Dr. . . . .	Lima, Peru.
* Merzbacher, Dr. E. . . . .	Munich, Bavaria.
* Olaguibel, Manuel de . . . . .	Mexico, Mexico.
* Pomialowski, I. . . . .	St. Petersburg, Russia.
* Powell, Major J. W. . . . .	Washington, D. C.
* Price, Eli K. . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Preble, Admiral George Henry . . . . .	Brookline, Mass.
Phillips, Miss Emily . . . . .	Philadelphia.
* Putnam, Frederick W. . . . .	Cambridge, Massachusetts.
* Postolacca, Chev. A. . . . .	Athens, Greece.
* Phillips, Henry, Jr. . . . .	Philadelphia.
Perry, Amos . . . . .	Providence, Rhode Island.
Quaritch, Bernard . . . . .	London, England.
* Rau, Dr. Charles . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
* Richards, A. E. . . . .	Florence, Italy.
* Rosny, Leon de . . . . .	Paris, France.
* Seletti, Emiliò . . . . .	Milan.
Smith, A. Lewis . . . . .	Philadelphia.
Smith, H. W. . . . .	Philadelphia.

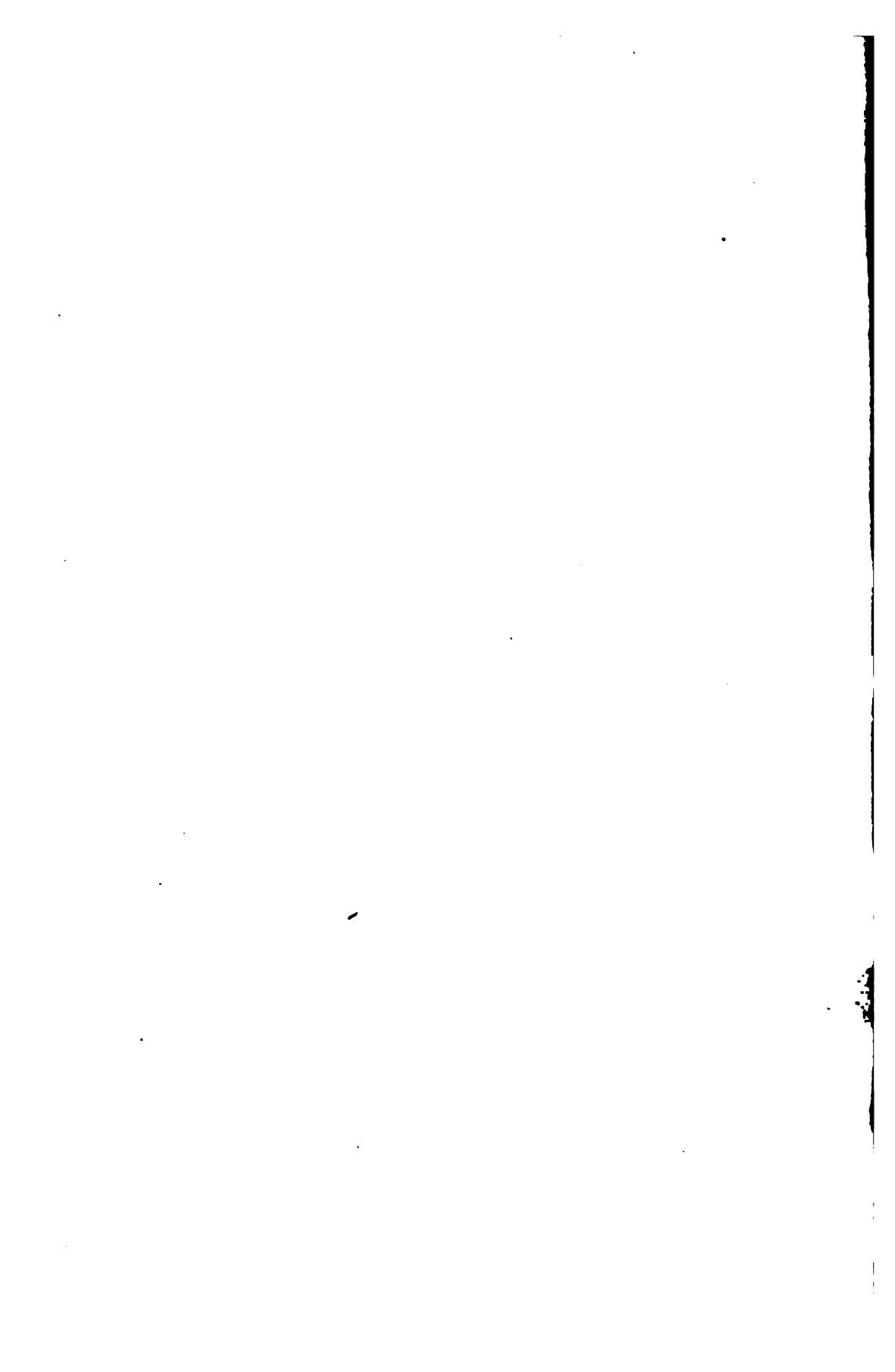
Schulerman, J.	Amersfort, Holland.
* Thomas, T. H.	Cardiff, Wales.
Thiemé, C. G.	Leipzig.
* Taylor, Alfred B.	Philadelphia.
* Tiesenhausen, W. von	St. Petersburg.
Townsend, Washington	West Chester, Pa.
* Trübner, Nicholas	London.
Wickersham, Dr. Morris J.	Piacenza, Italy.
* Winthrop, Robert C.	Boston, Mass.
* Whittlesey, Charles E.	Cleveland, Ohio.
* Whitehead, William A.	Newark, N. J.
Wesener, F. J.	Munich, Bavaria.

## II.—SOCIETIES, ETC.

American Philosophical Society	Philadelphia.
Accademia dei Lincei	Rome, Italy.
Accademia fisio-medico-statistica di Milano	Italy.
Accademia di Palermo	Sicily, Italy.
Academie de Lisbon	Lisbon, Portugal.
Academy of Sciences	Davenport, Iowa.
Academy of Sciences	St. Louis, Mo.
Academy of Sciences	Madison, Wisconsin.
Bodleian Library	Oxford, England.
Bureau of Education	Washington, D. C.
Berlin Numismatische Gesellschaft	Berlin, Prussia.
Baierische Numismatische Gesellschaft	Munich, Bavaria.
Brooklyn Library	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society	Cambridge, England.
Cercle Archeologique	Mons, Belgique.
Essex Institute	Salem, Massachusetts.
Glasgow Archaeological Society	Glasgow, Scotland.
Glasgow Philosophical Society	Glasgow, Scotland.
Historical Societies of Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, New Mexico, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Wyoming Hist. and Geol.	
Institution Ethnographique de France	Paris, France.
London Numismatic Society	London, England.
Munich Antiquarian Society (Alt. Verein)	Munich, Bavaria.
Musée Guimét	Lyon, France.
Musée du Louvre	Paris, France.
Montreal Numismatic & Archæological Soc'y.	Montreal, Canada.

- New York State Library . . . . . Albany, New York.  
New York Numismatic & Archæologic'l Soc. New York.  
Pennsylvania Museum, &c. . . . . Philadelphia.  
Peabody Museum . . . . . Cambridge, Massachusetts.  
Philadelphia Library Co. . . . . Philadelphia.  
Smithsonian Institution . . . . . Washington, D. C.  
Société Imperiale d'Archeologie Russe . . St. Petersburg, Russia.  
Vienna Numismatische Gesellschaft . . Vienna, Austria.





# REPORT

OF

## THE PROCEEDINGS



# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY 2/3

OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE YEAR 1884



PHILADELPHIA  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1885

*Please acknowledge to*  
*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*  
*HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr., Cor. Secretary,*  
*320 South 11th Street, Philadelphia.*

REPORT  
OF  
THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY  
OF PHILADELPHIA  
FOR THE YEAR 1884



PHILADELPHIA  
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1885

PRESS OF  
**GRANT & FAIRES,**  
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PHILADELPHIA.

# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1885.

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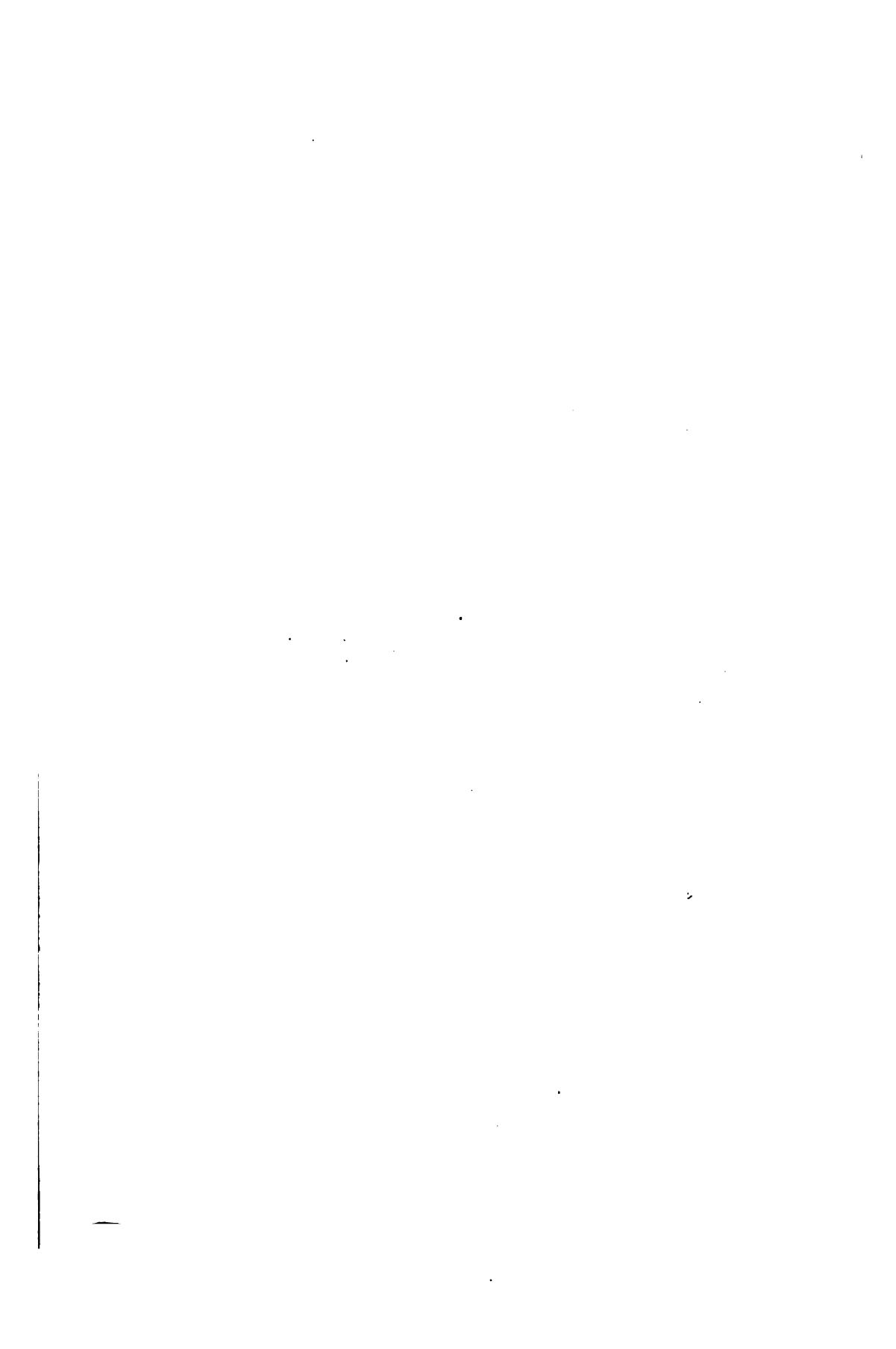
### COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

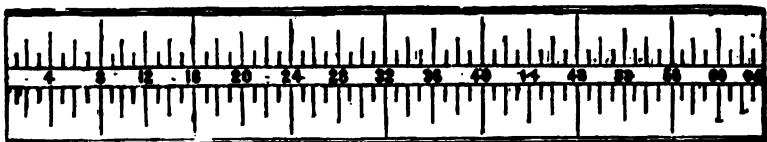
HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., EDWIN A. BARBER, CHARLES HENRY HART.

*Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.*

Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May  
October, November and December.

Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1884. During the year there were held one special and eight stated meetings, at which twenty-eight papers and communications were read; five resident and seven corresponding members were elected, making twelve in all; three members resigned, and thirteen died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 1342; coins and antiquities, 674; letters received, 619; letters, publications, packages, etc., sent, 1472.

The following is a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year :

#### JANUARY 4TH.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Society was held this evening, President Price in the chair. Vice-President Brinton delivered the annual address, choosing for his subject, "The Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, its origin and work," illustrating his address by means of photographs loaned him by the Bureau for that purpose.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, announced the death of Mr. Sigismund K. Harzfeld, a member of the Society, as having taken place at Wiesbaden, in Germany, on December 13th, 1883, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Hart also read an obituary notice of the late Chief Justice Sharswood, which is printed in the Society's Report for 1883.

The committee to effect an insurance upon the property of the Society, reported that it had done so for one year, from December, 1883.

The attention of the Society was called to a recent work by Captain Richard C. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate at Ambala, in the Panjâb, India, entitled, "A Dissertation on the Proper Names of Panjâbis," in which their extraordinary number and variety is accounted for. In the discussion that ensued among the members on the remarkable custom therein set forth of giving children ill-omened, opprobious or disagreeable names, in hope thereby to avert evil influences, it was remarked that no such habit was known to exist among the American aborigines.

Mr. Sophus A. Bergsoë, of Copenhagen, presented two fine specimens of the so-called "Danen-geld," or money coined in England, to be paid as tribute to the Danish freebooters.

#### FEBRUARY 7TH.

A specimen of "necessity money" issued by the Republic of Chili during the war of 1880 was exhibited. It is a round piece of gutta percha of a reddish brown color, almost identical in shape and size with the car tickets used by the Fifth and Sixth Street [Philadelphia] Passenger Railway Company. On the obverse are the letters F. U. surrounded by the inscription *Primera, Valparaíso*; on the reverse is nothing but the serial number 24954. The coin whose intrinsic value was stated to be about *three* cents was forced to pass at *fifteen*.

The attention of the Society was called to the first discovery of prehistoric mining in France, lately made near *Mur de Barrez*, in which picks of stag's horn were found in the workings, and on the walls were the markings of the picks wielded by the neolithic man.

Mr. G. Albert Lewis exhibited an interesting silver medalet (size 18 of the Society's scale) bearing on the obverse the bust of Luther surrounded by the inscription

IVbILæ seCVnDI soLennItas  
DIgne CeLebrata haLæ Co  
CharICæ.

The large-size letters in this inscription form a *Chronogram*, showing the date 1717; on the reverse is a picture of the ark upon the waters with the inscription, nVLLas hIC MetVIT VnDas, 1717.

## MARCH 6TH.

Mr. Jordan exhibited a pipe, carved with figures of birds and animals, said to have been found in Maryland, near the Pennsylvania border. Mr. Barber stated that the pipe was either a Haidah or Babeen Indian carving, and valuable as indicating the close relations existing between the various Indian tribes on this Continent.

Mr. Philip H. Law read a paper on "Secret Societies."

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a communication upon prehistoric cannibalism in Germany, based upon the recent discoveries in the cave at Holzen in Brunswick.

Francis Jordan, Jr., read the following paper:

"Delaware is rich in aboriginal remains. The refuse of abandoned encampments—some of them of considerable magnitude—and other evidences of a prehistoric occupation, are visible along the coast from New Castle to Indian river. The domiciliary mounds invariably occur on the shores of estuaries flowing into the little bays and inlets of the lower Delaware. Thus safe connection was had with the open sea, and the abundance and fine quality of the oysters and other mollusks that abound in those waters, constituted encampment sites of exceptional attractiveness.

It is a well ascertained fact that the Indians visited the coast periodically, and hence these remains are the débris of their temporary habitations. It is difficult to arrive at an accurate computation of the age of these deposits, but from their extent, and the testimony of their formation, it is fair to assume that they represent the accumulations of centuries.

Of these, one of the most interesting exists on Long Neck Branch, a narrow strip of land, as its name implies, four miles north of Rehoboth, and a mile and a half west of Cape Henlopen. Within the memory of living inhabitants this neck jutted into a shallow inlet of the sea, where there is now only an immense salt meadow that may be safely crossed on foot. The shell-heaps occupy this triangular-shaped peninsula, on an elevation far removed from inundating tides, and form a continuous mound of comminuted shells, half a mile in length. In the narrowest parts of the peninsula they completely cover

the surface, but their average diameter is thirty feet, with a height that varies from one to five feet. A large portion of the deposit is covered with a grove of pine trees, which have sprung up since the place was deserted, as in many instances they had taken root directly upon the summits of the heaps, and among them are a number whose cortical rings denote an age of two centuries. The trees and undergrowth have largely contributed to the preservation of the deposit, and where the roots have arrested disintegration and kept the mass compact, its composition can be studied as accurately as if its abandonment had been a recent event. Numerous excavations established the depth of the mounds to be but a few inches below the surface level, and in their construction did not materially differ from those observed at Rehoboth. They consist of hard-shell clam, oyster and conch shells; the bones of animals that have been split for the purpose of extracting the marrow, fragments of pottery, and charcoal. The theory of the antiquity of this ancient encampment is sustained by the absence of crab shells and fish bones, and other remnants of a perishable nature, which indicate as well its desertion at a very early period. The charcoal formed a prominent constituent of the mass, and was so free from extraneous substances that it was difficult to realize that these aboriginal fire-places had remained undisturbed for at least two centuries.

Under the roots of a lofty pine tree where the cinders were especially abundant, I dug up pieces of earthenware of extraordinary size and quite black, either from usage or contamination with the charcoal in which they were buried. The lips of the broken pots show a slight outward curve, more for ornamentation, I take it, than for suspension, as in the majority of instances the clay of the rims measures less than a quarter of an inch in thickness, and could hardly have sustained the weight of the vessel when filled.

The thickness of the clay, however, increased as it approached the bottom of the vessels. This is fully shown in a number of specimens. The largest of these—in fact the largest fragment I have thus far found in the Delaware—I discovered imbedded in a mass of broken clam shells, quite near the surface. Originally it was a perfectly round bowl, having a diameter of seven inches, with the convex base,

which appears to characterize the pottery of this State. The clay is well baked, and has the appearance of great strength and durability. It is entirely destitute of ornament, save that its exterior was once painted a bright red. In one important particular this specimen differs from the shells gathered on the seashore, in that particles of quartz have been substituted for pounded shell, which usually enters into the composition of the pottery manufactured on the coast.

I observed that the quantity of broken earthenware at Long Neck Branch was in larger proportion, and the fragments in a more perfect condition, than I had found on the unprotected sands of Rehoboth and Lewes, although they evince the same primitive design and sparsity of ornamentation. From a comparative examination of these specimens with those from other States, the fact is evident, that either the sherds from Delaware date from a more remote antiquity, or else her ancient potters had not attained to the same mastery of the art. I still adhere to the former belief, as elsewhere expressed, that in these examples we see the earliest types of Indian pottery. A careful measurement of the curved lines, of the fragments, shows that the vessels, of which they were once a part, could not have contained more than two or three quarts of liquid.

Although the situation of this deposit, in an unfrequented section of country, where its existence and prehistoric character were almost unknown (and thus has been left undespoiled by the relic hunter), and led me to anticipate some valuable additions to my collection of implements, my researches did not yield a single specimen of the finer class of stone tools, or an ornament of any description. Beside the pottery, I only obtained a number of rough hammer stones and flint knives, some finished and unfinished arrow-heads, and an abundance of calcined hearth-stones.

Seeking for a cause for this deficiency, I made a close survey of the surroundings, from which I drew the conclusion, that the remains at Long Neck Branch were simply those of a fishing village, lying midway between the two great encampments of Rehoboth and Lewes. There was insufficient space for the comfortable accommodation of a large community, which in a measure may explain the remarkable dearth of stone implements.

An interesting discovery here was that of a well-defined trail through the glades, connecting the shell-heaps with two miniature lakes of fresh water, where the Indians doubtless obtained their supply. There was no evidence that any part of this deposit was converted into a place of sepulture.

A far more extensive series of irregular mounds can be traced for over a mile on the downs in front of Lewes, where they first become visible about half a mile from the bay shore. After running parallel with the latter for some distance in the direction of Cape Henlopen, they make an eccentric curve to the southeast, from which, and other indications, it was supposed they followed the bed of a dried-up water course. This is confirmed by the old map of Delaware bay and river, prepared in 1654-'55 by Peter Lindstrom, Royal Swedish engineer, attached to Menewe's Expedition. It shows a sheet of water of considerable size, called Blommerskyl or Flower River, that corresponds precisely with the lines of the mounds as they now exist.

Several hundred feet of this deposit, near its southeastern terminus, is buried under the great sand dune, described as lying between the cape and Lewes. Emerging thence, the line of shells continues and enters the pine forest northwest of the cape, where the mounds assume much larger proportions, and there terminate.

Fifty years ago some portions of these accumulations were from ten to twenty feet high, and the dazzling whiteness of the bleached shells made them a conspicuous object far at sea. At present they have an altitude that will scarcely measure as many inches, and in a few years the elements will have obliterated every trace of their existence, except where they are sheltered by the timber. Atmospheric action has done much to produce this change, but the great factor in the work of demolition has been utilitarian man, by whom tons of the decomposed valves have been carted away for fertilizing purposes.

Near the southern extremity of the mounds, on a slight eminence, stands a venerable tree, the only one to be seen on this vast expanse of sand and meadow. From time immemorial it has been known to the people of Lewes as the Sweetberry Tree. It is surrounded by shells, and there also are vestiges of an embankment. Adjacent to this tree I made several shallow excavations, resulting in the discovery,

less than two feet below the surface, of three boulders of sandstone, which, from their rectangular positions and calcined appearance, I assume were hearthstones. Near them I unearthed a small chisel of exquisite workmanship and two ornamental tubes of banded slate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 3 inches long respectively, the larger highly polished. From another excavation I obtained a flat piece of granite, about as large as the palm of my hand, on which there are three perfectly executed grooved lines converging to a point. I have not been able to identify this relic. Adjoining this digging I found three corn mills, or mortars, constructed from rough boulders of conglomerate rock, the largest weighing forty pounds. Two of these mills have a cup-shaped concavity on each of their flat sides.

There has been considerable speculation as to the reasons for the construction, where the stones would admit of it, of two concavities. It has been suggested that in selecting the stones, particularly for service in a region where they do not naturally occur, those would be chosen that had two available surfaces, and when one became too deep for convenience the other would be used. This would appear to be a plausible solution, but does not satisfactorily explain the peculiarity, and in the case of a corn-mill I received from the neighborhood of New Castle, it is altogether untenable. This remarkably fine specimen has been converted into a mortar from a large triangular slab of sandstone, flat on both sides, sixteen inches long, eleven inches wide and nine inches high, and weighs seventy-eight pounds. On each side there is a shallow, cup-shaped depression. These depressions have the same depth, which is less than an inch, and their diameters are equal. In short, they are identical in every particular, and there is every reason to suppose that they were simultaneously picked out. Admitting the correctness of this hypothesis, it follows that they were constructed for two distinct purposes. In this connection it has occurred to me that, while one depression served as a corn-mill and as a slab upon which the dough was manipulated, the other, which rested upon the earth, acted as a dowel, and thus gave steadiness to the utensil when in use.

As the depth of these depressions was not sufficient to admit of the pounding action of a pestle, grinding stones were used by the Indian

women to reduce the kernels of dried maize to flour. One of these grinders was found associated with the mortar I have just described, and on account of its intimate connection with the domestic habits of the Indians, is certainly one of their most interesting relics.

The stone is a carefully selected water-worn cobble, with its original form unchanged, and just sufficiently large to be firmly held in the hand. One side is flat and almost circular, and exhibits the effects of attrition. The other, where it has been grasped, is oval, and it will be observed that this side has been worn smooth, as well as permanently discolored. I made many excavations at Lewes, operating from the base as well as upon the summits of the mounds, but my search for implements was not attended with much success. Such as I found were broken and abandoned tools, and for that reason thrown, or allowed to remain where they fell, among the débris. On the surface of the sand, however, near the accumulations, where it would be supposed the tents of the Indians were erected, I picked up a large number of specimens, comprising several axes, hammer-stones, arrow and spear heads, a gouge of polished serpentine, five inches long, and numerous scrapers and flint-knives. The stone age of Delaware has attached to it an interest that does not appertain to other localities, on account of the absence, south of Wilmington, of available material for the manufacture of stone implements. Hence, in the intercourse between the aboriginal population of the peninsula, these articles commanded an enhanced commercial value. Added to this interesting feature, there are others of greater archæological value. Some have already been described, but there remains an unexplored field that promises more gratifying results than have thus far been attained. I venture to say that no district on the Atlantic seaboard, with the exception, perhaps, of Florida, possesses so many well-preserved monuments of the neolithic period."

The attention of the Society was called to a robbery of the coin collection of Dr. H. Brainerd, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a list of the coins stolen was read.

Mr. Phillips called the attention of the Society to the question as to whether the American Indians ever wore gloves?

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, announced the deaths of the Hon. John Denison Baldwin, of Worcester, Mass., on July 8th, 1883, in his seventy-third year, and also of Miss Eliza Susan Quincy, of Quincy, Mass., on January 17th, 1884, in her eighty-sixth year, both corresponding members of the Society.

He also read a letter from the Rev. Joseph A. Murray, of Carlisle, Pa., calling the attention of the Society to an error in the memoir of the late Chief Justice Sharswood, which appears on page 38 of the Proceedings of the Society for 1883. He is there stated to have married Mary, daughter of the late Judge Chambers, of Chambersburg. Mr. Murray writes, "Judge Chambers had no daughter Mary, but two daughters, Alice and Margaret, admirable women, who never married. It was a daughter of Dr. William C. Chambers, formerly of Carlisle, with whom Judge Sharswood intermarried."

Mr. John R. Baker read, at the request of the historiographer, an obituary notice of the late Sigismund Kohn Harzfeld, a member of the Society.

Mr. Baker also exhibited an ancient East Indian book, formerly the property of the Rev. C. P. Krauth, said to contain a history of the birth of Krishna. This book consisted of strips of palm leaves on which the writing was incised with a stylus, which Mr. Baker also exhibited. The strips were fastened together by cords passing through the ends and were closely covered with the incised writing which was stated to be either Pali or Cingalese.

Among the donations were a fine oil painting representing an Indian pueblo, three miles Northeast of Taos, New Mexico, by Cooper; an engraved stone tablet from Mexico and a number of Mexican coins; a number of Chinese coins found in tumuli lately opened on Vancouver's Island. These were examined by Mr. Culin who pronounced them to be *modern* Japanese and Chinese cash, and among the commonest in circulation.

No. 1. Japanese copper cash, period *yef tsū* 1624-44. A. D. May be of later date as the same inscription was in use until 1861.

No. 2. Copper cash, apparently the same as No. 1, although corroded until only partly legible.

No. 3. Chinese cash, period Kēen Lung 1735-95 A. D. Shen-se provincial mint (opened 1748).

These pieces may have come from Japan. The coinage of China and Japan passes current in both countries.

APRIL 3D.

Mr. A. E. Richards, of Florence, Italy, presented some early Italian coins.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, announced the deaths of Alessandro Castellani, at Portici, near Naples, Italy, June 8th, 1883, aged fifty-nine, and of Nicholas Trübner, of London, March 2d, 1884, aged sixty-seven, both corresponding members of the Society.

Mr. Donaldson read some notes respecting the late John C. Hamilton, of New York City, advertizing also to some personal matters connected with his father, Alexander Hamilton.

Dr. Brinton spoke of some recent explorations made by him in the Trenton gravels in search of the evidences of the existence of the palaeocystic man. Beneath three feet of sand there lay a bed of some fifty feet of gravel, in which stones have been found, supposed to be rude implements fashioned by the hand of man.

Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, the discoverer of these presumed remains, was invited to address the Society in May upon the subject.

A discussion ensued, which was participated in by the members at large.

Mr. Lewis A. Scott mentioned the fact that arrow heads had been found at New Zealand, apparently of human manufacture, but which upon investigation turned out to be made by the action of the sands of the seashore under the influence of the winds.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber exhibited a copper currency used by the Haidah Indians. It was a thin plate of worked copper in the shape of an axe head, with a hole at each end and some remarkable groovings. Its value was estimated at \$2. They range in size from one inch to two feet.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read a paper on *Antinous*, as represented on coins, more especially with reference to the one exhibited by the Society at Memorial Hall. He gave a sketch of his life, and of the various forms under which the hero was portrayed and of the events that connected him with his patron, Hadrian.

The attention of the Society was called to the late discoveries of M. Adrianoff, in the Ieneseisk, in Siberia, who, in various tumuli, had discovered pottery and objects of bone, iron and copper, as well as some dolichocephalous skulls and a great number of plaster masks extremely well done and painted red. In the last century the celebrated Pallas mentioned the fact of these masks being found in the tumuli.

President Price made a communication in reference to an important era in the *law of trusts*, basing his remarks upon the celebrated case of *Sarah Zane's* will, in 1832, before which time it was believed there was no law to authorize a new-incorporated religious society to receive a charitable bequest. The case was argued before Judges Baldwin and Hopkinson, and ultimately, Judge Baldwin gave a decision in the case of wonderful learning and judgment, which has been the law of the land ever since. Mr. Price produced a letter of inquiry from Mr. Matthews, of Cockeystown, Md., to him upon the subject and his answer thereto. Incidentally, the subject of the melancholy scene that took place in Judge Baldwin's court was spoken of, and an account of the event given.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., presented the following paper on a supposed Runic Inscription at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia: "On the shore of the Bay of Fundy, opposite the town of Yarmouth, stands a rock weighing about four hundred pounds, which, about the end of the last century, was discovered by a man named Fletcher. It has been well known for nearly an hundred years, and those who dwell in its vicinity have always accepted it as a genuine relic of antiquity, no breath of suspicion ever having fallen upon it. The glyphs thereon have been at various times copied and sent abroad to men of learning who have made more or less attempts at deciphering them, one savant seeing traces of Semitic origin.\* In 1875, a rubbing procured from the stone was placed in my hands for investigation. Since that time I have carefully considered the circumstances of the case, and ultimately

\*Dr. Wilson, of Toronto, agrees with me in the belief that the inscription is genuine, but does not consider it a *Rune*; he, however, has not as yet been able to assign it to any known alphabet. Rev. C. W. King, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, sees in it what appears to be a Latin Inscription of the lower Empire, and reads the inscription thus, VLCA F TALLVSANI. He suggests that the stone may have been brought over in ballast, but its size does not favor this belief.

Supposed Runic inscription near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.



Scale of Inches    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9

[This plate has been kindly furnished by the American Philosophical Society.]

became satisfied of its bona-fide nature, that the inscription was neither a modern fraud nor a work of the wayward playfulness of the leisure hours of the sportive red-skin. Having become imbued with a belief that no deception was intended, or practiced, I entered upon the study of the markings with a mind totally and entirely free from prejudice; so far from believing that the inscription was a relic of the pre-Columbian discovery of America, I had never given any credence to that theory. I therefore approached the subject entirely unbiased in my opinion, in fact, somewhat prejudiced against the authenticity of any inscription on this continent, purporting to emanate from the hardy and intrepid Norsemen.

The difficulty of interpreting these markings was greatly increased on account of the nature of the material on which the rubbing had been taken. But, as in a kaleidescope, word after word appeared in disjointed form, and each was in turn rejected until at last an intelligible word came forth, followed by another and another, until a *real sentence* with a meaning stood forth: *Harkussen men varu*, Hako's son addressed the men.

Upon examining further, I found that in the expedition of *Thorfinn Karfsefne*, in 1017, the name of Haki occurs among those who accompanied him. The coincidence appeared remarkable, and the finishing touches were almost placed to my disbelief, when, observing the map, I saw how short the distance was from Iceland to Greenland, compared with the stretch of water from Norway to Iceland. It seemed more than probable that the fearless race, that actually did cross the latter expanse of ocean, were not likely to be deterred from navigating the former. As to the reason why such a memento should be left of the visit, of course no definite answer can be given, but it is a fact well known that memorials were often made or erected, engraved or placed at localities where events had taken place, and the address of the chieftain to the men may have been of some noteworthy matter, perhaps even to commemorate the fact of having landed at that spot."

#### MAY 1ST.

Mr. E. F. im Thurn, of Demerara, presented works by himself relative to British Guiana. His explorations among the savage tribes of that country have been crowned with signal success.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, announced the death of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, Honorary Vice-President of the Society for the State of Illinois, as having taken place on April 24th, 1884, in the sixty-ninth year of his age; also, the death of William Penn Chandler, of this city, a Vice-President of the Society, as having taken place April 5th, 1884, in his sixty-fifth year.

A letter was read from Rev. Damaro Soto-mayor, of San Sebastian, Concordia, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, in reference to his late discovery of the key to the Mexican Hieratic writing, stating that he was preparing a work setting forth his views and the exact nature of his discovery.

Dr. C. C. Abbott, of Trenton, read a paper on the existence of an early race in the Valley of the Delaware, whose relics were found by him in the Trenton gravels, and averted to a human skull being found there by him on April 18th, 1884, in connection with the palaeocystic implements. At the conclusion of his address he presented the Society with a quantity of these hitherto debatable implements, which, in the opinion of the Society, were plainly productions of the hand of man. After discussion on topics suggested by the paper, the Society adjourned.

It not being the custom of the Society to assemble during the summer months, no meeting was held until

#### OCTOBER 2D.

A stated meeting of the Society was held this evening, at its Hall, being the first after the usual summer recess. The President being absent, Mr. Phillips was called to the chair.

A letter from Dr. Josè M. Macedo, of Lima, Peru, in reference to the Macanas used by the ancient Peruvians, accompanying his donation referred to at length in the Report of the Curator, was read.

On motion, it was *Resolved*: That the Corresponding Secretary of the Society be directed to address an especial letter of thanks to Dr. Josè M. Macedo, expressing gratification of the Society for his valuable gift.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, made the following necrological announcements:

Orsamus Holmes Marshall, a corresponding member, died at Buffalo, N. Y., July 9th, 1884, in his seventy-second year.

William Adee Whitehead, Honorary Vice-President for the State of New Jersey, died at Perth Amboy, August 8th, 1884, in his seventy-fifth year.

Stephen Salisbury, a corresponding member, died at Worcester, Mass., August 24th, 1884, in his eighty-seventh year.

Henry M. Phillips, a resident member, died in Philadelphia, August 28th, 1884, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mr. Culin exhibited a copy of "The Balloon Almanac for 1786," published in Philadelphia, by John Steel, containing an account of Mr. Lunardi's ascent from the Artillery Ground, London, on the 15th of September, 1784, and a satirical poem on the "Progress of Balloons."

A package of moon cakes was also exhibited, used by the Chinese colony in Philadelphia at the celebration of their "Moon Festival," which occurred on the evening of the meeting (the 15th of the 8th Chinese month). These cakes were about three inches in diameter and an inch thick, and were impressed with a circular stamp enclosing Chinese characters. They were made of rice flour and contained several kinds of nuts and fruits.

The Treasurer announced that he had secured a lease of the Society's Hall for one year from November 1st, 1884, at the same rent.

#### NOVEMBER 6TH.

President Price exhibited three photographs of the Brinton Serpentine Quarry (Chester Co., Penna.), taken in his presence by Dr. Rothrock, and a fragment of rock from the farm of John R. Gilpin, Delaware Co., Penna., which had formed part of an ancient seashore.

President Price also exhibited a specimen of gneissic rock planed by upheaval of granite, and a piece of granite polished in upheaval, both from the Brinton Quarry, and submitted a paper describing the formation of these rocks.

Remarks were made upon the subject of President Price's paper, and a discussion followed, in which the members generally took part.

Dr. Brinton gave an account of a recent visit paid by him to the effigy mounds of Ohio, and described the characteristics of three mounds he examined, as follows:

The first, the Great Eagle Mound, at Newark, Ohio, is situated about two miles from the city. It is two hundred and twenty feet in length. Its wings extend one hundred feet, and it is now four to five feet in height. No head is apparent, and a careful examination did not convince him that it was intended for an eagle, but, upon inquiring of the Hon. Isaac Schmucker, he was told that forty years ago it had a head, but that this head had been destroyed in laying out a race-track.

At present it does not differ from the usual "bird track" shape, or rather from the form of a barbed arrow point.

The second, the Alligator Mound, is about seven miles from Newark, on the Racoon Creek, which flows into the south branch of the Licking River. This enormous figure, two hundred and fifty feet in length and about eighty feet in width, from tip to tip, stretches out on the top of a lofty hill, which juts out from the high hills surrounding it. It was possibly and probably used for some signal purpose, particularly as the mound is covered with stones, which show the marks of long continued fire. The figure is not artificially elevated, and seems rather to have been carved upon the hill. It is popularly called an alligator, but, in its dilapidated condition, it is difficult to discover the real device.

The third mound, the Great Serpent Mound, is in the northern part of Adams County, in Southern Ohio.

It is not correctly figured by Squier and Davis. Its body is seven hundred feet in length, with two gigantic jaws, with an opening of thirty to forty feet. Immediately in front of the opening is an elliptical mound on which was an altar. The two figures probably represent a serpent and an egg. In addition, on the extreme crest of the hill there is another, evidently an effigy mound. Since his visit, a fellow antiquary has made careful measurements and decides that this mound represents a frog; the figures are therefore a frog, egg and serpent, three symbols common in American mythology.

A letter was read from Mr. Robert N. Toppan, announcing the death of Mr. A. E. Richards, a corresponding member, at Florence, Italy, on April 30th, 1884, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The certificate of citizenship, of Bohl Bohlen (in 1785), was presented by Mr. Harry D. Ziegler.

On motion of Mr. Law it was resolved, that such members as desire to read papers before the Society, be requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary, in order to have a date given them.

The following communication, from Dr. Macedo, was read :

" "*Las maccanas*"\* (an Indian name) are solid weapons of copper, also of stone, with a hole in the centre from two or three centimetres diameter to fix in a strong wooden handle or staff. Three of the common forms are what have been found in the sepulchres, viz. : the star one with points, the spiral, and the plain smooth one of egg form (ovoides).

The star ones, generally, are flat. I have two, the remains of my old collection. One is a centimetre and a half thick, the other three centimetres ; both have five radii, the flattest, blunt points, the other, triangular points ; diameter nine and ten centimetres ; the holes two and three centimetres. The flat one weighs three hundred and seventy grams, the other one hundred and sixty grams.

The *maccanas espirales* (spiral) are very rare. I have not seen any in the museums in Europe or in private collections. In the collection 'de Recuay,' that I bought from Mr. Ycaza, and which now exists in the Berlin Museum, there is one in the form of a small barrel six or seven centimetres high for three or four diameters, with a raised spiral obtuse work on the surface. This maccana, also a smaller one, has the impression of two owls in relief gilded on the exterior. As the Indians did not know the use of galvanism, it is probable that this thin coating of gold on this maccana is an incrustation of sheets of gold on the mass of copper. This opinion is very probable, as we well know of the skill of the Incas in gold and silver work, as is seen on their idols and vestments that are found in the Huacas. The scarcity of these spiral maccanas, and their incrustation of gold, leads me to

\* Instrumental name derived from the verb *maccay*, meaning to strike blows.

I think that this class of weapon was only for captains, generals, or for chiefs of elevated grade; for the soldiers or troops the star or egg-formed ones. The maccanas, egg-shaped and flat, are very common and of different sizes and weight. Of the two I have, one weighs three hundred and eighty grams; length, nine centimetres; diameter in the centre, five centimetres, and at the extremity, three centimetres. The other weighs two hundred and thirty grams; length, five and one-half centimetres; in the centre, six centimetres; and at the extremity, three, with a hole of two and one-half centimetres.

The *stone maccanas*, generally, are flat. In the collection of Recuay two exist of stone the color of bull's blood. They are small. One has three faces on the surface and the other two fishes engraved on its circumference. I think these were not for warfare, but for parade or official ceremonies.

*Weights of the maccanas* are various. I believe the weight is in relation, more or less, to the offensive form of the maccana. The spiral and egg-form maccana injure the enemy more from their weight than from their points. These are the heaviest. I believe that the maccana (spiral) in Berlin weighs more than a pound.

*Copper maccanas* have been melted in moulds or beaten into shape with hammers (?).

I think they have been melted (cast) in moulds, of which none have been found shaped like the maccanas. It is a fact, however, that earthen moulds did exist for the construction of Huacas or vases; therefore it is a strong reason for belief that the Incas adopted this system for the melting of their copper maccanas. The weight of these maccanas banishes the idea that they were beaten into shape by the hammer. I have three earthen moulds found in a Huacas in Chaneay. Two of them are for the fabrication of idols. One is twelve centimetres long by five and one-half broad; the other, nine long by four in breadth; the third, ten long by four and one-half. This is for the making or fabrication of some rare animal. Each mould is divided in two parts separately—on that for the idols one-half of the front represents one-half of the front part of the idol, one-half of the posterior part represents the posterior part of the idol. On the mould for the animal, each piece represents one-half of the lateral part of the

animal. The three moulds are of white clay, one centimetre thick, fire-baked.

That the Huacas have been made in moulds appears to me unquestionable—

1. Because earthen moulds have been found in some of the sepulchres, many of which exist in Berlin, also in private collections; I have three.

2. On many Huacas, especially those of spherical form, one can distinguish, by close observation, the line of union of the two half spheres, where the front is joined to the posterior. On one of the most interesting Huacas *de Trujillo*, which exists in the Berlin Museum in black clay, representing an idol central, surrounded by five fantastic animals, bearing upon its head a large and small serpent with two heads, and other two serpents, lateral, each with seven heads. I have been able to discover on the circumference a depressed or sunken line, which leaves not the slightest doubt that it is the point of union of the two moulds for making their Huacas. They had them for casting ther copper maccanas.

3. Many Huacas are equal in size, proportions, and alike one to the other, which proves they were cast in the same mould.

*Price* varies according to the intelligence of the seller, but in general, is from four to five dollars. It is necessary to be very careful for there is much falsification.” \*

Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL.D., the President of the Society, died on November 15th, 1884, at his residence in the city of Philadelphia, and the Society attended his funeral services on November 18th, 1884.

#### NOVEMBER 20TH.

A special meeting of the Society was held to take action upon the death of its late President, Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL.D. Dr. Brinton,

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\*The above is given as written by the author in English.

the First Vice President, was called to the chair, and made some remarks upon the object for which the meeting was called. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Society has heard with the deepest regret of the decease of its President, Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL.D., who has filled that office since January, 1867, and whose zeal, erudition, kindness and courtesy in the discharge of his duties have endeared him to us by more than ordinary ties.

*Resolved*, That the Society desires to place on record its appreciation of his long and faithful services in its behalf, of his energy, wisdom and conscientiousness.

*Resolved*, That the Historiographer be requested to prepare a memoir of his life and labors, to be read before the Society on the 5th of February, 1885, or as soon thereafter as convenient.

Addresses were made by Messrs. John R. Baker, Philip H. Law, Edwin A. Barber, Isaac Myer, Henry Phillips, Jr., Frank Willing Leach, and others, in which the useful life of the decedent, as shown forth in his connection with the Society, was portrayed, and the loss feelingly deplored which it had sustained in his demise. The resolutions were ordered to be engrossed for transmission to the family.\*

#### DECEMBER 4TH.

The death of Mr. George R. Fagan, a member of the Society, in Philadelphia, on November 11th, 1884, in the forty-sixth year of his age, was announced.

"Monnaies Grecques," by F. Imhoof Blumer, Amsterdam, 1883, was received from the Koninklijke Akademie von Wetenschappen.

Thirty-six flints from Tunis were received from the Marquis de Nadaillac.

Oriental coins from the Panjâb were received from Captain Richard C. Temple.

The Special Committee to nominate officers and committees for the year 1884, presented its report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. E. A. Barber, Curator of Antiquities, presented the following annual report:

\* These proceedings will be published separately as a memorial volume.

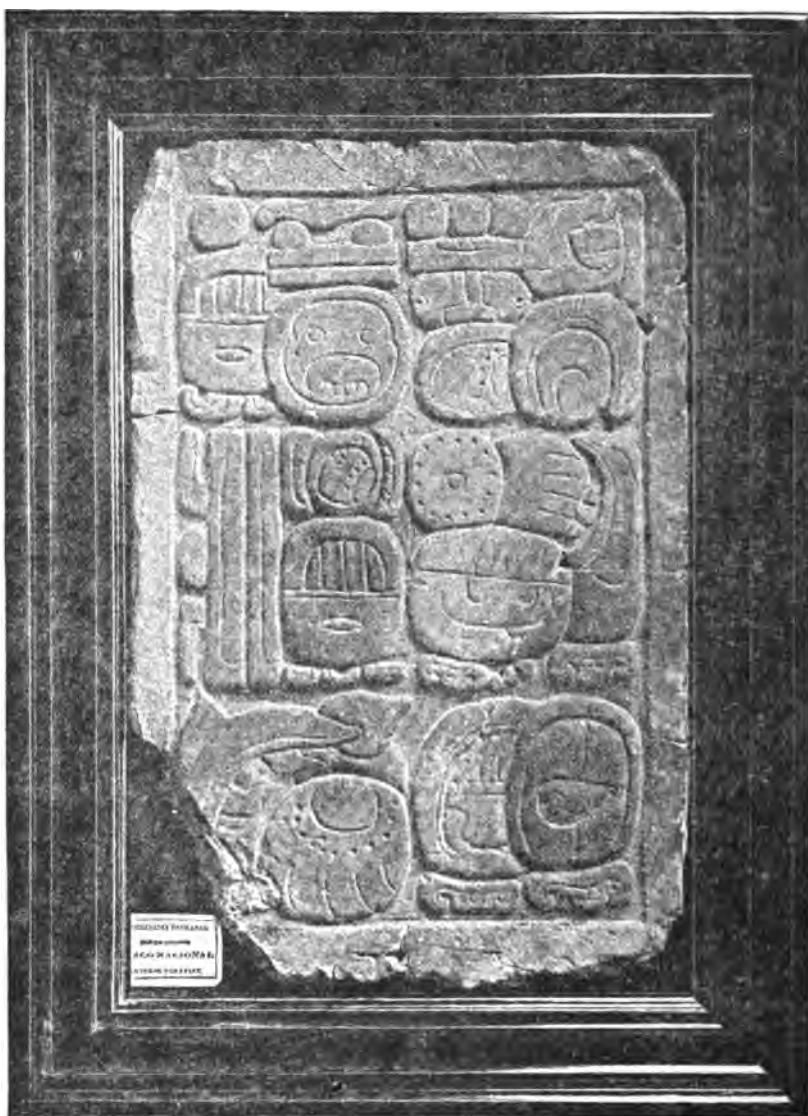
"The accessions of antiquities received during the twelve months just ended have been more extensive and of greater value than those of any other year in the history of the Society. An awakened interest amongst our foreign corresponding members has been productive of many practical results, as may be seen in our overflowing cases. Not so gratifying, perhaps, has been the growth of the domestic branch of the collection, but this may be explained by the comparative barrenness (from an archaeological standpoint) of the section of country by which we are surrounded.

Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., has presented some interesting stone implements found by himself on the Delaware coast. The most noteworthy of these are a large *metate* or corn-mill, weighing thirty pounds, from Lewes, and another scarcely less in size, with depressions on opposite sides, accompanied by a grinding-stone or pestle, from Rehoboth.

A series of flints has been received from Dr. Charles C. Abbott. These the donor divides into three classes: 1st—arrow and spear points found on or near the surface, and supposed to be the remains of recent Indians; 2d—intermediate specimens from the alluvial deposits between Trenton and Bordentown, N. J., evidently older than the former, and designated "Esquimaux"; 3d—rudely chipped stones from the Trenton gravels, which the discoverer denominates *paleolithic*.

From Mr. James Deans, of Victoria, B. C., several antique Chinese coins, from ancient cairns on Vancouver's Island have been received. The same gentleman has also presented the Society with some stone arrow-points from the Northwest coast, and a quantity of curious rope made of bark fibre by the Haida Indians.

The Society has received from Dr. Antonio Peñafiel, of the *Dirección General de Estadística de la República Mexicana*, a collection of antique Mexican silver and copper coins and medals, and a cast of an interesting tablet. The original stone, now in the Museo Nacional, was found, some years ago, by Capt. Wm. Dupaix, a French traveler, in one of the ancient ruins of Palenque. The discoverer described it as a rectangular stone of more than half a metre in height and twenty-five centimetres in width. It was imbedded and firmly cemented to the depth of about seven centimetres, or more than one-half its

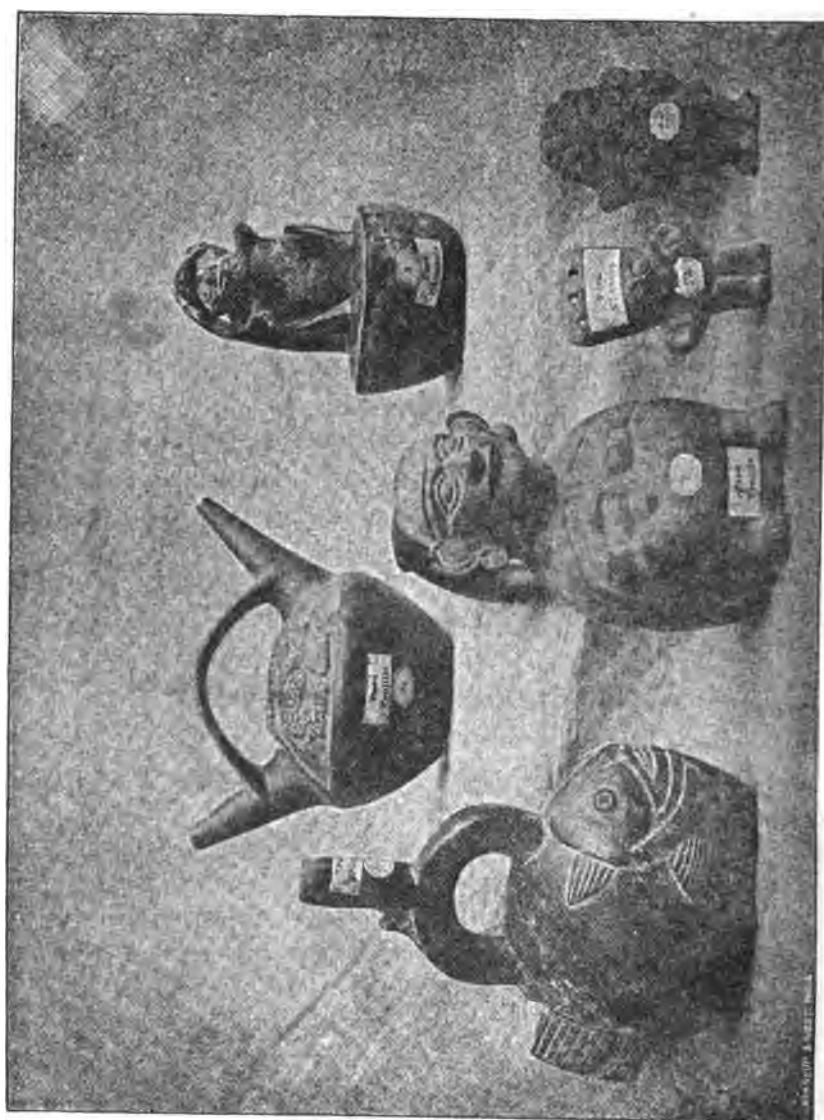


CAST OF TABLET FROM PALENQUE,  
Presented by Dr. Antonio Peñaflor.

thickness in the main wall on the landing of one of the three stairways leading to the subterraneum, which resembled a horrible dungeon or tomb. The slab is believed to have been a public notice. On the reverse was outlined in black the inscription which appears in relief on the face. The position of the stone, which was removed from its place with great difficulty, was vertical. Amongst the characters can be traced the head and body of a man with outstretched arm and flowing head-dress.

The Marquis de Nadaillac has forwarded from Rougemont, France, a series of flint implements and chips found at Ras-el-Oued, near Gabes, Tunis. Several of these, of a semi-lunar form, resemble specimens which have been found in Caucasia and India. Others are suggestive of the long, slender, curved obsidian flakes, with cutting edges, from Mexico. In the collection are a few delicately chipped, almost transparent, arrow tips.

A valuable collection of Peruvian antiquities has been presented to the Society by Dr. José Mariano Macedo, of Lima. There are three groups of objects: Pottery, implements of copper or bronze, and textile fabrics. Beside these, the collection includes a fine mummy's head with plate of beaten gold fastened over the mouth; a bracelet of pure gold, one and a half inches wide; a rare mould in two pieces from Chancay, for making small idols; an Inca book, made of reeds covered with cloth, on which appears in colors the figure of a man surrounded by indecipherable characters; bone flageolets or *pinquillos* and sharp-pointed implements, and a curious ear ornament made of a bundle of short, hollow reeds. A number of spindles with bead-like whorls of carved and painted clay are especially interesting. One in particular possesses a wooden protuberance near each end carved in the semblance of an animal and gaudily painted. The series of vases includes many rare and characteristic forms. Amongst these are several whistling jars, made on acoustic principles, with mouths or spouts surmounted by animals. There are several "portrait vases" or water bottles from Trujillo, Chimbote, Ancon, and other places. Some of these possess so much expression of feature as to suggest the idea of individual portraiture. In the group of metallic objects is a *macana* or club-head, which consists of a broad ring with six points. These objects are



ANCIENT PERUVIAN VASES AND TERRA COTTA FIGURES,  
Presented by Dr. José M. Macedo.

generally spherical, the star-shaped examples being uncommon. The series also include a shallow bowl or pan; two pairs of tweezers for extracting hair; a flax hackler in the form of a celt, and two pierced circular gorgets for wearing in the ears, or for suspension from the breast. There are also a number of nail-shaped implements varying in length from about eight inches to a foot. They are surmounted by flat, circular, screw-like heads, and possess sharp points. Near the upper ends are lateral perforations like the eyes of needles. The material of several, if not all, of these objects of metal is presumably bronze, though no analysis of them has been attempted. It is known, however, that many of the Peruvian implements were made of an alloy containing from 2 to 7.5 per cent. of tin.

The collection of textile fabrics from the tombs is large and varied. The majority of specimens are made of wool, probably of the alpaca, interwoven with cotton—a fabric of remarkably fine and even texture—with ornamental designs of various colors. Frequently the warp is made of cotton and the filling of wool, while some of the finer and more delicate pieces are composed entirely of the wool of the vicuña. A feature of many of the more elaborate examples is the parting of the warp between two colors or shades, making little perpendicular slits which separate the outlines of the figures from the groundwork, producing a graceful, open-work effect. The figures are either geometrical devices or animal representations. The latter are frequently woven in the borders of dress materials, and, in some cases, a woolen fringe is sewed along the margin. In one example the fringe is exceedingly coarse, being composed of large tassels suspended at regular intervals, two or three inches apart, each one made in the semblance of a man's head, with long, flowing beard, the features of the face being woven in variously-colored worsteds. The animal figures are generally conventional, angular and grotesque. Birds, cats, monkeys and men are most frequent. In many cases the colors in alternate figures of a border are reversed; as, for instance, one will have a yellow face and red body, whilst the next will have a red or black face and yellow extremities. The coloring of many of the fabrics is still fresh and vivid. Yellow, red, black, white, gray, blue and brown predominate. The outlines of the figures are equally distinct and

perfect on both sides. Some of the designs present the appearance of fine embroidery, the woof in some parts (as, for instance, in the bent or raised arms of a human figure) taking a diagonal direction parallel with the outlines, which latter seem to be woven with heavier woolen threads. The plain cotton cloths are merely prints, the ornamentation being painted or stamped on one side only. The majority of the pieces are merely fragments, though there are, also, in the collection, portions of belts, sashes, small bags, and a complete *unco*—a short, armless shirt.

This completes the summary of collections received during the year, exclusive of the valuable additions to the numismatic cabinet."

It would not be proper to conclude this report without calling the attention of the Society to the fact that it will soon be necessary to provide additional cases for the proper arrangement and display of the specimens now at hand, and valuable acquisitions already promised.

The year which has just closed has been one of great depression throughout the country, and it is a source of congratulation to the Society that it still flourishes. The hand of death has weighed very heavily upon it, and, among other great losses, we mourn the decease of our President.

The usual obituary notices have been omitted this year, as the Society expects to publish a memorial volume, in which they will all appear.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,  
*Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1885.

## LIST OF DONORS TO THE SOCIETY.

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### II.—INDIVIDUALS.

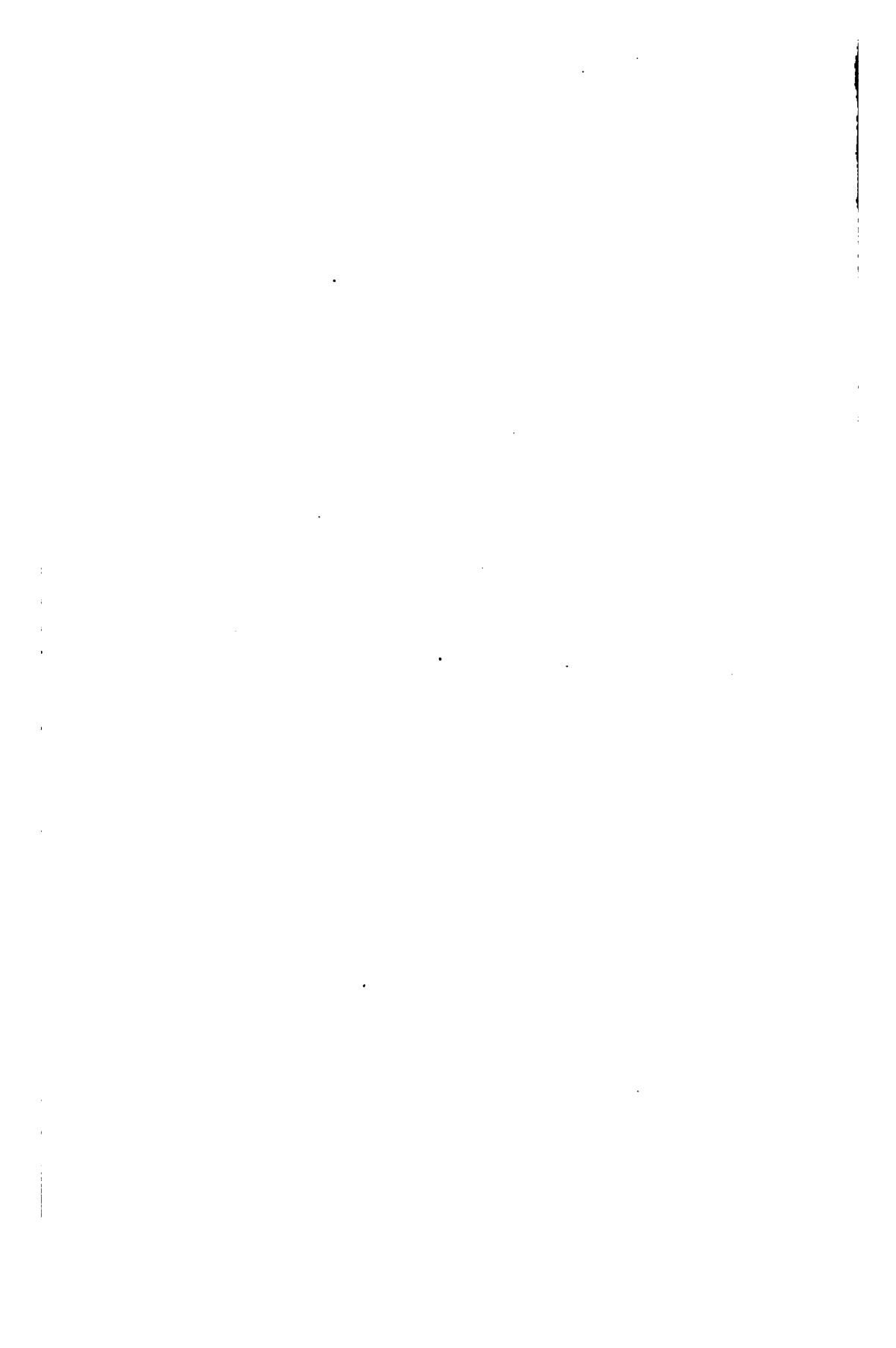
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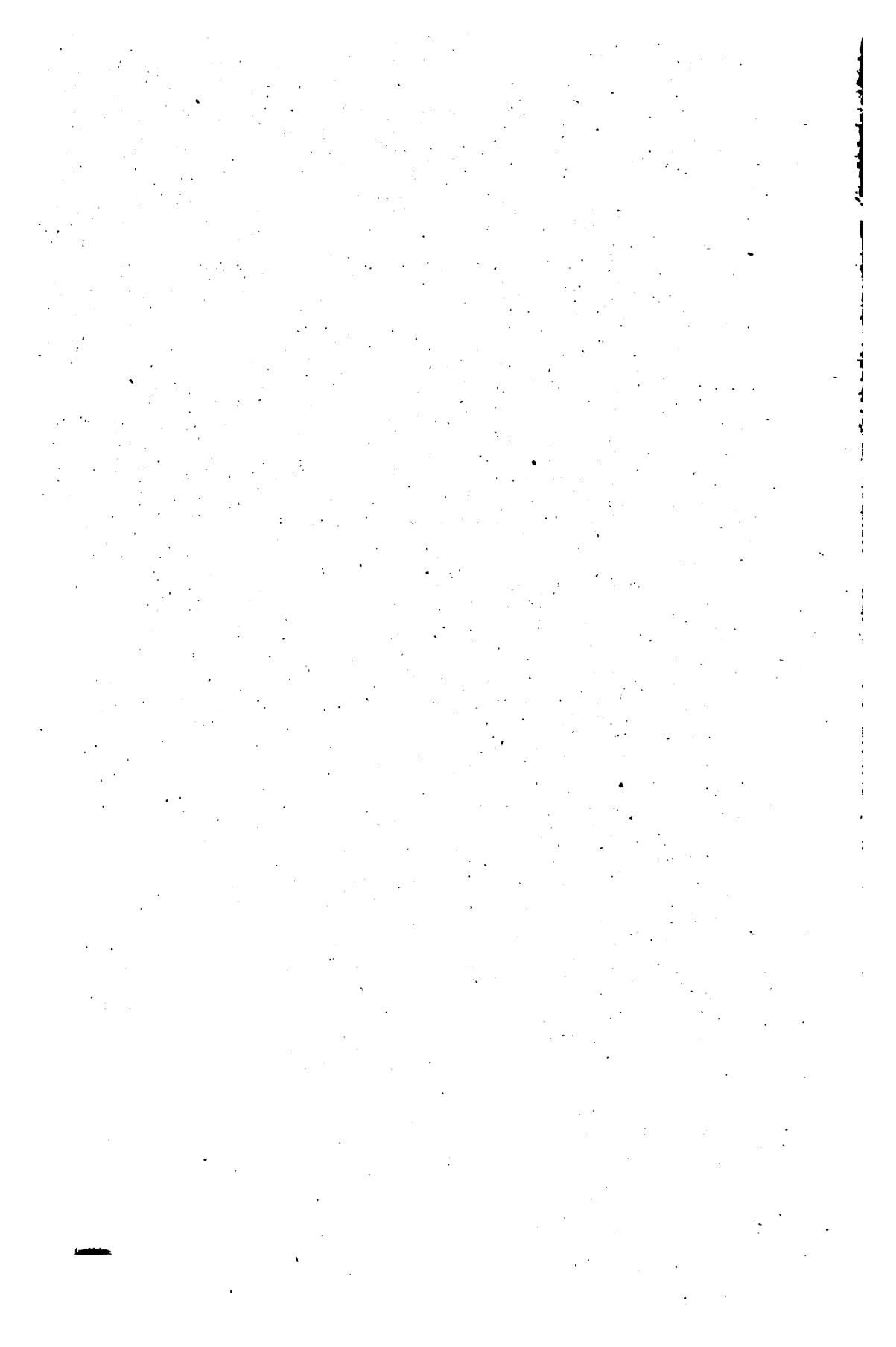
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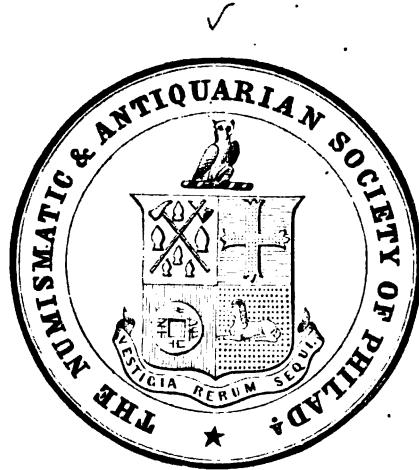




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REPORT  
OF  
THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY  
OF PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE YEAR 1885



PHILADELPHIA  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

1886



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# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1886.

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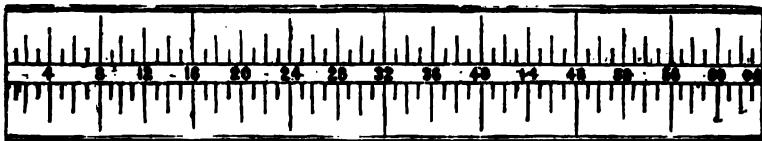
HENRY PHILLIPS, JR., EDWIN A. BARBER, CHARLES HENRY HART.

*Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.*

Stated Meetings First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December.

Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1885. During the year there were held eight stated meetings, at which thirty-five papers and communications were read ; three resident and four corresponding members were elected ; three members resigned, and three died. There were donated, books and pamphlets, 808 ; donations to the cabinets, 181 ; letters received, 374 ; letters, publications, packages, etc., sent, 126!.

I annex a brief abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,

*Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.*

December 31, 1885.

#### JANUARY 8TH.

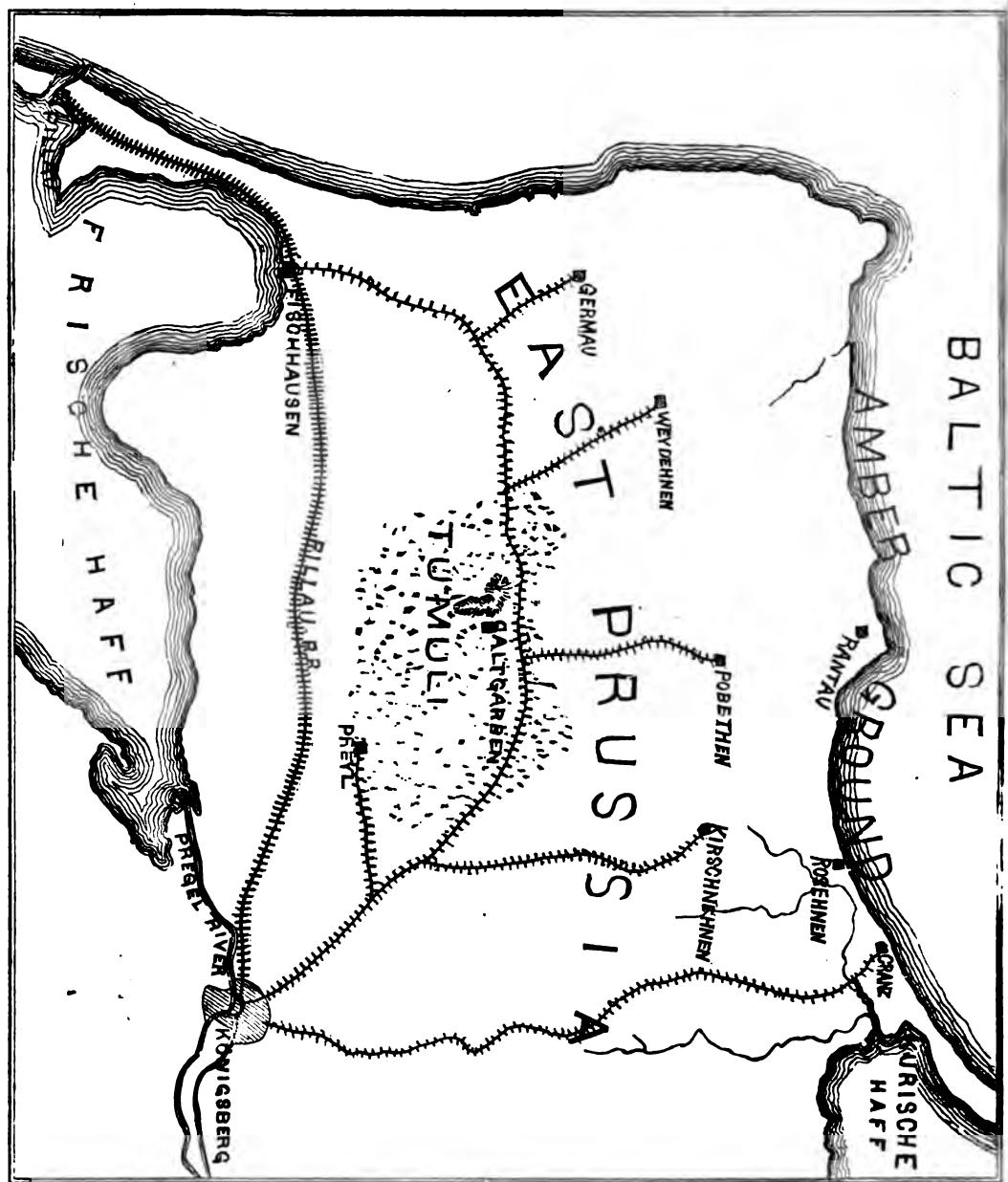
The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Society was held this evening, as the regular date, January 1st, fell upon a public holiday. President Brinton delivered his inaugural address, and presented a pre-historic terra-cotta mushroom from an ancient Japanese grave. A pebble was exhibited from the bed of the Lehigh river showing peculiar angular cracks.

A collection of pre-historic objects was presented to the Society, of which the following account\* was given :

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\* The location of the find is shown in the accompanying map made by the discoverer, Mr. Otto Simsky.

# BALTIC SEA



"Not far from Königsberg stands the village of Preyl, where formerly was the 'Holy oak,' Romove, near which are hundreds of tumuli from 4 to 15 feet in height. For years Mr. Simsky explored these mounds—every summer from 1857 to 1871—and after opening about 70 of the richer Hühnergräber (giants' graves), found in only one a trace of a clay burial-urn, broken, containing ashes and fragments of bones. Occasionally would be found one or two amber beads, very rudely executed, but evidently the most treasured possessions of their former owners, and buried with them. In the larger tumuli two to four urn-burials were found with tools of stone or bronze, clay spindle whorls, fibulæ, bracelets, chains, bronze needles, and amber beads, rough or half ground."

A full account of the nature of these objects will be found in the Report of the Curator of Antiquities, as submitted at the end of this Report.

Mr. Culin exhibited specimens of mock-money used by the Chinese of Philadelphia in their ceremonies.

#### FEBRUARY 5TH.

Mr. Phillips read a paper on the "Standish Barry" token, of which the following is a résumé :

"A curious little silver token, of which we have no history, is supposed to have made its appearance in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1790. It is apparently a private issue by Standish Barry, and represents the value of three pence. A curious feature in this token is the preciseness of its date—July 4—90. Whether any especial celebration of the anniversary of American Independence was observed in 1790, is unknown to us; if there was, this silver token was probably issued in commemoration of that event."\*



It cannot be ascertained that any special celebration was held on that date. According to *Scharf's Chronicles of Baltimore* (p. 248, edit.

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\* Crosby.

1874), on the prospect of a war with France, in 1798, the "Sans Culotte" (a military organization) changed its name to that of "The Baltimore Independent Blues," and one Standish Barry was appointed lieutenant.

In the Baltimore directories, from 1796 to 1824, the name of Standish Barry occurs as a clock and watchmaker, merchant, silversmith, grocer, sugar refiner, etc. There may have been several persons of that name.

In the collection of autographs of Mr. Robert C. Davis, of Philadelphia, there is a document dated January 27th, 1825, signed, "Standish Barry, Sheriff of Baltimore county." It is not possible to say whether this is the same person or not. In the Baltimore directory for 1867-8 the name of Standish Barry, currier, is found. The name seems to have been a rather common one in that locality, but it cannot be ascertained that any one of unusual prominence ever bore it. None of the Baltimore papers for the month of July, 1790, mentions any one of that name, or any special event worthy of commemoration in a silver coin. It is supposed, therefore, that the piece is merely the result of Fourth of July patriotism. This token is exceedingly scarce, a good specimen being valued from \$25.00 upwards."

The following paper by Mr. Thomas H. Thomas, of Cardiff, Wales, on "Traces of Indian Arrow-makers on the Gardiner river, near Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park," was read by the Secretary : "During my stay in the Yellowstone Park in September 1884, I kept in mind the possibility of my meeting with traces of the manufacture of stone implements. The large amount of hard stone to be met with in the precincts of the Park, and especially the immense cliffs of obsidian, would suggest that the Indians would not neglect so great a store of material suitable for their purposes, unless, indeed, the preternatural and terrifying phenomena of the park region should have deterred them from long stay therein, as being the abode of 'bad spirits.' I have since learned that in that locality obsidian implements of considerable size, not arrow-heads, were found by Mr. W. H. Holmes during his survey in 1878. Three of these are figured in his report (Rep. U. S. Survey, Yellowstone Park, p. 30), and Mr. Holmes speaks of their discovery as follows : 'It occurred to me, while making examinations at this point, that the various Indian tribes of the neighboring

valleys had probably visited this locality for the purpose of procuring material for arrow-points and other implements. A finer mine could hardly be imagined, for inexhaustible supplies of the choicest obsidian, in flakes and fragments of most convenient shapes, cover the surface of the country for miles. Having climbed the promontory (of obsidian cliffs), I observed that an old but distinct trail passed along the brink of the ledge and descended the broken cliffs to the valley above and below. In the vicinity of the trail the glistening flakes proved to be more plentiful than elsewhere, and were also apparently gathered into heaps. \* \* \* Having continued the search as long as time would permit, I was amply rewarded in the possession of ten more or less perfect implements. \* \* \* If we are to suppose that the great quantities of minute flakes are the fragments left from the manufacture of implements, we must conclude that extensive supplies have been obtained here; but by what tribes, or at what period, it will be quite impossible to determine.' Disappointed in my own brief search at Obsidian Cliffs, and also beside the Great Cañon, I had almost given up any expectation of finding implements, and at last their discovery came 'not by observation' precisely, but rather by accident. Mr. C. T. Hobart, the proprietor of the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, kindly took me to see the hot streams where it flows into the Gardiner river; and on our way, seeing the grey geyserite platforms strewn with obsidian chips, I presently found an arrow-head which I thought to be of that mineral,—it turned out to be basalt. On showing the point to Mr Hobart, we both searched along the plateau, he collecting a very perfect point of yellowish jasper, and I obtaining one of the same material, chocolate in color, of ovate form. While thus engaged, my attention was called to several groups of small chips located here and there among the wormwood brush, and, on examination, I found that these groups were not made up of obsidian chips only, but that others, of stones also not immediately local, were mixed with them. Some of the groups were small heaps, others were thickly scattered in a roughly circular area of 6 or 7 feet diameter. Of such groups and heaps I found six, two of which I carefully collected. Our time was short, as it was sunset, and we were compelled to leave; but the specimens collected in so short a time—in little more than an hour—show that many

more may be expected in the same locality. My impression is that the groups of chips represent the stations where the arrow-makers squatted at their work. It will be seen that the implements found were of jasper, none of obsidian ; while the chips of the latter greatly outnumber the former. Possibly the heads chiefly made were obsidian, and, as representing immediate labor, were carefully counted and pouched, while Indians traversing or hanging round the place were less careful of jasper heads already in their possession."

The attention of the Society was called to the lately issued volume, by its member, Mr. Wm. S. Baker, entitled "Medallic Portraits of Washington," of which a copy was presented by the author. In the opinion of its members, who were familiar with the subject and had examined the book, the work was considered perfect both in its design and execution, and of great historical as well as numismatic value.

Some of the hairs from the head of the mummy presented by Dr. Macedo were reported to have been analyzed and microscopically examined, and found to contain *artificial coloring matter*.

The work of Chevalier Guiseppe Quaglia, of Varese, on the archæological remains in the vicinity of that city, was presented and its contents commended.

The great importance of the finds in the valley of the Po was adverted to, and a discussion ensued on the subject.

President Brinton exhibited photographs of *alleged* Indian stone implements which had been offered for sale, but of whose genuineness there was ground for suspicion.

Mr. Culin exhibited eight flint knives, of interest from their shape and fine preservation and workmanship, being part of a find of about two hundred exhumed on the farm of Mr. Moore, at Lumberton, Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1879.

Mr. Barber presented some pieces of pottery taken with many others from an ancient grave near San Luis Obispo, California, being the first ever found in that State. These were discovered by Rev. R. W. Summers and his wife.

#### MARCH 5TH.

The following communication from Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., was read :

"ST. AUGUSTINE, March 2d, 1885.

"A few days ago, I discovered imbedded in the outer wall of old Fort San Marco, about four feet from the ground, a quantity of Indian pottery of the type usually found on the Atlantic coast.

"The fragments were incorporated in the concrete mass with which the entire exterior surface was at one time covered. Exposure to the storms of more than two centuries has removed almost all the superficial covering, with the exception of patches on the less exposed southern face, which have become like adamant, and it was with much difficulty that I succeeded in picking out the shards without destroying their identity. The concrete is composed of coquina rock. The presence of the pottery is satisfactorily explained when we recall the fact that the Indians impressed into the service of the Spaniards assisted in constructing the fort."

President Brinton stated that he had carefully examined the coquina quarries at St. Augustine, Florida, in search of implements, but without success, and that he considered Mr. Jordan's discovery might be of great archæological value.

Dr. Garrison read a paper on Unity of Early Myths, or certain analogies or resemblances which are found widely spread between the Ethnic Mythologies and the Hebrew Book of Origins which we call Genesis. A discussion followed on the subject, participated in by the members. Mr. Law suggested as a reason for man looking back to a primitive, happy time, to the fact that the earlier periods of his existence were probably passed in a warm climate where his few wants were abundantly satisfied by the profusion of nature, and, that when increasing numbers and civilization made life a struggle, he naturally looked back at the early period as a happy one.

Dr. Brinton called attention to a recent fire in Huron, Dakota, in which the once celebrated (alleged antique) statue, the Cardiff giant, was destroyed. When the plaster crumbled from its limbs iron rods became visible, around which the figure had been moulded.

Dr. Brinton also announced that he had reached the definite conclusion that the grammar and texts of the Taënsa language, published as Volume IX. of the Bibliotheque Linguistique Americaine, Maison neuve and Cie, Paris, are not genuine. He gave a number of reasons

from the history of the manuscript, the characters of the pretended language, the records of the Taënsas, and the composition of the accompanying songs, in support of this opinion. The full particulars he expected shortly to publish in a scientific journal.

Dr. Brinton, in the course of some remarks on the arrow heads or knives exhibited by Mr. Culin at the last meeting, read a letter from Mr. John A. Ruth, who spoke of finding a hoard of arrow heads without stems, and inquired whether those without stems were known to have been used by any particular tribe or tribes of Indians on the Eastern coast.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read the following notice of the porcelain money of Siam: "In the possession of Dr. Vilhelm Bergsoë, of Copenhagen, there are many hundreds of remarkable specimens of the porcelain coinage of Siam. Upon the occasion of my visit to his great collection, he kindly presented to me the five pieces here figured. It seems that the bullet-money being unsuited to the requirements of the gambling table, of which the Siamese are especially fond, and which is (or was) encouraged by the government, permission was granted to their proprietors to use special counters of porcelain, glass or lead, of various shapes and inscriptions. These 'rapidly became a favorite medium of exchange, and filled so well a long felt want of small money, that the circulation went much beyond its legal sphere,' and over 890 varieties are known to have existed. Counterfeiting, naturally, soon took place, and the currency was suppressed in 1871.



1



2

No. 1. Represents a Salu'ng (15 cents), obverse, a dragon; reverse, an inscription.

No. 2. A Salu'ng, obverse, a rosette; reverse, inscription.



3



4



5

No. 3. A Salu'ng, obverse, a crane; reverse, a stag.

No. 4. A Salu'ng; inscription.

No. 5. A Fu'ang ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

The meaning of the inscriptions is the name of the Hong, the value, some favorite motto or classical quotation, and sometimes the value in Siamese characters."

The deaths of the following members were announced:

Mr. Harrison L. Wright, a corresponding member, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, on February 20th, 1885, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Rear Admiral George H. Preble, a corresponding member, at Brookline, Massachusetts, on March 1st, 1885, in the —— year of his age.

Guiseppe de Spuches Ruffo, Principe di Galati, at Palermo, on November 13th, 1884, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber presented a piece of feather rope or trimming and a piece of net work made of plant fibres, found in a covered urn several feet below the surface, in an ancient Pueblo cave dwelling near Johnson, Kane County, in Southern Utah.

In presenting the above Mr. Barber read the following communication: "Some interesting objects were recently discovered near Johnson, Kane County, Southern Utah. Under an overhanging cliff or rock-retreat, buried several feet below the surface, three large earthenware jars, covered with a flat stone slab, were found, around which stones had been tightly packed, making the deposit so hard and solid that a pick and shovel had to be used in digging them out.

"In one of these jars was found a piece of rabbit net about one hundred yards in length and five feet in width. In the second jar were about two hundred yards of feather rope or trimming. The third contained several seamless sacks, made of the bark of the Indian

hemp (a species of *Apocynum*), in which was found a quantity of red and blue paint. The jar also contained a painted belt of buckskin. The largest jar, which held the feather rope, was spherical in form and measured nineteen inches in height, eighteen inches in the greatest diameter, with a mouth-opening six inches across.

"The remarkable preservation of the articles may be accounted for by the equability and aridity of the atmosphere of that section, where rain is said never to fall.

"The netting is made without a single knot, the meshes being diamond-shaped and uniform in size. On examining the feather rope it is found to have been made by winding the long pliable feathers around a rope made of either fibres of the yucca or of the wandering milk weed—probably the latter."

President Brinton said he regarded the find as a valuable one and that the net was the second ever discovered.

A collection of pre-historic objects consisting of a bone awl and a number of flint implements, from the cave of La Madeleine in Dordogne, France, was exhibited and the subject of their purchase laid before the Society.

President Brinton stated in reference to the totemic marks of the North American Indians, that he had been unable to find the same figures accorded to the same chiefs' names and that he considered the entire subject required to be restudied.

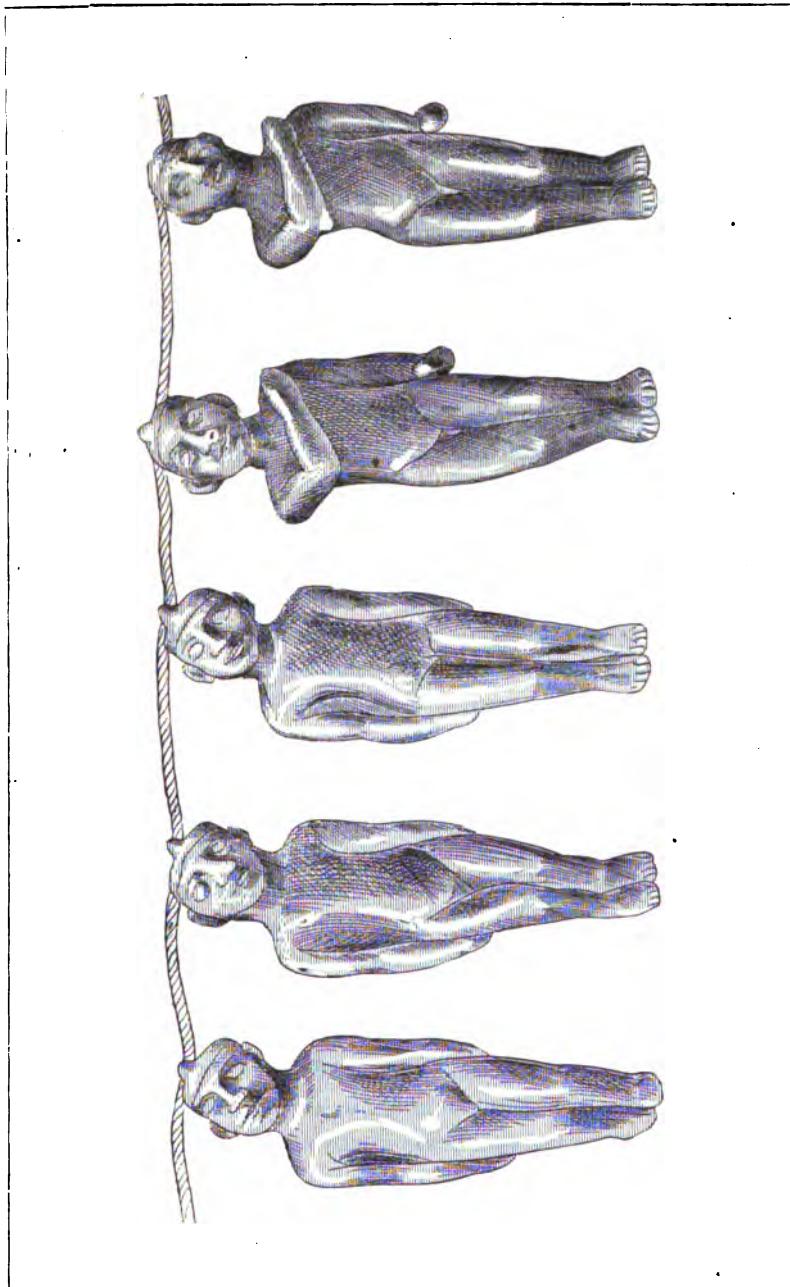
Permission was granted to the Rev. Stephen D. Peet, to have copies made of the plates used in the proceedings of the Society for 1884.

#### APRIL 2D.

Mr. Philip H. Law read a paper on the obscurity of early English history, especially with reference to the works of Gildas, after which a discussion ensued.

A paper on the copper images of the Haidah Tribes of British Columbia and Alaska, by Mr. James Deans, of Oak Vale, Victoria, B. C., was read by the Secretary :

"The summer of 1883 found me in Haidah Land, collecting specimens of ancient and modern Haidah art. While at Massett, we found stowed away, along with other articles, in the hollow of an old carved



ANTIQUE COPPER FIGURES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

column, a number of little copper images strung on a piece of cedar bark rope, which is here reproduced by photography. After considerable inquiry amongst these people, and others of reliable authority, we found them to be dancing images, that is, images which the rules of certain dances require their dancers to have along with them during their performances. These images were usually strung on a piece of cedar bark rope, and worn either on their person, or carried in their hands. The connection between this dance and these images amongst the Haidah, or its origin, I have, as yet, been unable to discover. It seems to be discontinued by most of the Haidah tribes ; at least I have not seen it danced, nor heard of its being danced since I first went among them in 1869.

"The following extracts will, doubtless, throw a little light on the subject.

"The neighbors of the Haidah, the Aleuts of Alaska, had certain dances of a religious nature, held in the month of December ; idols, or images of some sort, were made for the occasion, and carried about with them from island to island, with many esoteric ceremonies.

"Amongst the near neighbors of the Haidah, the Klinggat of Alaska, the medicine-man used to carry little images as charms to aid in working magic. The Nootkas, of Vancouver Island, have a tradition of a supernatural teacher or benefactor, an old man that came to them long ago. His canoe was copper, and the paddles of it copper ; everything he had on him, or about him, was of the same metal. He landed and instructed the men of that day in many things ; telling them that he came from the sky, that their country should eventually be destroyed, that they should all die, but after death arise and live with him above, &c., &c. From him these people derived much benefit, for copper and the uses of it have remained with their descendants ever since. Images carved in wood still stand in their houses intended to represent the form and hold in remembrance the visit of this old man. When these people made wooden images to perpetuate the memory of this old man there was nothing to hinder them from casting a number of little copper ones, representations, like the above, to be carried about with them. For a number of these images to have reached Haidah Land would be an easy matter. The three figures on

the left of the engraving may, I think, be classed as the above ; while the two on the right, holding in their hands what may represent rattles, may be medicine charms. From the legendary lore of the Haidah, I have reason to believe that, if not the images, the copper to make them came from the Atnah country, Alaska."

At the conclusion of the paper, the writer made some remarks on the significance of the "Tau" symbol, tracing out some fancied connections. The President stated that the Aztec word Tonacachiuitl is composed of "to" our "nactl," flesh or life, and chiuih, tree. The first symbol, therefore, having no connection with the Haidah "Tau," as had been surmised by Mr. Deans. In connection with a pebble in the form of a "last," presented by Mr. Barber, the donor stated that there were a number of similar stones in public and private collections, and that they were usually assumed to be lasts over which the Indians stretched their moccasins, but that, in his opinion, they were natural formations and of no particular significance.

The attention of the Society was called to the resemblance between the head-dress of the Chinese statuette, presented by Mr. Culin, and those of the ancient Mexicans. In this connection the President stated that the head-dress found on many of the Aztec figures corresponded somewhat with that on the figure exhibited ; that the Aztec head-dresses were made of paper and divided into three parts.

Mr. Myer exhibited a portrait on ivory of Napoleon Bonaparte, which he said had been in the Peale family for many years.

The President exhibited a photograph of a lately discovered tablet or inscribed stone, found in a mound in Butler County, Ohio, by an agent of the Bureau of Ethnology, of which the authenticity could not be questioned, and stated that Dr. Davis, the well-known archæologist was of the opinion that such tablets were stamps, the figures on them possessing no significance and merely conventional, being used to impress designs upon cloth or upon the human skin.

The Curator, who was requested to make inquiries in regard to additional cases for the Society's collections, reported progress.

MAY 7TH.

A communication from Mr. James Deans was read on a peculiar

custom of the Haidah women at the period of puberty. The President stated that he knew of no similar custom among the women of other nations.

"In the vicinity of Victoria, B. C., may be seen parallel rows of stones arranged in pairs, the stones averaging from five to twenty pounds in weight. These stones are imbedded in the earth and overgrown with moss. The number of stones in a row, placed at short distances apart, varies from fifty to one hundred or more. The double rows do not run in any particular direction, but extend from east to west, or from north to south. They are generally found at the base of a hill. The stones used have been taken from the drift or gravels in the neighborhood. On inquiring of the Indians the origin of these curious remains, I was told the following :

"' From time immemorial down to recent times, the old people tell us, these rows of stones were placed there by our mothers when they were girls. With the first signs of womanhood they had to retire to a lonely place where there were plenty of loose stones, and there they had to remain, stark naked, three days and nights. During that time they rubbed their bodies with these stones until they were covered with blood. As the stones were wet with blood they were placed in two rows, on the right and left, one representing the male and the other the female principle in nature. So long as the blood remained on these stones they were held to be sacred, and it was supposed that if a man should look upon them he would be immediately struck blind.

"' By thus scarifying themselves the girls would be fruitful as mothers, and prosperous through life. The degree of success they should attain in life was to be measured by the number of stones they had the fortitude to use ; and she who completed the longest rows elicited the greatest admiration from her tribe.' "

Mr. Outerbridge exhibited a stone tablet from Nimroud, and gave the following account of its transportation to this city and its discovery here :

" About thirty-five years ago an American missionary, Mr. W. Frederic Williams, went to Syria. Taking a great interest in the explorations made by Sir Henry Layard just previous to his visit, he secured the stones exhibited, on the ground, and wrote to his friend,

Mr. Whitney, in Philadelphia, that he was sending them to him. They were packed in wooden boxes and given in charge of a caravan going down to Allexandretta. The stones were not received by Mr. Whitney when they were expected, and, time passing, their shipment was forgotten. They were subsequently received in Mr. Whitney's absence and placed in a warehouse, where other packages were piled upon them ; and there they remained undisturbed until found by Mr. Outerbridge last Saturday a week ago."

Mr. Talcott Williams (the son of the Rev. Mr. Williams referred to), was here presented to the Society, and made the following remarks :

"The tablet was one of a number found by Prof. Rawlinson, at Nineveh. Prof. Rawlinson uncovered many more sculptures than he cared to remove, and presented this one to the missionaries. His father, the Rev. Mr. Williams, sent it to Mr. Whitney by a caravan in charge of an Arab named Abdul Hussein. The cavalier reported that the caravan was robbed in the desert and the stones thrown in the sands, but they were afterwards recovered and again forwarded."

In describing the appearance of Abdul Hussein, Mr. Williams spoke of the length and flexibility of his toes, a peculiarity of an Arab of pure blood. This characteristic was noticeable in the toes of the figure on the sculptured tablet.

Mr. Williams exhibited a small clay cylinder with a cuneiform inscription, which he purchased on the site of the discovery.

The large tablet was composed of three slabs, it having been sawed in three pieces for convenience in transportation, enclosed in wooden boxes. Its material was soft gypsum. Upon it was carved, in bas-relief, a winged figure, of heroic size, holding a fir cone in one outstretched hand and a little basket in the other. An inscription in cuneiform characters was cut across the lower part of the figure.

The Rev. Dr. Peters read a translation he had made of this inscription, which told the titles and achievements of Azzur-Nazur-Pall, King of Assyria, who reigned from 845 to 860 B. C. Dr. Peters stated that the tablet had formed one of the decorations of some hall in the palace at Nimroud, and described the architectural methods of the Assyrians, giving an account of the brick platform upon which the temple and palace were erected.

A discussion ensued upon the symbolism of the ornaments displayed upon the sculptured figure, Dr. Peters stating that he regarded the fir cone and basket as phallic emblems.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read communications on the following subjects : Stone Hatchets in China, Triangular axe of extraordinary weight found at Verona, Italy, and Dr. F. S. Krauss' collection of Bosnian Volk-Songs.

OCTOBER 1ST.

Mr. E. A. Barber read a paper on some of the Excretive Habits and Customs of Aboriginal Tribes in the United States :

" It cannot be doubted that a thorough knowledge of the private practices of aboriginal peoples is of value in the study of primitive man ; yet the delicacy or indelicacy of discussing such subjects has deterred many who are eminently qualified by observation and investigation, from publishing their discoveries. This is greatly to be deplored, since much that is of importance is thus lost to science. In this country, especially, a false modesty seems to have prevented many investigators from giving to the scientific public the results of their labors in this direction. In the scientific literature of Europe discussions of these things form an important, if not a prominent part.

" A peculiarity of the sedentary, house-building or Pueblo tribes of Arizona and New Mexico (especially of the Moquis), is the employment of urinals in their households, to a great extent. This custom prevails among all classes and ages. The babe of a few months' existence is furnished with a diminutive clay vessel two or three inches in diameter, and generally made without handles, while the adults use large, open, bowl-shaped receptacles, which sometimes have a capacity for holding several gallons. These latter are usually placed on the roof-tops of the stone dwellings, and the liquid contents left to putrefy in the sun for weeks or months. This substance is employed in several operations by the natives (dyeing is probably one), but our stay among them was too brief to permit us to investigate the subject.

" In the summer of 1874 I observed in north-western Colorado a very curious and interesting stercoraceous circle. It was noteworthy as showing the extent to which the decorative art is sometimes carried by

the savage, when brought under the influence of civilization and example. A Ute Indian at the White River Agency obtained permission to occupy a vacant cabin with his family. The interior of the house, consisting of one room, was first made comfortable by its ambitious occupant, who then directed his attention to the out-door conveniences. Selecting a flat, open space at the rear of the hut, he first cleared it of all rubbish and vegetation, and with small pebbles or fragments of stone placed in contact, formed a circle some twenty feet in diameter, as children are in the habit of marking out play-houses. A breach was left in that portion of the circle nearest the house, and through this the family, consisting of the warrior, his squaw, mother, and four or five papooses, were in the habit of repairing daily, as necessity compelled, and in open sight of passers-by perform their natural functions as complacently and satisfactorily as though sheltered in the privacy of a secluded building. When I observed the circle it was thickly dotted with human faeces ; and, I presume, when it should have become unfitted for further use, a new circle would be prepared.\* This, so far as I know, is a unique case, and must not be supposed to point to a tribal characteristic.

"During menstruation and parturition the female, according to an old established custom of the Ute Indians, retires into a separate lodge, usually constructed of boughs for temporary use, where she remains until the conclusion of the event.

"The males of this tribe are in the habit of assuming a stooping position in nicturition, and this practice may have originated either from a conformation to the peculiar fashion of the lower garments, or it may have resulted from the supposition that the urethral discharge in a stooping posture was made with greater facility, and promoted healthfulness."

Mr. Phillips presented two papers by Dr. Macedo, of Lima. 1. The penal system of the Incas. 2. Their system of fortifications ; and read various notes of interest, among others, referring to the

\* I am informed by a friend that in India, when women go outside of a town for such purposes they do not rise for a passing stranger, but become impersonal by drawing a part of their robe over the face.

reply of M. Lucien Adam to Dr. Brinton's strictures on the Taënsa Grammar and Dictionary.

Mr. Outerbridge made a communication in reference to a collection of ancient coins which had been sent by Mr. Williams to Mr. Whitney with the Assyrian slab shown at the May meeting, and exhibited specimens of the silver pieces of Demetrius Soter, Heraclea, Arsinoe, Cleopatra, and Ptolemy, together with an Assyrian seal from Nimroud. The latter consisted of a small perforated cylinder of hematite engraved with the figure of a king and an inscription in cuneiform characters, and probably dated about 1000 B. C.

The President exhibited a cast made by the Smithsonian Institution of the tablet discovered in an Ohio mound by Rev. Dr. MacLean, and said that it was of the same character as the other tablets that had been found.

There were also exhibited an Indian iron tomahawk, a probable relic of the French and Indian wars; a curious Indian shrine of carved wood; a Chinese flute made of Bamboo, and two Chinese tobacco pipes of wood, resembling apples, one with gold fish and the other with a figure of a seal and a bird carved in relief.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber presented to the Society two hundred pamphlets relating to archæology and ethnology.

The death of the Hon. George Leib Harrison, a member of the Society was announced as having taken place on the 9th of September, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

On motion the special thanks of the Society were tendered to Isaac Myer, Esq., for the gift of his beautiful book on the Waterloo medal.

#### NOVEMBER 5TH.

President Brinton in the chair. Professor William T. Appleton, of Swarthmore, read a paper on Olympia, giving the results of his visit to that interesting spot and the present state of the explorations and discoveries made there, after which a discussion ensued upon Greek art and archæology, participated in by the members generally.

Mr. Hockley exhibited a collection of objects from the plains of Attica, near Athens, consisting of a small bronze ex-voto in form of a deer, ca. 800 B. C., another in silver representing a hand, a bronze

hand-mirror, and a brass finger-ring, the latter attributed to a very early period.

A communication was made in reference to the peculiarity in the Peruvian cloths of the woven designs not being entirely attached to the body of the fabric, thus producing the effect of open-work, being also found in Oriental tapestries, and an East Indian rug was exhibited which illustrated the similarity.

Mr. Phillips exhibited two fine bronze medals, struck in commemoration of the French revolution of 1848, the dies of which were destroyed on the accession of Napoleon III.

Mr. Lewis A. Scott exhibited a cast of a very large Babylonian cylinder, dating back to the time of Nebuchadnezzar, from an original now in the Metropolitan Museum of art, in New York. The President stated that it presented an exceptional form, being much more spindle-shaped than any in the large collection of Babylonian cylinders in the British Museum. Mr. Scott also exhibited impressions in tin-foil of inscriptions from three small cylinders.

A collection of twenty large spear heads, part of a find of two hundred discovered in 1881 near Mount Holly, N. J., was presented to the Society.

Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Mr. Charles Henry Hart, and Mr. John R. Baker were chosen to nominate a ticket of officers and committees to be voted for at the December meeting.

The President announced that he had appointed the following gentlemen to read papers before the Society at the dates named: Mr. John R. Baker in December, Dr. Garrison or Dr. Brinton in January, Mr. Jordan in February, Mr. Myer in March, Mr. Culin in April, and Mr. Hockley in May.

Mr. C. H. Hart, the historiographer, stated that it was his intention to prepare shortly an address on the life and services of the late President, Hon. Eli K. Price.

DECEMBER 3D, 1885.

Mr. John R. Baker read, by appointment, a paper entitled "Minute Lore—a Pack of Cards," in which he adverted to the origin of playing cards as having taken place in the remote East and traced the manner

in which they were carried into the various countries of the West, and, in the course of the address, he exhibited a pack of Tarots, such as were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth century, and explained the significance of their various symbolical devices. Mr. Baker also exhibited several other interesting packs of ancient cards. A communication was read by Mr. Culin in reference to Chinese playing cards, stating that the devices on those used by the Cantonese illustrate one of their historical romances. A communication was read in reference to the theory of Mr. J. P. MacLean, employed by the Bureau of Ethnology, that the Great Serpent Mound of Adams County, Ohio, which has recently been examined by him, is very likely not a serpent at all but only the exaggerated tail of the rude representation of a lizard.

The President stated that he had visited and carefully examined the Great Serpent Mound about a year ago. In view of the results of his investigations he could not agree with Mr. MacLean's opinion. The sinuous portion is clearly the body of a serpent, not the exaggerated tail of a reptile; no example of an equally disproportionate member can be quoted from the emblematic mounds of Wisconsin. The portions alleged to represent the body and head bear only a forced analogy to any reptilian form.

Mr. Phillips read a communication in reference to the coinage of Palang, a small state in the Malay peninsula, where, although gold nuggets abound, the medium of exchange is a tin coinage somewhat resembling an old-fashioned ink-stand.

The Curator of Antiquities announced the discovery of some alleged amber beads in Indian graves, in Lancaster County, by Prof. Hiller, of Conestoga, this being, if correct, the first find of amber beads in the United States. The President stated that true amber had been found in Mexico.

A large funeral urn and a small urn about two and a half inches in height, from the Hühner-Gräber of North Eastern Prussia, were exhibited, together with some fragments of bone which were found in the large urn.

Mr. Barber exhibited a circular piece of pasteboard, issued as currency by the city of Leyden in 1574, during the celebrated siege by the Spaniards.

The Curator of Antiquities presented a communication in reference to the appointment of a committee to construct an archæological map of the State of Pennsylvania and also to formulate a nomenclature to be applied to the various types of implements and other archæological remains.

It was ordered that a committee on an archæological map be appointed by the President, who stated that as the field of the watersheds of the Delaware and Chesapeake embraced a section so intimately related, it would be desirable to construct a map of the entire region, including the States of New Jersey and Delaware.

This being the evening appointed for the annual election, officers and committees were chosen to serve for the year 1886.

The Curator of Antiquities presented his annual report as follows : "The Society has received several valuable collections during the year. The interesting objects from tumuli, in Northern Prussia, exhibited by Mr. Otto Simsky, in January, 1885, were purchased for the Society. They consist of stone celts of the neolithic age, bronze fibulæ of the cross-bow type (*armbrust-fibeln*), a bronze celt, arm-rings, and a bronze chain supposed to belong to the latter part of the bronze period, spindle whirls of sandstone and clay, and thirty beads of amber, varying in size from one-half to one and a half inches in diameter. So far as is known, only fourteen other specimens of ancient amber beads from Prussia are to be found in the United States, nine of which are in the National Museum at Washington, five in the private collection of Dr. Charles Rau ; all presented by Mr. Simsky. The Peabody Museum of Ethnology, at Cambridge, possesses two examples from Denmark.

"A most valuable series of stone implements, from the *kjøkkenmoeddings* of Denmark, was presented by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. Worthy of particular mention are some beautifully chipped celts and highly polished axes, flint nuclei, perforated hammers, superb hand daggers, and long, delicate flakes of flint, with cutting edges, resembling the characteristic obsidian knives of Mexico.

"Pottery from Ohio mounds, ancient feather rope from a cave in Utah, a large series of leaf-shaped spear-heads from a cache in New Jersey, and many other objects of lesser note, have also been added to the cabinet."

## DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

### I.—FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Mr. William S. Baker, Philadelphia ; Mr. E. A. Barber, Philadelphia ; Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia ; Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, Boston, Mass. ; B. Brandreths Sons, New York ; Hon. Henry W. Cannon, Washington ; Giulio Caroti, Milan, Italy ; H. de Charency ; Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfurt, A. M. ; Stewart Culin, Philadelphia ; Gen. C. W. Darling, Utica, N. Y. ; Hon. Thomas Donaldson, Philadelphia ; Jules Declève, Mons, France ; E. Dufossè, Paris ; Dr. John Evans, Hemel Hempstead, England ; Regierungs-rath Ernst, Vienna ; W. J. Faires, Philadelphia ; Rev. Dr. Garrison, Camden, N. J. ; Mr. Horatio Hale, Clinton, Canada ; Dr. E. T. Hamy, Paris ; Julius Hahlo, Berlin ; Mr. Charles Henry Hart, Philadelphia ; Mr. William Harden, Savannah ; Mr. Thomas Hockley, Philadelphia ; Rudolf Von Höfken, Vienna ; Mr. G. Harry Horstman, Nürnberg, Bavaria ; Mr. Henry Jüngerich, Philadelphia ; Hon. James P. Kimball, Washington ; Isaac Myer, Philadelphia ; Rev. James A. Murray, Carlisle, Pa. ; Marquis de Nadaillac, Paris ; Señor Antonio Peñafiel, Mexico ; Henry Phillips, Jr., Philadelphia ; Prof. F. W. Putnam, Salem, Mass. ; Bernard Quaritch, London ; Cav. Giuseppe Quaglia, Varese ; Riggs & Brother, Philadelphia ; Cav. Giulio Sambon, Rome ; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester, Mass. ; N. F. B. Sehested, Copenhagen ; Prof. Giuseppe Sergi, Rome ; Thomas H. Thomas, Cardiff, Wales ; Arni Thorsteinson, Reykjavik, Iceland ; C. G. Theime, Leipzig ; E. F. im Thurn, Demerara ; Trübner & Co., London ; Samuel Wagner, Philadelphia ; Adolph Weyl, Berlin.

### II.—FROM SOCIETIES.

American Numismatic and Archaeological Society ; American Philosophical Society ; Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen ; Bavarian Numismatic Society ; Bostonian Society ; Brookville Society of Natural History ; Buffalo Historical Society ; Bureau

of Education, Washington; Cambridge University; University of California; Census Office, Washington; Chicago Public Library; Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences; Essex Institute; Bureau of Ethnology, Washington; Fairmount Park Art Association, Philadelphia; Glasgow Archæological Society; Philosophical Society of Glasgow; Kansas Academy of Science; Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademien, Stockholm; Maryland Historical Society; Accademia Fisio-Medico-Statistica in Milano; Milwaukie Public Museum; Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences; Minnesota Historical Society; Missouri Historical Society; Cercle Archéologique de Mons; Münchener Alterthumsverein; Musée Guimèt; New Jersey Historical Society; New York Mercantile Library; Numismatic Society of London; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; University of Pennsylvania; Library Company of Philadelphia; R. Accademia dei Lincei, Rome; Smithsonian Institution; Société Américaine de France; Société d'Anthropologie de Paris; Société d'Etnographie de Paris; Victoria Institute of Great Britain; Virginia Historical Society; Washington Life Insurance Co., of New York; Western Reserve Historical Society; Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien; Wisconsin State Historical Society; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; Yale College; Yearly Meeting of Friends, Philadelphia.

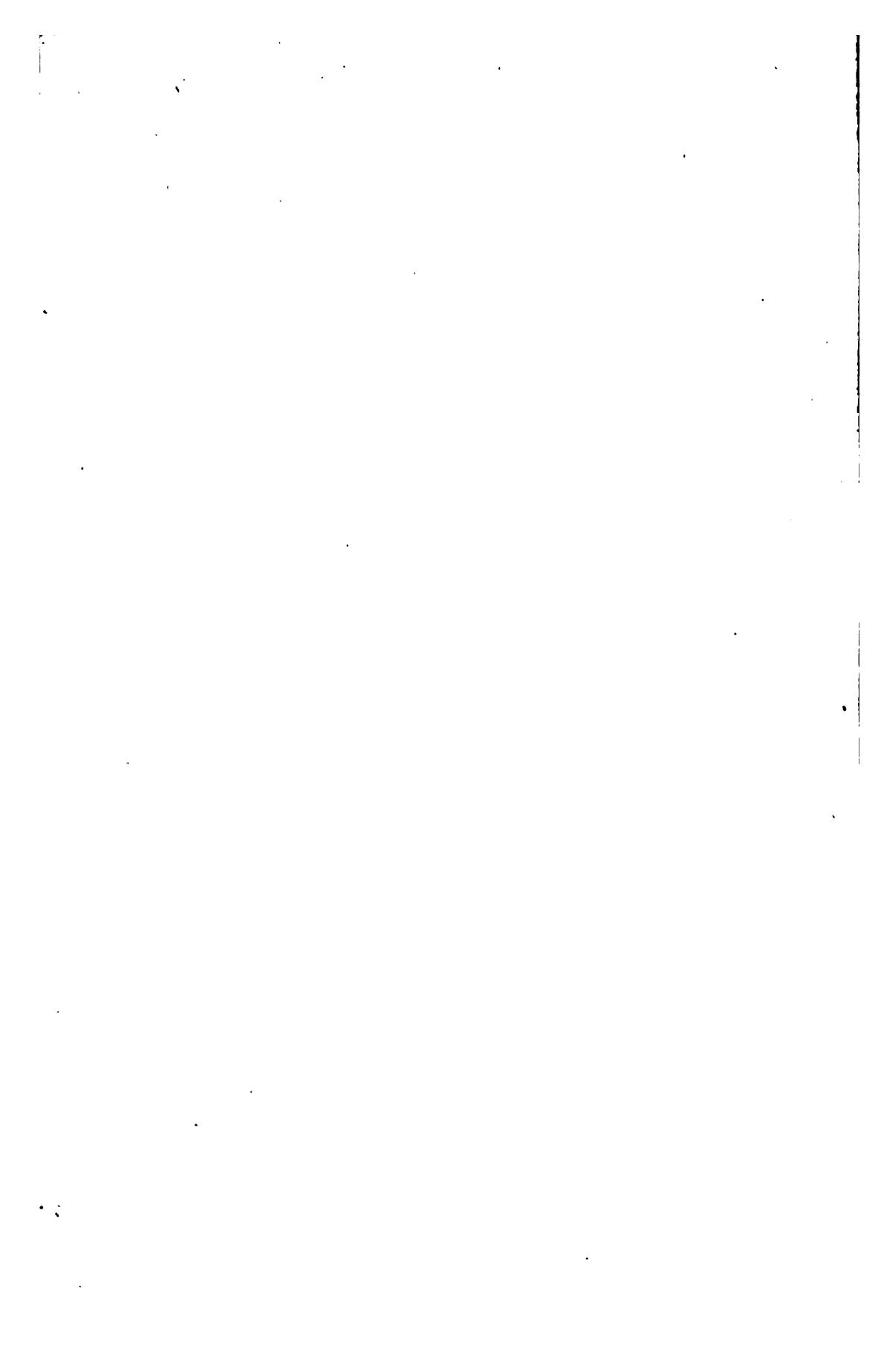
### III.—FROM PUBLISHERS.

Agassiz Journal; Bookmart Publishing Co., Pittsburg; Boletín Folk-lórico Gaditano; Boletín Folklórico Español; Hoosier Mineralogist and Archæologist; Keystone Stamp and Coin Gazette; Philadelphia "Inquirer;" Philadelphia "Public Ledger;" Philadelphia "Record;" "Philadelphia Times."

### IV.—DONORS TO THE CABINET.

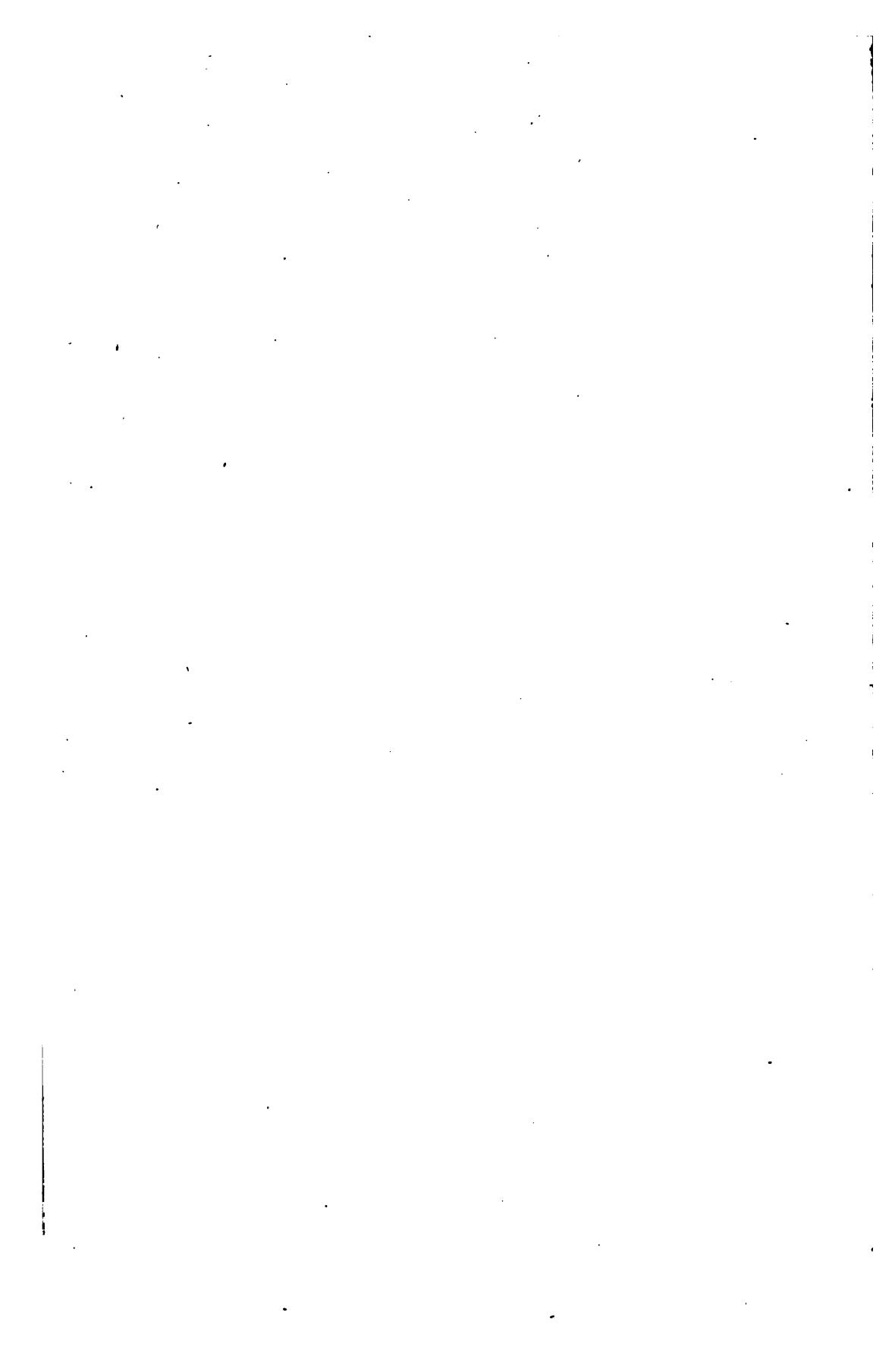
Mr. John R. Baker, Philadelphia; E. A. Barber, Philadelphia; Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia; Stewart Culin, Philadelphia; Gen. C. W. Darling, Utica, New York; Henry Jüngerich, Philadelphia; Hon. James P. Kimball, Washington; Dr. S. C. McClure,

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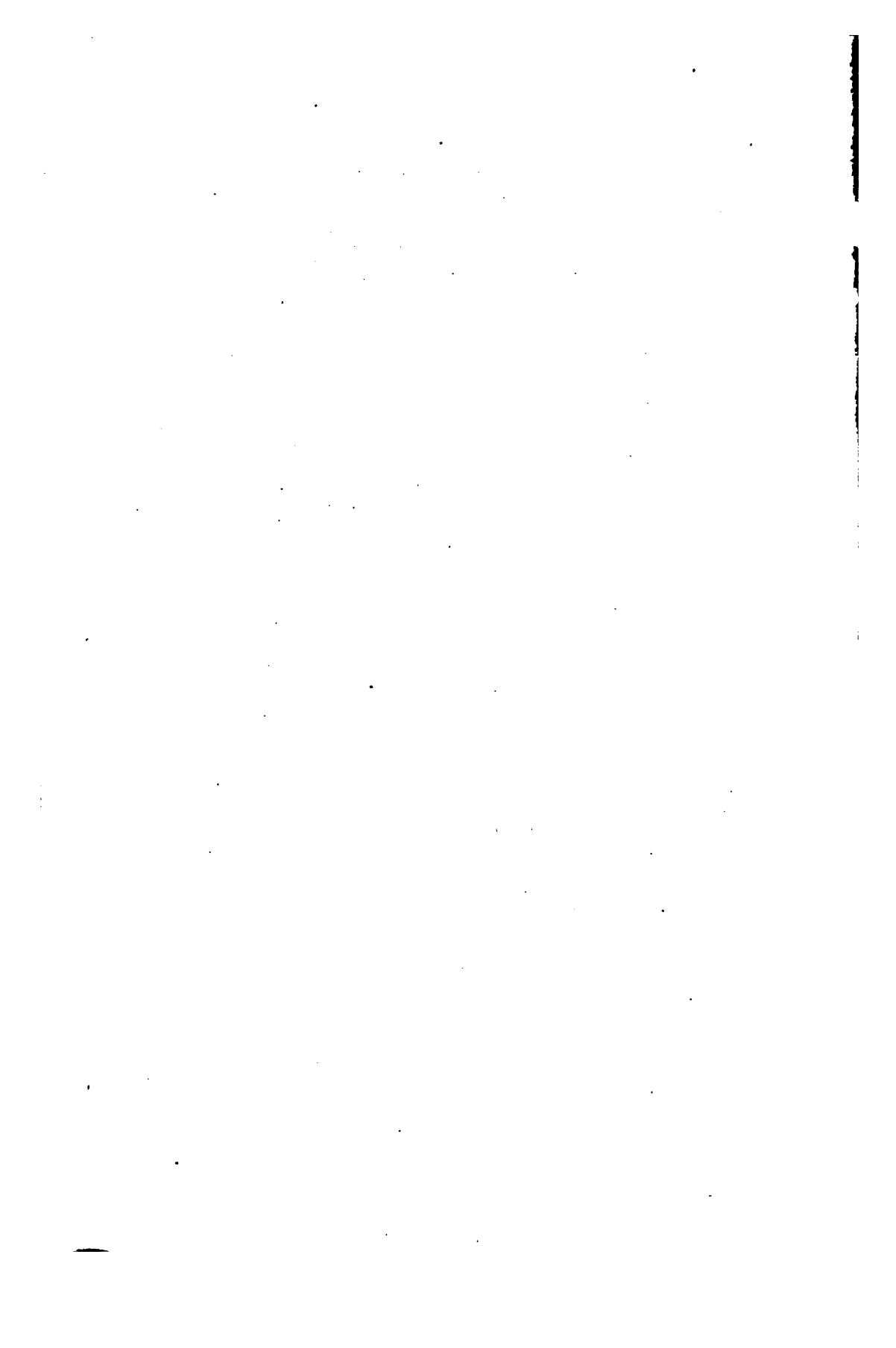












REPORT

OF

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF



THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

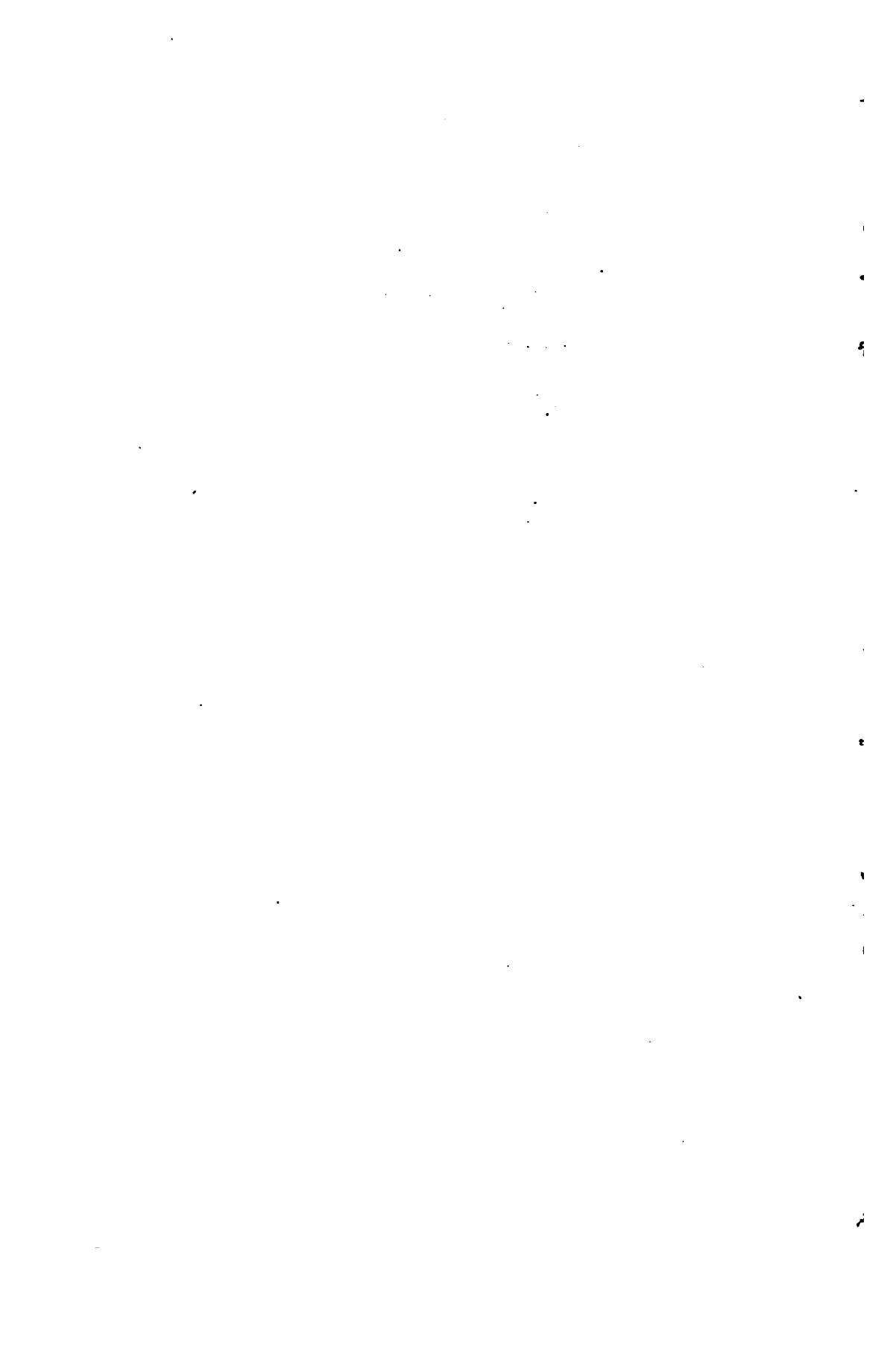
FOR THE YEAR 1880



PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

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FOR THE YEAR 1886



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PHILADELPHIA.

# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED JANUARY 1, 1858.

1887.

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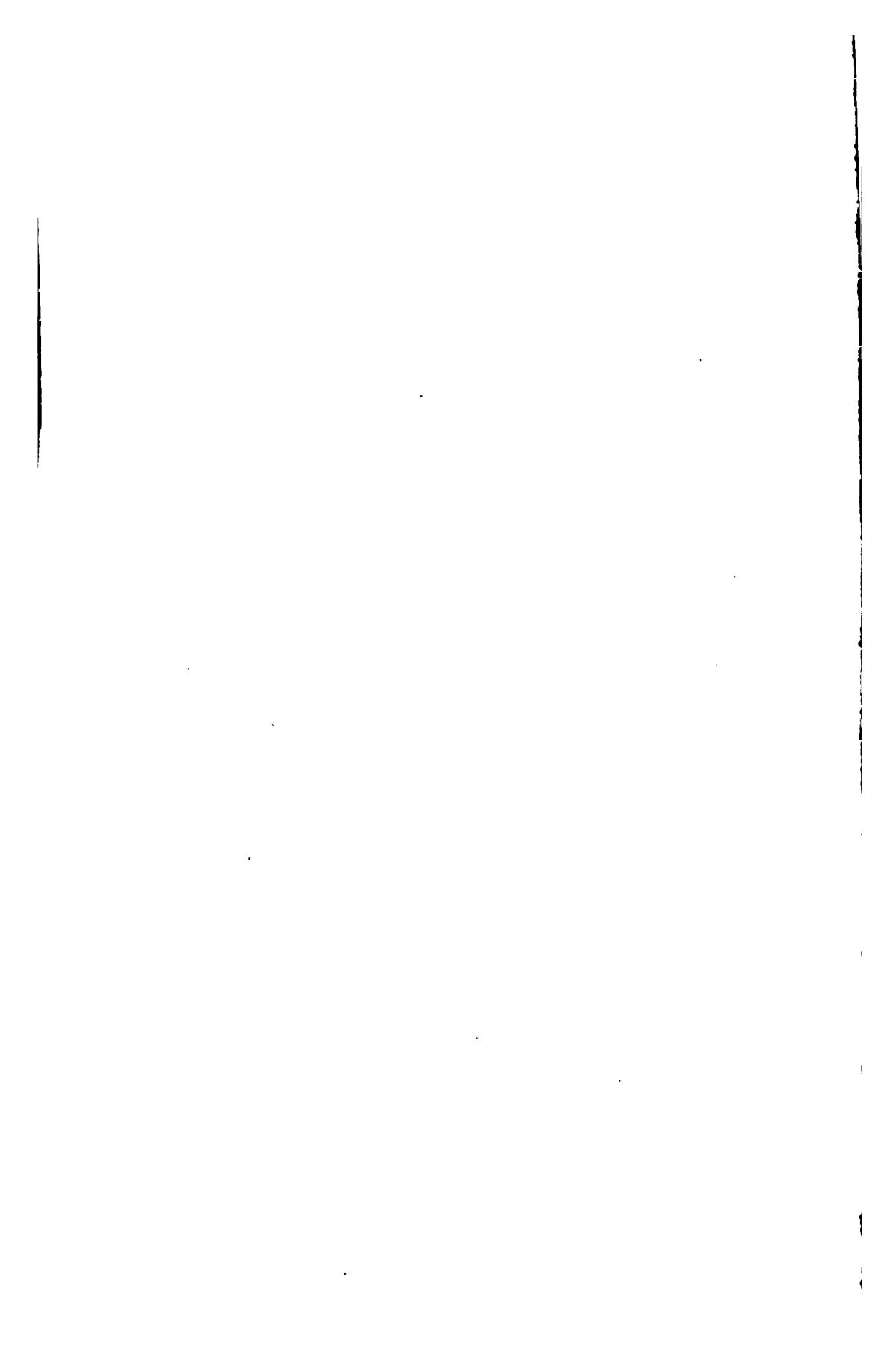
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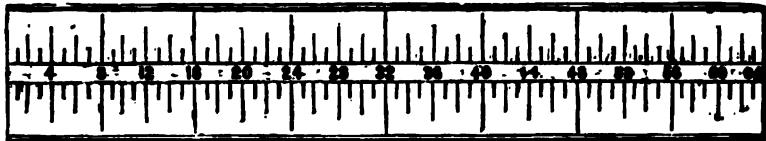
*Hall of the Society, Southwest Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.*

Stated Meetings in 1887: January 6; February 3, 17; March 3; April 7, 21; May 5; October 6, 20; November 3; December 1, 15.

Annual Election of Officers and Committees, December 1.

Annual Meeting, January 5, 1888.





*To the President and Members of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the operations of the Society for the year 1886. There were held ten meetings, at which twenty-one communications were read; one member (corresponding) was elected; two resigned and seven died. One thousand and seven books and pamphlets were presented and forty-four deposited; five photographs, twelve coins and medals, and seventy-two archaeological objects were given to the cabinets. Five hundred and nineteen letters, etc., were received and sixteen hundred and forty-three letters, publications, etc., were sent.

I annex an abstract of the more important proceedings of the Society during the year.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.,  
*Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.*

December 31, 1886.

JANUARY 7TH.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Society was held this evening. The President delivered an address on the Earliest Peopling of America. He rejected all derivation of the native American race from the Mongolian, Malayan or other races, maintaining that it has peculiarities of its own as universal to it as marked and distinctive as any other race whatever. From this it was argued that the red race was as ancient as any, and the peopling of America must be put back in time to

a period coeval with the earliest signs of man on the globe. Yet there were many reasons for denying that it was autochthonous in the Western Continent. These were briefly rehearsed, and as they were considered conclusive, the speaker turned to the possible avenues of land approach to the American Continent in the physical geography of the earliest quaternary epoch of geology. The conclusion reached was that two land bridges then existed connecting the Old and New Worlds, one from Northern Europe, the other from Northern Asia, and that man came across one or both of them.

The Rev. Joseph F. Garrison read a paper on the "Yi King," or the Book of Changes of the Chinese, dwelling upon its use in divination and elucidating the significance and relations of the various diagrams.

Mr. Myer called the attention of the Society to certain similarities he had observed between the Chinese and the Pythagorean, Cabalistic and other Oriental systems of philosophy.

The President appointed the following committee to obtain information and data for the preparation of an Archæological Map of the Valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers: Mr. Edwin A. Barber, Chairman, and Messrs. John R. Baker, Henry Phillips, Jr., Stewart Culin and Francis Jordan, Jr., to which, on motion, the President of the Society was added.

#### FEBRUARY 4TH.

Mr. Phillips read a paper on the Significance and Association of the names in the Philadelphia Directory for 1885.

The President made a communication in reference to the use of amber among the North American Indians and the discovery of amber in North America generally.

The death of Mr. J. Hays Carson, Recording Secretary of the Society, from October 1st, 1874, to December 6th, 1883, was announced as having taken place in Philadelphia on January 16th, 1886, in the 53d year of his age.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber presented a collection of objects found in an Indian grave at Mapleton, New York, consisting of a quantity of shell beads of two kinds, a piece of mica, and a human finger bone on which was a brass ring bearing a device rendered illegible by age.

Mr. Culin presented two copper beads found at Rehoboth, Delaware, by Mr. Joseph Lafeta, in 1862.

A letter was read from Mr. Jordan stating that from his knowledge of the archaeology of Delaware and of Mr. Lafeta himself, he had not the slightest doubt of the authenticity of these objects; that he had examined the best known and largest collections of Indian remains found in Delaware, but had never seen among them any articles of metal.

Some fragments of pottery from a mound in Seneca county, Ohio, were presented by Mr. J. R. Nissley, through Mr. Barber.

The Committee on the Archaeological map made a report and presented the following circular, which was ordered to be printed and distributed at the expense of the Society:

DEAR SIR:

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia has undertaken the preparation of an Archaeological Map to embrace the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and desires your co-operation in this important work.

The Map is intended to show the location of all the principal remains attributed to the Indian tribes who formerly occupied these regions. It will include contiguous portions of the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Societies and individuals are earnestly requested to furnish whatever *information* they may possess concerning the following classes of antiquities:

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Gravel deposits (Palæolithic). | 9. Surface deposits of implements, or<br><i>caches</i> . |
| 2. Artificial shell-heaps.        |  |
| 3. Cave-retreats.                 | 10. Large rocks in place, used as mortars.               |
| 4. Encampments or village sites.  | 11. Rock inscriptions ( <i>in situ</i> ).                |
| 5. Earth-works.                   | 12. Burial Places.                                       |
| 6. Old-fields.                    | 13. Tumuli or mounds.                                    |
| 7. Quarries.                      | 14. Indian trails.                                       |
| 8. Workshops.                     |  |

*A full description and accurate location* of any of the above should be given. How far and in what direction from nearest town? On or near what stream, if any? On whose property? The occurrence of native objects of *copper*, or articles of European introduction, should be mentioned.

Names and addresses of persons who possess collections of relics, or who are interested in archaeology or local history, also the titles of local Scientific Societies, with the addresses of their respective secretaries, will be thankfully received.

On motion of Mr. Phillips a committee consisting of Messrs. Phillips,

Law, Garrison, John R. Baker, and William S. Baker, was appointed to consider the expediency of celebrating in a proper manner the approaching 21st Anniversary of the change of name of the Society.\*

On motion of Mr. Law the committee was further requested to consider and report to the Society any suggestions calculated to increase its usefulness and membership and promote the objects of its existence.

MARCH 4TH.

Mr. Isaac Myer read a paper on, *The Writings of Ibn Gebirol compared with the Qabbalah and the Sepher haz-Zohar*, of which he furnished the following abstract :

Solomon ben Yehudah Ibn Gebirol, of Cordova, called by the Jews, Solomon, the Sephardi (Spaniard), the Hymnologist, and by acrostic from the initials of his name, Ra S H Ba G., by the Arabs, Abu Ayub Suleiman Ibn Jachja, and by the scholastics, Avicebrol, Avicebron, etc., was born at Malaga about 1021, educated at Saragossa, and died at Valencia, 1070.

He wrote a Hebrew grammar in verse at the age of 19, the *Tikkun Midsworth ha-Nephesh*, Correction of the Manners of the Soul, an ethico-philosophical work, at 24. In it man is contemplated as the Mikrokosm, and viewed in his relation to the Makrokosm. About 1050, he wrote, in Arabic, his great philosophical work, *Makor Chajm*, i. e., Fountain of Life, called in Latin, *De Materia Universali* and *Fons Vita*, which is really a philosophical Qabbalistic work. He is mostly known by his coreligionists, from his Qabbalistic hymn, founded on Aristotle's *De Mundo*, *Kether Malkhuth*, the Royal Crown, perhaps more correctly, from its referring to the highest and lowest sephiroth, Crowned Kingdom. We shall refer here more especially to his *Makor Chajm*, and its connection with the wonderful *Sepher haz-Zohar*, or Book of Splendour, the text book of the Hebrew Qabbalists. The system set forth by him, although Aristotelian in its form, is yet contrary to the doctrines of the Stagarite. The object of the writing is, to set forth ideas of form and matter, in connection with the Deity, and singular to say, in many of its propositions,

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\* The act of Assembly was signed by the Governor on March 23d, 1865 : its provisions were accepted by the Society on April 6th, 1865 ; and the first meeting under the new Charter was held on May 4th, 1865.

it is in accord with the writings of the early Christian Theosopher, the pseudo-Dionysius, the Areopagite, who is not later, probably much earlier, than 532 A. D., as well as with the Zohar and Zoharic books. He conducts us to the ideas of a universal form and a universal matter, embracing all things, except the Supreme Deity. Soul and other created things are equally only one matter. His book is divided into five treatises. In the first he says, man's desire is towards knowledge, its final attainment should be, to obtain wisdom as to the final cause of all that which is, God. Doing this to the end, that man obtain the Supreme Good, and that everything be in subjection to the Will of the Sole Being. Psychology ought to be taken for the point of departure from all philosophical studies. From the Supreme Will, movement has emanated, through movement all things are generated, and the work of the human soul ought to be, to lead itself to affinity with the superior world, from which it draws its origin. That knowledge man attains, through meditation and contemplation, and by practising pious exercises. The proof of this is, that all in potentiality is destined to pass into action. Man, however, as the finite, cannot know the Infinite, in Its essence. We can begin with the Will, Desire, Wisdom or Word, of the Unknown.

The essence of the universe, in general, is passive, but it conducts us to some knowledge of that Will, which emanates, embraces and sustains, all the existing. This passivity embraces an universal form and an universal matter. These are, however, to be considered as purely ideal. They are that which carries and that which is carried; from these, we proceed upward to the third, the Will, and downward to the material universe. The destruction of form results in chaos. Four influences are shown in the Makor: 1. Gebirol's theological belief. 2. Arabian peripateticism. 3. Oriental philosophy, more especially, that of the so-called school of Alexandria. 4. The Hebrew Qabbalistic philosophy, which had been brought into Spain from the Jewish Babylonian schools, but which, however, is not thoroughly Semitic in origin, but has an Aryan germ. The simple, abstract, highest unknown Being, corresponds to Who? What? to 2, How to 3, Why? to 4. The universal perfect soul is the Makrokosm, humanity is the Mikrokosm. The energy of the universe begins at the

celestial sphere, called by Gebirol, the environing sphere, but does not begin, as with Giordani Bruno and Spinoza, in God as a first substance. Our author's idea of the Deity is similar to that of Ain Soph in the Qabbalah, and he takes refuge in the idea of the Will as the first expression, of the unnumbered, unknown, primal Deity, the Will being the unite of number, and simple abstract idea, the primal Deity being above all number and idea. He holds that one can only reach to the unknown through the exstatic condition. The early Qabbalists held this view, as did also Dionysius, the Areopagite, and many of the Early Fathers of the Christian Church. Gebirol was obliged to admit an emanating or creating Deity, but, with him, this is the impression of universal form on universal matter, which emanate from the Will. This precedes Time, is, Eternal. With the Qabbalah, he also insists upon a superior ideal paradigm, after which, the universe has been formed, and which is in affinity with the latter, through the orbits or spheres. This is the Qabbalistic doctrine of Adam Kadmon or Adam Eloah, and the ten Sephiroth. The doctrine of numbers and letters as entities, enters into his system, and considered as sounds, we must admit, they stand on the border land of the spiritual and physical worlds; from the spirit they resolve into a physical element, the breath, are the symbols indispensable to the communication of thought, and, indeed, are to us, the only possible form of the spirit. The basis of most of the ideas of Gebirol, we find in the Zohar and Zoharic books, and in these, let me here say, are to be found doctrines worthy to proceed from the greatest intellects. Gebirol holds, that God exists in all, and all exists, by the Deity's potentiality, yet that all does not include God. We have not space to quote examples to show that the doctrines set forth in the Zohar and Zoharic books, were known long before Moses de Leon, the reputed, by some, author, but the student of the writings of Gebirol, upon comparing them will, we think, arrive at this conclusion.

The death of Dr. Ashbel Woodward, Hon. Vice-President for the State of Connecticut, was announced as having taken place at his home in Franklin, Conn., on the 20th of December, 1885, in the 81st year of his age.

## APRIL 1ST.

Mr. Culin read, by appointment, a paper on the Religious Ceremonials of the Chinese in Philadelphia and New York, in which he gave an account of the Deities worshiped by the Chinese here, their household and public observances.

Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., read a communication in reference to a discovery he had made of remains of the ancient stockade, adjacent to the old city gates of St. Augustine, Florida.

Mr. Phillips called the attention of the Society to the controversy in regard to the invention of the adhesive postage stamp in which, after a review of the evidence, it had been proved that James Chalmers, and not Sir Roland Hill, was the first inventor and originator of this important factor in our civilization. The Encyclopædia Britannica, in its last edition, has succumbed to the weight of evidence and adopted this view.

The death of Mr. Joseph W. Bates, a resident member of the Society, was announced as having taken place in this city on March 27th, in the 66th year of his age.

Mr. Barber exhibited portions of three ancient Peruvian quippus.

## MAY 7TH.

A plaster cast of a quadrangular obsidian tablet bearing a chronographic inscription was received from Dr. E. T. Hamy, Conservator of the Musée d'Ethnographic of Paris. The original was exhumed in the environs of Mexico in 1865, and taken to France in 1867, where it was exhibited at the Universal Exhibition of 1868, and afterward presented to the American gallery of the Trocadero. The tablet is 5 cent. thick, 21 cent. long and 16 cent. broad, and bears upon one face, which is polished, a symbolic device, consisting of the leaves of a reed surrounded by four double circles, with nine small circles beneath in a cartouch, the whole constituting one of the forms of the well-known hieroglyph Acatl of the Mexican calendar. Dr. Hamy regards the four large circles as indicating the fourth year of the period Acatl, the month being determined by the hieroglyph Pamitl, the symbol of the month Panquetzalitztli, which is placed adjoining the nine small circles. These indicate the day

of the month, making the date of the inscription the 9th day of the month Panquetzalitzli of the year 4 Acatl, which Dr. Hamy further concludes agrees with the 9th of December, A.D. 1483.

The President appointed sub-committees to visit and examine the Indian remains in the following localities during the summer :

The Delaware coast, Messrs. Brinton, Jordan and Phillips ; the supposed earthworks in Bucks county, Messrs. Barber, Jordan and Culin ; the mound in Chester county, Messrs. Brinton, Barber and Scott ; the caves at the Falls of French Creek, Messrs. Jordan, Jungerich and Longstreth ; the shell heaps at Cape May, Messrs. John R. Baker, Louis A. Scott, Hockley and Culin ; Franklin county and Maryland adjacent, Messrs. Flanigen and Culin ; Doylestown, Penna., Messrs. Brinton, Jordan and Phillips.

The Society does not meet in the summer months.

#### OCTOBER 6TH.

The following paper, by Mr. James Deans, was read on Some Strange Rites, seemingly the outcome of Sun and Phallic worship among the aborigines of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia :

" Thickly scattered on the hilltops, in the oak groves, wherever a rock presenting a level surface is to be found, are double rows of stones, collected from the glacial drift, which abounds all over this, the south-eastern end of the island. These stony lines were of various lengths, from ten yards, the shortest that I have as yet seen, to fifty yards, the longest. They average throughout their length three stones to each yard. The average width between rows is eighteen inches. The stones of which they are composed range from a good sized cup up to one big enough to easily hold up with both hands. Numbers of them are deeply imbedded in the moss and grey lichens that generally cover the rocks. These lines are always parallel with the rocks on which they have been placed. If a hollow intervenes they go down with it and rise up again on the farther side, turning neither to the right nor left. The shape of the rock seems to have been the only guide to whomever it was that placed them there. They follow no given direction. All my inquiries among the natives as to what these things were and what they signified always met with one

and the same answer, as follows. The details I give I received from an Indian and his wife in my employ, both of whom went through these rites in their youth.

"These lines were made by the youths and maidens of the 'Whull-e-mooch.' At the first appearance of puberty in both sexes (Ket-Bow), they had to retire all alone to a quiet place where they could find a rock with a level surface and around which there were plenty of loosely-lying stones. These stones they had to gather into little heaps lengthwise with the rock. Then they must gather a load of firewood, which they put in a level place near by. After all these preparations were made they stripped themselves stark naked, and commencing at one end of the rock they picked up a stone from the nearest heap, with which they rubbed their naked bodies until the stone was spotted all over with the gory stains. After the rubbing they put the stone down on the ground on the right, going through the same process with the second, which they placed on their left. This they had to do, putting them down alternately, until after three days' rubbing they made such lines as are now extant. During these three days they were allowed nothing but water.

"Underneath every stone a boy put in line he had to place a few sprigs of Tayhotch-ilp (Bowtree-yew). Every night they had to build up a number of fires in a circle, in the centre of which they slept. This part they called 'sleeping within the circle of fire.' The lines of stones they called 'Stull-alts' (lines of trial or endurance). This ordeal had to be undergone by all the tribe, to inure them to pain and hardship and to better enable them to cope with the many dangers that would beset their future lives. Those who put in line the most stones and showed the most bleeding wounds always received the most respect and consideration among their people. Not only was it believed that they would be fortunate on the warpath and in the chase, but the same good luck would attend all their undertakings throughout their whole lives; the girls would not only make better wives, but would be better able to defend themselves. Any boy or girl unable or unwilling to make long lines was despised and shunned as being utterly worthless. This people made their bows and arrows of Yew tree. By putting sprigs under their stones the boys were believed to become expert bowmen. The two lines were a symbolization

of the male and female principles of nature in creation. Every stone that a girl added to her lines was expected to bear on its surface evidences of her newly-acquired womanhood ; every stone thus marked was held in great veneration by the people, at least so long as the marks remained on them, and every male person who looked at them with evil thoughts it was believed would be instantly struck blind. If a large fleet of war-canoes was seen nearing their shores, a fleet runner was sent for a few of the stones so marked, and if he or she were able to reach the shore and throw these stones into the water before the canoes got to land, the stones by their inherent virtue would raise such a storm that not a living soul in the hostile array would ever get home again. Numbers of these lines are so imbedded in the moss and lichens as to be invisible through a portion of their length, thus showing that many generations of the ' Whull-e-mooch ' must have lived and died since they were put down. Tradition also bears out this supposition. These lines still remain as mementoes, while the rites, according to what the Indians tell me, have been discontinued since the advent of the ' White Man ' (Whun-e-tum, Blanket folks)."

A paper by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, England, "On the origin of Paper Money" was read, as was also a communication received by the Committee on the preparation of an Archaeological Map of the Valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, from Mr. John Torrey, of Honesdale, Penna., entitled "Historic notes relating to the early history of Wayne County," which have interest from being connected with the Indians who formerly lived in that locality ; appended to this paper was an outline map upon which the Indian trails and village sites were carefully delineated.

The death of the Hon. John Russell Bartlett, Hon. Vice-President of the Society for the State of Rhode Island, was announced as having taken place on the 28th of February, in the 80th year of his age, and that of Mr. Joseph E. Temple, a resident member of the Society, on August 29th, 1886, in the 75th year of his age.

#### NOVEMBER 4TH.

Mr. R. Stewart Culin read a paper on the Origin and Astrological Significance of the Chinese Game of Dominos.

A communication by M. Charles Cournault on the brickwork of the marshes of the Seille was read, in which the author, after referring to the discovery by Dr. Keller of the pile-dwellings in the Swiss lakes and the incentive given by it to the study of the remains of early man in Europe, described another method of forming a settlement, found in Lorraine, on the marshes of the small river, La Seille, which to-day serves as a boundary between France and Germany.

The brickwork (*le briquetage*) of the Seille, upon which the primitive inhabitants established their dwellings, consists of immense deposits of bricks, from two to eight inches in length, thrown in the marsh. Several layers are found. As it was necessary to renew them as often as they would sink to make the place habitable, men, women and children worked at rolling the pieces of clay in their hands before baking them in the fire. On some of the bricks the prints of the makers' fingers as well as the reeds used in baking them are yet visible. These remarkable deposits occur in different places on the borders of the Seille from Tarquimpol to Burtecourt; above them the towns of Marsal, Vic, Moyeurre, the villages of Salone and the tower of Chatry are built. They extend on either side of the Seille for a distance of 3000 feet, with a width of 600 feet on the right and 900 on the left, and are estimated to contain from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000 cubic feet. The small fortified town of Marsal is built on a solid mass of the earth that covers part of the brickwork. In the early part of the Roman occupation of the land this brickwork was already covered with a thick coating of earth over which was the road from Dirodrum (Metz) to Argentoratum (Strasburg).

In 1842 the engineering officers who were engaged in laying the foundations of the Orleans barracks at Marsal uncovered the brickwork, which at this place had an average thickness of from eight to nine feet. It was suspended over a liquid marsh, about thirteen feet thick, below which was a hard calcareous gravel. On the brickwork were found seven or eight platforms, formed of wooden stakes, and divided by partitions of oak planks.

A large quantity of bones and sawed reindeer and stag horns were also found on the brickwork. If true, as was affirmed, that the horns were those of the reindeer, it would carry back this construction to a very great

antiquity. In discussing the purposes for which these immense accumulations of bricks were made M. Cournault observes that they are always very abundant in the neighborhood of large salt springs, which must have attracted and retained the primitive people. The use of these springs gave rise to the necessity of constructing an assured refuge from outside enemies and ferocious animals, very abundant at this time. There were no stones in that country. They were obliged to have recourse to baked clay to form in the middle of the marshes an artificial soil solid enough to support not only buildings but wooden platforms for the purpose of evaporating the salt. The discovery of several of these platforms, as related in 1842, seems to confirm this view as the true solution of their origin. A collection of the bricks, obtained by M. Cournault at Burtecourt, was exhibited, a gift by him to the Cabinet of the Society.

Mr. Phillips, of the Committee on the Archaeological Map of the Valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers, presented the following report as a member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the President in May to visit and examine a supposed jasper mine near Phoenixville, Penna.:

"On Saturday, October 10th, I left this city on the 7.45 A.M. train, Reading Railroad, to explore the supposed jasper quarries at a little settlement named Suessholtzville. At Phoenixville I was joined by Mr. S. W. Pennypacker, and thence we proceeded to Pottstown. Here we changed to a petty railroad that took us to Barto. A tedious wait of an hour, and then we drove to our destination, arriving a little before 1 P.M. The day was warm, and our road lay in the broiling sun to the farm of Mr. Bittenbinder, who very kindly showed us over his place, but most careful inquiry (a matter of some difficulty, where the medium of communication was on one side High German and on the other the Pennsylvania dialect, both misunderstood by the parties to the dialogue) ultimately revealed that there was nothing of the kind in the vicinity. We found plenty of broken flint, and every step revealed traces of the former inhabitants of these territories. We could discover nothing of value, but have been able to settle definitely that the existence of a jasper mine is an error."

DECEMBER 2D.

Mr. Edwin A. Barber read a paper entitled "A Description of a Pre-historic Cave Ruin in Southern Utah." This ruin, one of many visited by him while accompanying a branch of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, was selected for description as being one of the most characteristic of these remains. It is situated in the south-eastern corner of Utah, near the southern bank of the San Juan River. A mesa or table-land several hundred feet in height is separated from the river bank by a level plain an eighth of a mile wide. Hollowed out of the perpendicular face of the solid rock is a singularly symmetrical hemispherical cavern 200 feet in diameter. Built around the arc of the semi-circumference of the cave and midway up on the narrow ledge of rock is a long line of masonry which has been colored a dingy red, in imitation of the surrounding formation. On arriving at the base of the opening the explorers were astonished to discover that the cavern possessed some remarkable acoustic properties, every word spoken or whispered at the entrance being thrown back to the speaker. On account of this peculiarity they named the ruin *La Casa del Eco*, the House of the Echo. The walls of the structure are composed of small flat stones, evenly faced and neatly laid in an adobe mortar. The interior is divided into a series of thirteen rooms, connecting with each other by doorways in the partition walls, which measure from a foot to eighteen inches in thickness. There were no true doorways cut in the outer wall, but in several of the rooms rectangular openings, varying from one to two feet in height, served to admit light and possible ingress and egress. The main entrance to the series of rooms was through the single door-way at the eastern end, communicating with an open space which had been used as a weaving room. Careful measurements, hitherto unpublished, of this remarkable cavern were presented by Mr. Barber in the course of his paper.

Mr. Isaac Myer read a paper entitled "The Chinese Qabbalah, or the Book called the Yih-King," of which, he has furnished the following abstract:

The esoteric religious metaphysics, now called Kabbalah or Qabbalah, is a reminiscence of an ancient "*Wisdom Religion*," which appears to

have existed, at a most archaic period, in the Asiatic learned world. It is therefore not surprising, that its germs may be found in the ancient books of China. The oldest book is the Yih King, *i. e.*, Book of Changes, said to have been first written 2850 B. C., in the dialect of the Akkadian or Black race of Mesopotamia. The earliest historical antiquity of the Chinese, is with Fû-hsi, *circa* 3400 B. C., the lowest, with K'ung-Foo-Tse, *i. e.*, the Master Kung (Confucius b. 551, B. C.), about the time of the last Jewish return from Babylonia, a few years before the death of Sakhya Muni. In the Yih, the Great Extreme is O, the two elementary forms are, male, active, ——, female, passive, ——. The Yih has a system of numbers which recall the tetrade and decade of Pythagoras. Early Chinese scholars say: "In the Yih is the Great Extreme. When we speak of Yin (male), and Yang (female), we mean, the ether collected in the Great Void. When of Hard and Soft, the ether collected and formed into substance. The trigrams of the Yih contain the three powers, \* \* \* the three powers unite and are one." The process of change is production and reproduction. Kwei, the animal soul, is similar to the Hebrew, Nephesh; Shan, the intellectual soul, to the Neshammah; Khien, (the symbol of) heaven, is father; Khwān, (the symbol of) earth, is mother; Kan (manifests) the first application (of Khwān to Khien), resulting in the begetting of (the first) male (or undivided line), hence Kan (? Kayin) is called the oldest son. "God comes forth in Kan (to his producing work)." This is apparently the Adam Kadmon, or Eloah, the Makrokosm. The male numbers are, light circles and odd, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9; the female, dark and even numbers, are, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. The light circles are Yang, vivifying energy, Thai Yang, the Great Brightness, the sun, male; the dark circles are Yin, the moon, female, plastic, called Thai Yin, the Great Obscurity. The Spiritual Light is represented by ——, the darkness by —— ——. The numbers belonging to Heaven are 5, to earth 5. The triad or three powers are, heaven, man, earth. The man is the Great Man, the Makroprosopus or Makrokosm of the Hebrew Qabbalah. The Great Universal Man is perfect, all active, nature. The perfect number is 10. The numbers for heaven, the ——, or male, are 2, 1, 6 = 9. For earth, the —— ——, or female, 1, 4, 4 = 9—together  $360, 12 \times 30 = 360$ . Heaven

is as the circumference of a circle, it is three times its diameter. Its number is 3. The earth is square, the circumference of a square, is four times its length or breadth, or is of two pair of equal sides. 2 is the number of the earth. Heaven gives Form, Earth is vitalized, receives Form. Life is the keeping of Form, death is the going back to Non-Form. In these, as in the Hebrew Qabbalah, is the harmony between the spiritual and material. It says, we can comprehend the invisible only through the visible. The Chinese say "God (himself) cannot be seen, we see Him in the things which He produces." (Comp. Exod. xxxiii, 18-23.) The Yih says: "When we speak of spirit, we mean the subtle presence (and operation of God), within all things." The Chinese conception of the earth as a cube, is that of the content of all dimension, *i. e.*, length, breadth and depth; these, with their positive and negative poles, make 6, and with the energies of these poles, going out of and returning to the rest point, we have the centre or 7th day of Genesis. Khan is the lineal symbol of water, as a character, its meaning is "a pit, a defile;" so in the Qabbalah, the Deity cut into or excavated in the abyss, the face of the deep, the forms of the things. "The superior man," says the Yih, "in accordance with his large (nature) virtue (energy ?), supports (men and) things." Khang-ze says of him: "Dwelling on high, and taking nothing from those below him, but on the contrary giving more to them, the superior man accomplishes his aim on a grand scale." This aim is to increase what others have, he is the life giving. "In his single person," says Lin Hsiyuan, "he sustains the burden of all under the sky \* \* \* birds, beasts and creeping things, etc., depend on him for the fulfillment of their destined being." (Comp. viii, Ps.) The universe is a Makrokosm, humanity a Mikrokosm. (See the Yo Ki of the Li Ki § iii, 3.) Human reason is that of the Universe. The sage, the Yih says, knows the characteristics of the *anima* and the *animus*. The latter, *shans*, expands and ascends in it, the breath of life predominates in the essence of the animal soul, the *anima* or *kwei* contracts, shrivels, goes back to earth and to nonentity. The Yih holds everything is always in motion, expanding and contracting, similar to the Tzimtzum of the Hebrew Qabbalah. The Yang originates a shadowy outline, the Yin fills it with substance. Here is the

Qabbalistic doctrine of the Balance set forth in the Sepher D'Tznioutha or Book of Secrecy, and the philosophical system of Ibn Gebirol, with which the much earlier writer, the pseudo-Dionysius, the Areopagite, is in accord. The Hebrew Qabbalistic idea of the Ain Soph, the Without End, is stated by Wang Pi (A.D 226-249) in his Commentary on the Yih. The original of ALL appears to be the Supreme Desire, Wisdom, Reason or Word. The Hebrew Qabbalistic idea, of the first emanation or creation, being that of a point, Nekudah, is the *shang* with Ti-Shang-Ti, the male-female, Chinese creating Deity. The point representing the Yoni, the inert plastic matter, is placed on the foreheads of Hindus and Japanese. With the Chinese, the creating Deity active, is expressed by L, when inactive T, and we know that, mathematically, the centre of a geometrical point is infinitesimal.



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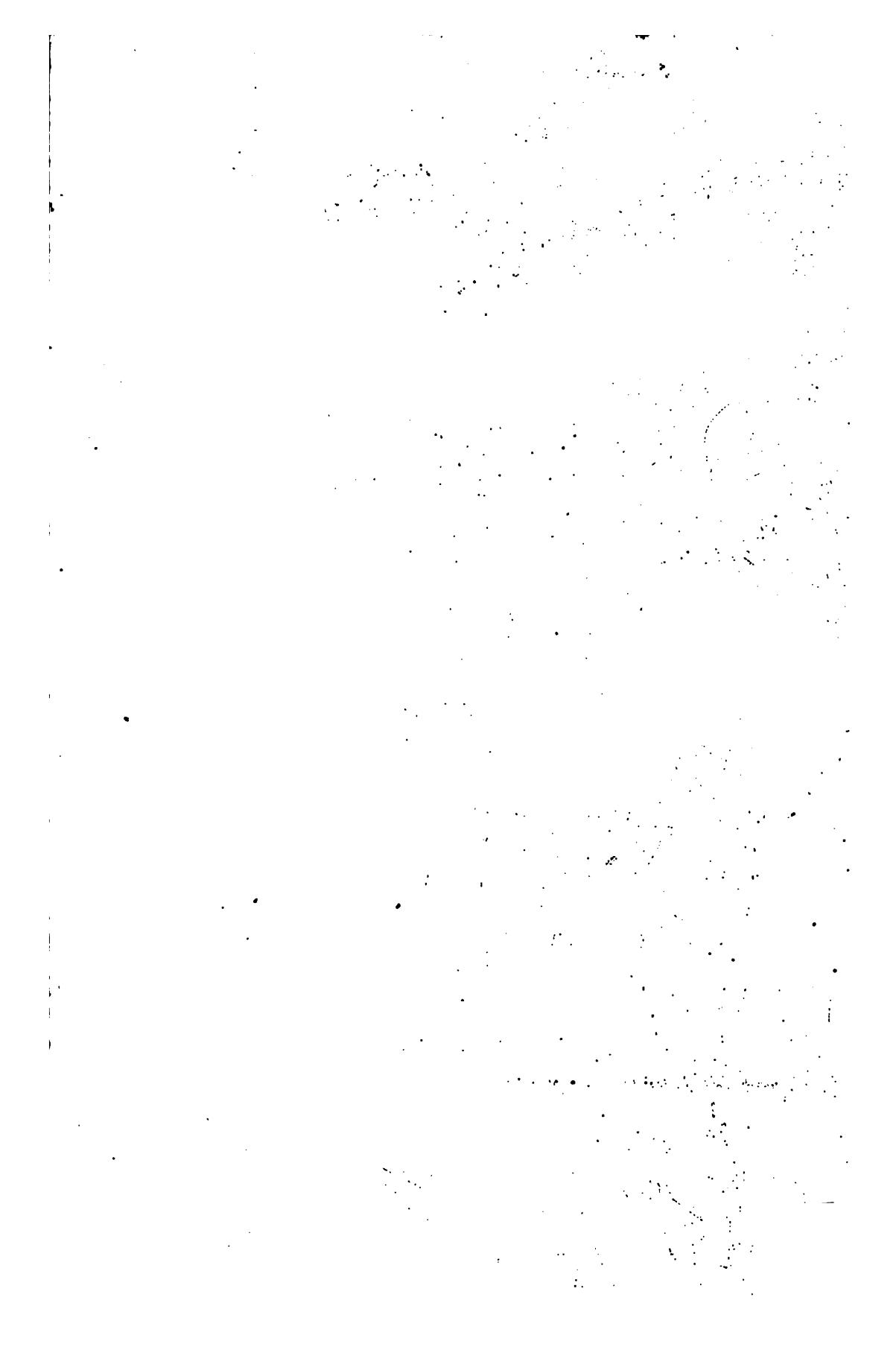
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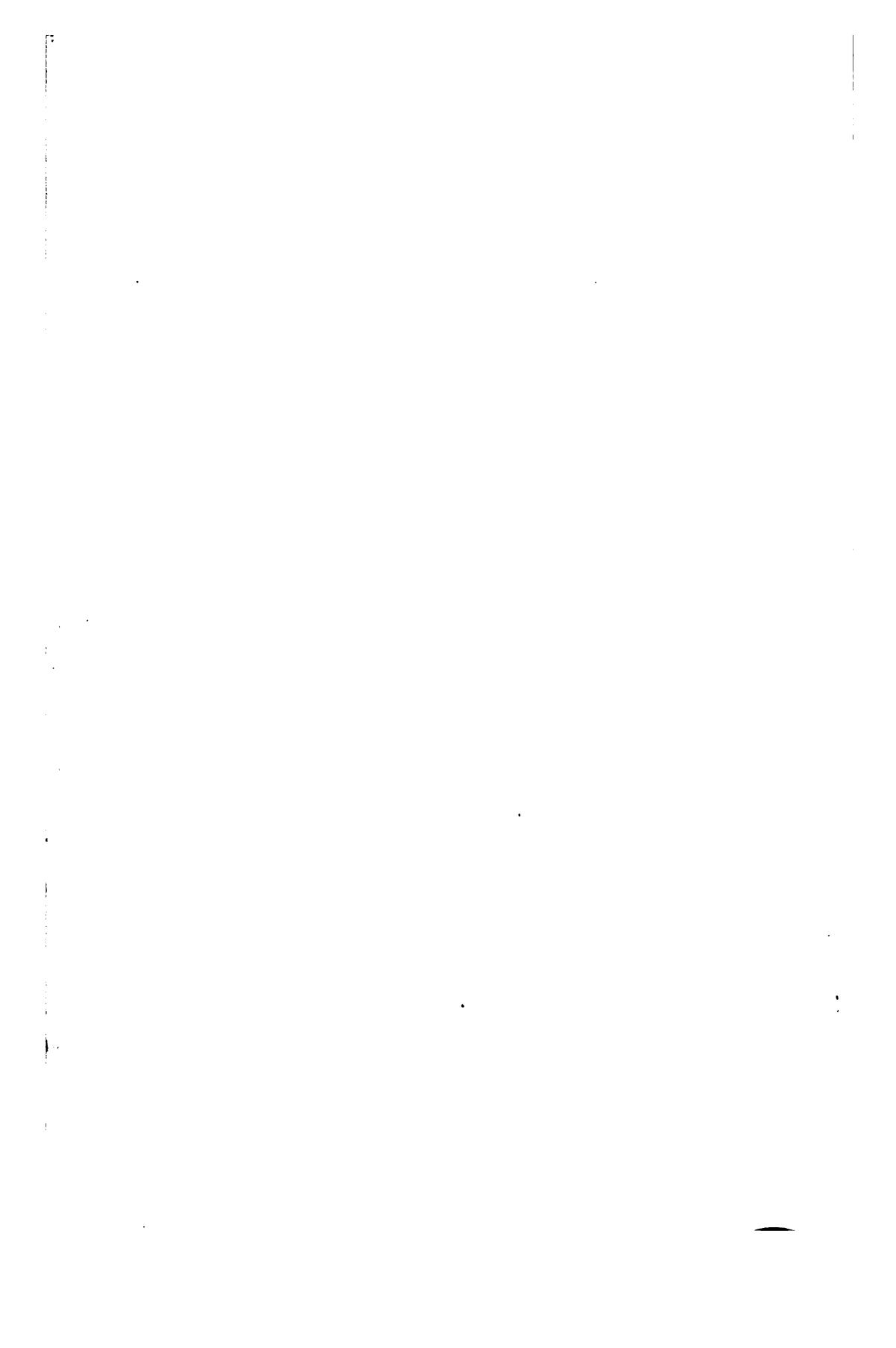
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